18a 1958

Labor Leaders To Train At Africa Labor College

BRUSSELLS, Belgium — An African Labor College, to train leaders for the rapidly growing trade union movement, in all sections of the continent will be in operation within six months.

Defender

18a p. 19

Chicago Def

The decision to organize and finance the college was one of the major decisions of the recent meetings here of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions International Solidarity Fund and the ICFTU executive board. The AFL-CIO, the British Trade Union Congress, the Canadian Labor Congress and other ICFTU affiliates are contributors to the International Solidarity Fund.

Sat. 8-16-58

The training institution will be a resident college, with 35 students a semester of four or five months. Site of the college aimed at training at least 70 union leaders a year will be Kampala, Uganda, British East Africa, the location of Makerere universiity, an inter-racial institution.

The college will:

1. Train active trade union organizers and officials to staff national trade union centers and trade unions in various fields.
2. Train trade union teachers who will be able to return home and organize rank and file training programs.
3. Stimulate local training programs in particular industries and areas in cooperation with the international trade secretariats and to aid national union centers to set up training programs.

WIDE COVERAGE

The courses will cover building a trade union movement, techniques of communication, collective bargaining, economic and social problems, labor laws and legislation.

The training program designed to give the African worker the kind of knowledge he needs to build a strong trade union movement will be both theoretical and practical including public speaking and microphone technique, how to use a mimeograph machine, how to prepare reports and field work.

The ICFTU will draw students for the college from its members in sixteen affiliates on the continent of Africa, and the islands of Madagascar and Maurtius. At the end of 1957, the ICFTU had 1,651,864 members in its affiliated unions in Africa, Madagascar and Maurtius.

To begin with students will be largely limited to those with a working knowledge of English. It is hoped later to expand instruction to Swahili, French and Arabic with possible separate training centers in some of those and other languages.

The teaching staff will be international and will include African instructors. In time, said an ICFTU report, "it is desirable that Africans be trained to take over full responsibility."

The plan for the college followed recommendations made at the first African Regional Conference of the ICFTU in Ghana last year and the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City last December.

The ICFTU already has a labor college in Calcutta, India which has been training leaders for the labor movement in Asia.

Hospital Heads —

The Rev. John J. Flanagan, S. J., executive director of the Catholic Hospital Association of the U. S. and Canada, has been named to receive an honorary fellowship in the American College of Hospital Administrators "in recognition of his outstanding achievements and contributions in the health field," it was announced today by Dean Conley, executive director of the College.

The honor will be granted at the convocation ceremony of the College on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 17, at the Orchestra Hall in Chicago, Ill.

Father Flanagan has been executive director of the Catholic Hospital Association since 1947. Prior to that he was president of Regis College, Denver, Colo.

Cross Roads Project Member Speaks on Africa

Courier
p. 18
Pittsburgh

MARCELLA SAYLES
. . . back from Africa

Sat. 10-11-58

18a

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Marcella Sayles recently returned from Africa where she visited Ghana, Nigeria and the French Camerooms under the auspices of the Cross Roads Africa Work and Study Project (founded and organized by Dr. James H. Robinson, Presbyterian minister of the Church of the Master, New York). Miss Sayles was one of a group of students chosen from colleges throughout the United States for this project. The group was interracial and interdenominational.

After three months in Africa, the group stopped at Rome, Paris and Ireland before returning to America. Since returning home, Miss Sayles has been in demand as a speaker.

The team Miss Sayles worked with in Africa built a chapel and a two-room school house in the village of Buel, one of the Presbyterian fields in Africa, and studied conditions in the French Cameroons district.

Miss Sayles has returned to her home in St. Paul where she resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sayles. Miss Sayles, who is 21, will resume her studies at Macalester College where she is a senior, majoring in music and international relations.

City To Get New African Institute

Defender

p. 2

Chicago

An African-American Institute will arise in the city of Chicago in the immediate future when the decisions voted on by the Afro-American Heritage Association are completed, according to an announcement made by the president of the association, Robert Turner.

18a

A committee, headed by Miss Lee Sparks and Mrs. Christine Johnson, has been designated to organize the institute and to set up courses of study dealing with Afro-American relations. A board of trustees of 15 has been established as directors of the institute.

Sat. 8-9-58

In a statement released jointly by Miss Sparks and Mrs. Johnson, it was pointed out:

"In light of the accelerated growth of independence movements in Africa, and in light of the tremendous wealth of that continent necessary to the very existence of the entire world, and African-American Institute becomes most important and most urgent in the world today.

STUDENT SEMINAR BACK FROM AFRICA

Americans Spent Summer Living and Working With Youths of Five Lands

18a

New York Times

This week's trans-Atlantic tide of returning students included sixty who spent an unusual summer vacation in West Africa, taking part in a traveling seminar.

The work-study project, said to be the first of its kind in that area, was led by the Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master in Harlem. He will return a little later.

New York

Ten of the students who took part in what was called "Crossroads Africa" gathered yesterday with the associate director of the project, Rabbi Israel Mowshowitz of Hillecrest Jewish Center, Jamaica, Queens, to tell of their trip. They met at the office of Morningside Community Center, 119 West Fifty-seventh Street.

New York

Thu. 9-4-58

On the trip the group broke up into five smaller groups that spent six weeks in one of five West African lands—Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and French Cameroons. Each group lived, worked and studied with local African students.

They brought back a clipping from the Accra [Ghana] Daily Graphic praising Crossroads Africa for showing that "educated whites and the intellectual Africans can together develop a sense of respect for the dignity of manual labor."

p. 23

Velma Montoya, a senior majoring in history at Occidental College in Los Angeles, said racial troubles in the United States, symbolized by the Little Rock crisis, was the first topic of conversation among Africans they met in Ghana.

Robert E. Baker of 364 West 121st Street, a senior in social science at Pace College, noted the interest of Nigerians in the Puerto Rican program of economic development.

All of the students have pledged to share their new first-hand knowledge of Africa as widely as possible.

Dr. Mowshowitz, who is also chairman of the international affairs committee of the New York Board of Rabbis, said the young people prepared for the project at a seminar here last June before departure.

Already, he added, the headquarters at the Morningside Community Center office has received hundreds of inquiries about joining an African study trip next summer.

State Department Creates African Affairs Bureau

8a

Courier

Pittsburgh

P 3

Sat 9-27

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The new Bureau of African Affairs recently established in the Department of State will supervise the activities of 274 Foreign Service Americans and 320 Foreign Service local employes.

Sixty-seven Americans have been assigned to the bureau including 38 officers and 29 clerks and stenographers.

This bureau, which is headed by Joseph C. Satterthwaite, was created in recognition of the greatly increasing importance of the African Continent, according to State Department officials.

■

SINCE AFRICA has experienced the birth of four new independent states in the past two years, the U. S. Government recognized the vital need for a separate bureau to efficiently conduct the relationship between this country and the African continent.

- **"The evolution of the handling of African Affairs within the Department of State has paralleled the political, economic and social advancement of Africa," according to the Department's spokesman.**

Until the last war, all of Africa except Egypt, Ethiopia and Liberia was the responsibility of the Bureau of European Affairs.

The Department of State set up a separate Office of African Affairs within the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs in 1943. This office was charged with the responsibility of most of the continent of Africa.

■

AS THE TREND toward a more unified Africa approached, the department took another advanced step in 1955 when it decided to transfer the responsibility for administering this country's relations with the Union of South Africa and Madagascar from the Bureau of European Affairs to the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

Then in September, 1956 the Department created the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, within the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

Two offices were set up under him, the Office of Northern African Affairs and the Office of Southern African Affairs.

The new Bureau was created this year by an act of Congress, and will concern itself with approximately 50 different political entities including independent countries, trust territories and dependencies.

The area involves a total population of 200 million.

— Register and Vote —

LAWSON CALLS FOR UNITY AMONG AFRICAN NATIONALISTS

World

P 7

Atlanta, Ga

Thurs 8-21-58

NEW YORK — James R. Lawson, President of the United African Nationalist Movement, called upon all Nationalists and Garveyites and others interested in Africa to unite their efforts. Mr. Lawson made this plea before Vanguard Division Number 304 of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at 104 West 130th Street at the celebration of the 71st birthday of the late Hon. Marcus Garvey. Over 100 persons were in attendance at this dinner meeting. Raymond Lewis, President of the UNIA, presided, J. E. Louis, President of the Liberian Society, also spoke.

Lawson continued that unity of all African factions was necessary in the United States if the improvement of the black man in America and Africa was to really make progress. He also decried that hate of other peoples was not necessary for the black man to achieve his goals, and that love for one's own is the important thing.

STRESSES CONFERENCE

Mr. Lawson, who is heading a nation-wide fund-raising campaign to send a delegation to the All African People's Conference in Accra. Ghana, in October, also urged support of some 10 different nationalist groups for this meeting. He stated also that at least $10,000 was needed to send a representative delegation to this Conference. He said that groups other than nationalists were also being asked to support this project. Among those are the national meetings of the Masons, Shriners, the Medical Association, the (I. B. P. O. E. W.) Elks, Association of Musicians, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Scottish Rite Masons and dozens of others. Appearances will also be made before the National Baptist Convention, the CME Church Conference and others.

The headquarters of this drive is at the Hotel Theresa, 12th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Racism, Imperialism Under Fire

All-African Talks Under Way

Courier

Pittsburgh

Pa.

Sat 12-13-58

P 11

LONDON—Four main points of interest are being earmarked for top priority at the All-African Peoples' Conference now under-way in Accra, Ghana.

Main purpose of the conference, which is being attended by delegates from all over the African continent, is to formulate concrete plans and work out the Gandhian tactics and strategy of Africa's non-violent revolution in relation to:

1. **Colonialism and imperialism.**
2. **Racialism and discriminatory laws and practices.**
3. **Tribalism and religious separatism.**
4. **The position of chieftaincy under:**
   - **a. Colonial rule.**
   - **b. A free, democratic society.**

Of the more than 500 delegates in attendance at the conference are representatives of political and nationalist parties, trade unions, farmers' cooperatives and youth, African-Asian and women's groups. Observers from many organizations interested in Africa are also in attendance.

■

HOSTING the organization is Ghana's Convention Peoples' Party, which is led by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah. The result of the conference is almost certain to increase his stature as a Pan-African leader.

Driving force behind the conference is George Padmore, Dr. Nkrumah's adviser on African affairs and the theoretician of pan-Africanism.

18a 1958

Africa's Royal Scandal:

★ King of Buganda Trying to Divorce Queen and Marry Her Younger Sister!

18a

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON, England—King Freddy's love-life is on the verge of precipitating a religious, political, and family crisis in Buganda. To the hierarchy of the Anglican and Roman Catholic faiths, Edward William Frederick Mutesa II, the Kabaka of Buganda, presents a very knotty problem in that the king is now enamoured of his wife's sister and wants to marry her.

• In fact, "Freddy" is so far gone over his latest amour that he wants to exclude Queen Damali's son from the succession and secure it to the issue of her younger sister, Sarah.

Courier P. 3

• Of course mixed up affairs of the heart are nothing new to Freddy," for during his sojourn to this country he made a fabulous reputation for himself from his affairs with striking English beauties. In fact, one went so far as to travel to far off Uganda in pursuit of the royal swain.

Sat 3-29-58

However, the current affair of Freddy is something else in that it involves not only the future of Buganda's royal family but is also striking deep at the heart of basic principles of both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

■

THE KABAKA is so intent on going through with his plan that he has openly threatened to embrace Islam of the high-ranking clergy of the European faiths disapprove of his action.

• This would be calamitous from the church point of view in that such action would serve to identify the already successful efforts of the Moslems to proselyte among the African population of Buganda.

Briefly, Freddy rules over Africa's oldest dynasty. He was crowned king of an Anglican church ceremony with all of the pomp and ceremony attached to the coronation of British monarchs. Thus, Dr. Lelsie Brown, the Bishop of Uganda, is immediately concerned over Freddy's decision.

■

DR. BROWN has accordingly flown here from Kapala to discuss the situation with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The women involved in the crisis are Queen Damali, 27, the Nabagereka, and her sister, Sarah. Both ladies are daughters of a county chief of the Kisosonkole family.

Since Freddy became interested in Sarah, the Nabagereko has been reportedly confined to the premises of Mengo Palace. In the meantime, Sarah is said to have "taken over" and is exercising a strong influence over the Kabaka.

• King Freddy's obtensible heir, Kalemera Katabazo David, was born in January of 1955. In fact, sources close to the King have whispered things to him about the Queen's extracurricular activities that Freddy evidently did not like. However, the Bishop of Uganda is satisfied that the boy is the rightful heir to the throne.

The Anglican church stands against the displacement of Queen Damali and also stands against the making of any heirs of Sarah legitimate.

■

THE ROMAN Catholic Archbishop of Rubago and the Roman Catholic Bishops of Kampala, Masaka, Mbarara and Tororo are also keeping a watchful eye on the situation to see if the Anglican prelate shows any sign of weakening on the issue.

Although the King's word is sufficient to gain the approval of the Lukiko, the Bugandese Parliament, the validity of his heir, supposedly, must meet the approval of Her Majesty's government.

This situation represents the kernel of a very tough nut to crack.

18a

The Nabagereka of Buganda—Catherine Damali,

Her Highness to the Nabagereka, Queen of Buganda, was married to Mutesa II, the King of Buganda, in 1948. Very little has been heard from her since the King announced his intentions to divorce her and marry her sister.

18a

The Kabaka of Buganda—Edward William Frederick Mutesa II, Kabaka of Buganda. He was exiled by the British Government for non-cooperation in 1953, but returned in October, 1955, in triumphant scenes greater than that of his coronation. Now he wants to disown his three-year-old son, divorce the Queen and marry her younger sister.

Prelate Says Africa Burns With Desire For Freedom

Defender P2 Chicago Ill.

Sat 3-29-58

By JOHN J. CASSERLY

ROME — (INS) — The first African Catholic Bishop since the times of St. Augustine said the entire dark continent is "on fire with the desire for independence" and the surge is so strong that the African people will turn to whoever is willing to give them help.

18a

Bishop Joseph Kiwanuka, the 59-year-old prelate of the Diocese of Masaka in Uganda, said in an interview that both the Communists and Egyptian Nationalists are hard at work to win converts in Africa.

U. S. EFFORTS LAG

He added that, although the United States has shown greater interest in Africa during the past three years, its efforts seem to be lagging.

The Bishop, who studied in Rome, said his Continent is at a critical crossroads in it history. He stressed that as a clergyman he did not wish his remarks to be construed as political, but he said many forces are at work in Africa with the fate of millions at stake.

"Everywhere one goes," the Bishop said, "You hear talk of independence, freedom, liberty. This subject occupies the minds of every ma , woman and child old enough to think and talk.

Africa is on fire with the desire for independence. The flames are everywhere. And the people will turn to whoever is willing to give them help."

Bishop Kiwanuka, who was ordained to the priesthood in 1929, was consecrated a bishop 19 years ago.

NEGRO CARDINAL

He could well be the first Negro Cardinal in the history of the Catholic church. His views are highly respected by the Vatican. Recently, he had an important audience with Pope Pius XII.

The Bishop said frankly that it is most difficult to tell what road Africa, as a Continent, will take from its present crossroads. He added that he would hesitate to predict — if there were a choice of only two roads — whether the people would elect to go with Democracy or Communism.

He warned of the serious danger of Communism in Africa, saying:

"Communists in Africa are not open. A man does not get up to speak saying he is a Communist and ask people to follow him for this or that reason.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATED

However, we know that various political parties are infiltrated by Communists. We may even strongly suspect some men but many times we are not sure. Therefore, it is not so easy to draw any dividing lines of battle.

"Moslems are beginning to make strong inroads in Africa," the Bishop said, "particularly Moslems from Egypt. And already we see the situation between Egypt and the Sudan. After Sudan, there is Uganda - and Uganda, those are my people.

NEED SCHOOLS, TEACHERS

"We really need schools, mostly teachers. Some teachers are coming from Egypt. Although the Moslems are somewhat weak now in Central Africa, they are coming up.

"Of 5,000,000 people in Uganda, there are more than 1,000,000 Roman Catholics. We are, therefore, strong."

The Bishop, a quiet and gentle man, indicated that the United States was far behind in its thinking and action with respect to Africa.

He said Africans need a friend, that his people liked very much what they saw of Americans, but that they saw very little of them!

READ ABOUT AMERICANS

He cited an example: Most Africans read about Americans. They are very interested in what they read. But without personal contact as well as a greater show of interest — merely on a friendly basis of visits by Americans — Africans would turn toward those who show face-to-face interest in their problems.

Bishop Kiwanuka also suggested a way in which the United States could show its interest in Africa: Educational scholarships. He said some scholarships are available now but they are very few.

'Crossroads Africa' thrills 60 students

Afro American P3 Baltimore, Md.

Sat 9-13-58

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — In an effort to learn more about Africa, and to prove to Africans that Americans are interested in the tremendous things now happening on their continent, a student study and work camp group arrived here recently after completing a project known as "Crossroads Africa," which kept them busy for six weeks in five African countries.

The group was interracial, intercultural and interreligious. It included 60 students from 41 U.S. colleges and universities, and was under 22 group leaders. The countries in which the students lived and worked were: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and French Cameroons.

THE REV. James H. Robinson, NYC, pastor of the Church of the Master, conceived the project and saw it through, accompanied by his wife. Total cost was $100,000, of which the students raised $60,000. Dr. Robinson raised the rest from individuals, colleges, churches and civic organizations.

"There was no foundation backing, and no sponsorship by any governmental agency," Mrs. Robinson told this writer in an exlusive AFRO interview, as the group was being received and entertained here in the gilded hall of the French Foreign Office. "And all of us feel that it has been a wonderful experience."

Among the group leaders were Dr. Israel Mowshowitz, of Hillcrest Jewish Center, Jamaica, N.Y.; Dr. Mabel M. Smythe, New Lincoln School, N.Y.; Martin Harvey, student dean at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; and the Rev. Donald Douris, First Presbyterian Church, Covina, California.

* * *

EACH GROUP worked with its hands, alongside an equal number of Africans, in the particular country to which it was assigned. The Ghana group built a 7-room school house; in Sierra Leone it was a water system; in Liberia another school; and in the Cameroons a school was completed and a chapel built.

Four students stayed in Africa at the end of the tour, and others have indicated their intention to return. There were 22 women students. Next year another similar African tour is planned—not for pleasure but for work.

18a 1958

African Nations Want U.S., Russia

Advertiser

18a

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — A majority of the African nations in the U. N. were reported Monday to be pressing for a vote on putting both the United States and the Soviet Union on a U. N. economic commission for Africa.

The United States has voiced objection to it or any other outside power being a member. The Soviet Union wants to be on the commission, no matter what course is taken by the United States.

Montgomery Ala

The 18-nation Economic and Social Council resumes debate on the commission Tuesday. Up for consideration is a revised resolution submitted by Sudan and supported by most of the African members.

Tues. 4-29-58

The resolution provides for membership of the Soviet Union and the United States. Informed the record.

C.C.A.A.

sources said the African nations recognize that aspect of the membership proposal may be defeated, but they want a council vote for

Under the Sudanese resolution membership would be open also to Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic, Britain and other African states which may become U.N. members.

The Economic and Social Council has economic commissions for Europe, Latin America, and Asia and the Far East. The United States is represented on all three, and the Soviet Union on all but the commission for Latin America.

South African Tribesmen Unchanged by Work in Mines

Pondos Return With Bizarre Costumes but Little Else

18a

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

FLAGSTAFF, South Africa, May 17—A fashion note from Pondoland: the well-dressed "mine boy" is wearing collar buttons in his ear lobes this season.

N.Y. Times

Coming back to his native reserve after a hitch in the goldfields, an African miner may be wearing a new scar under each eye, in an odd pattern. If so, he has inflicted it with mustard powder.

P. 5-C

Dressed in a gaily colored jacket and baggy pants to match, he probably will be bringing home some new anklets to the woman in his life. Nowadays they will be cut out of old inner tubes from automobile tires.

Sat. 5-24-58

If he has bought a whip, to carry as a swagger stick, it will be made of tire casing. Henceforth he may use motor oil to mix with the ochre he rubs on his dress blanket. His wife has been known to use floor polish as face cream.

New York, N.Y.

The Old Decorations

In the old tribal way ears were decorated with wooden discs, scars were inflicted with a knife, anklets were made of grass and whips of hippopotamus hide, and the ochre was mixed with sheep fat.

The changes are among the things that happen when an African from a primitive tribe is transported into a modern industrial complex, then brought quickly and directly home again.

In the opinion of the whites who live among the Pondo tribe near this dusty little Cape Province village, the experience is likely to leave no deeper mark than a mustard burn on the skin.

One scholar of African folkways feels the mine workers are untouched, emotionally or culturally, by a tour in the mines. It is as if they had walked through parts in a pageant they did not understand.

Most Pondos live the lives their ancestors led among these rugged brown hills. They live in thatched mud huts, trimmed with whitewash, like spectacles, around the windows. They dress in red-brown blankets, raise cattle and grow a little corn.

When a young Pondo volunteers to work—usually on a six to nine month contract—in the mines, he probably wants money to buy a wife, or wants to prove that he is now a man, or needs money for food because his crops have failed.

18a

Young Pondo tribesman, off to the Kokstad mines, is clad in style considered fashionable by his mates.

On his way to Johannesburg he will ride on a bus for the first time, and see his first train. On the way he will carry papers for white men to read, shuffle and stamp.

He will stand before an X-ray machine, then take an aptitude test, matching up nuts and bolts and piling up colored blocks in a certain way. He will see his first motion picture, and put on his first pair of shoes.

He will learn his work by rote, whether it is shoveling ore, operating a jack-hammer or running a winch. The rest of his life will be little changed, for he will live among men of his own tribe.

"The mines don't make a point of announcing it, but they do their best to preserve the tribal ties," said an official who has been observing the system for thirty years.

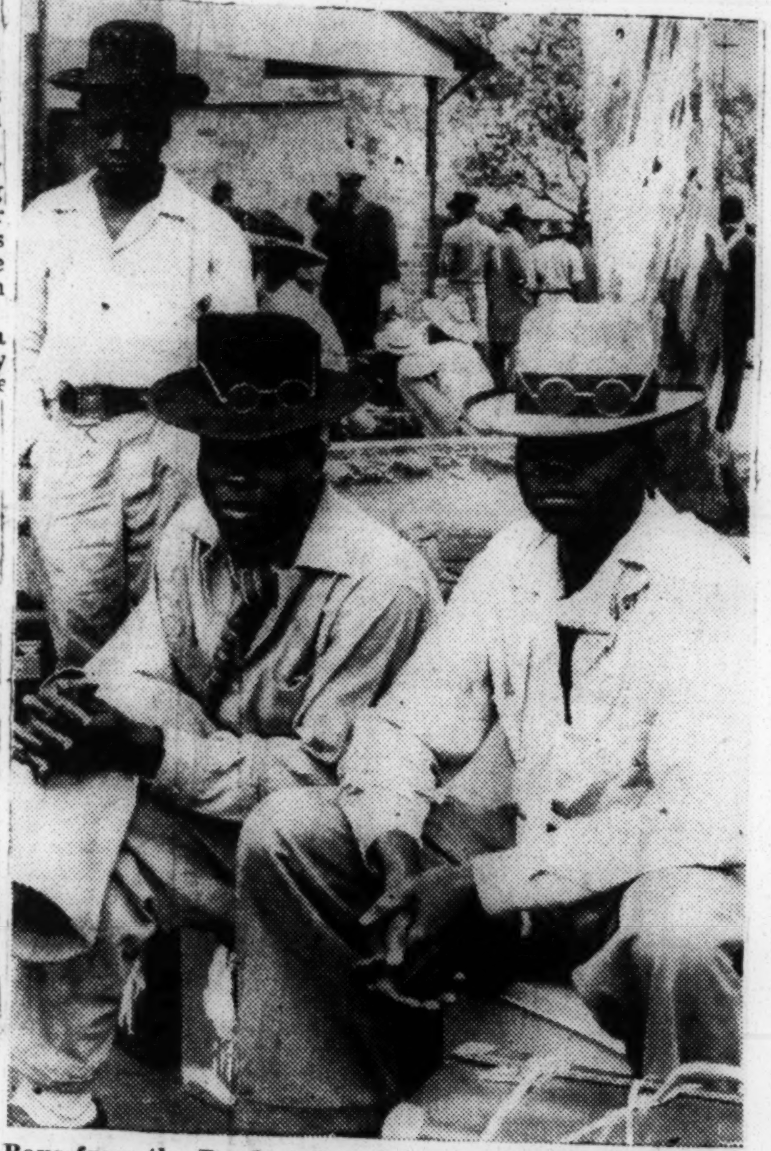
"That is because once the tribal ties are gone, it is difficult to recruit natives as mine workers. Then thyewant more skilled jobs in other industries."

What they Bring Back

What a Pondo boy does bring back from the mines is about fifteen pounds in weight, a bit more assurance and his savings from cash wages starting at £4 10s ($2.10) a month in addition to his food, lodging and entertainment.

The rest is costumes and bizarre, to Western eyes, uses of everyday objects like collar-buttons, varying from tribe to tribe.

Here in Pondoland the costumes are put away after a few weeks, and the erstwhile mine workers become blanketed



Boys from the Pondo tribe wait for transportation homeward after laboring in the mines near Johannesburg. The young tribesmen, according to observers, work briefly in mines, then go home, almost untouched by the experience.

The New York Times (by Richard P. Hunt)

This miner will take home flashlight and a new pipe. He has always worn wooden plugs in his ear lobes.

tribesmen again, distinguished only by their felt hat, or thin collar buttons or their mustard burns.

That is enough to show they are men now, for they have worked a season in the mines.

18a

THE HONORABLE Y. K. LULE, MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA, will be a visitor on our campus July 30 and 31. He is interested in the observation of education (with particular reference to junior colleges, teacher training and science teaching) and in community development activities, of all kinds, including agriculture. He also hopes to gain a broad view of American life and institutions.

Calendar of Events

Mr. Lule has had a broad academic training, finishing from King's College, Budo, Uganda (secondary); Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda; University College of South Africa, Fort Hare, S. A., - B. Sc.; Bristol University, Bristol, England, Dip. in Education; University of Edinburgh, Scotland, B.Ed.

Sun. 7-27-58

An interesting publication prepared by Mr. Lule and published by A. Wheaton and Company, Limited, Exeter, England is Multi-Racial Intelligence Tests.

Mr. Lule has served as Teacher(Science), King's College, Budo, Uganda, 1940-48; Lecturer, Education (Science) Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda, 1951-55. He has been Minister of Rural Development in the Protectorate Government of Uganda, Kampala, Uganda since 1955.

African Nation Wants Teachers

Sierra Leone Finance Minister Likes U.S.A.

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Dat 10-18-58

18a

NEW YORK—On the eve of his departure for London, Finance Minister Muhammed Sanusi Mustapha of Sierra Leone, British West Africa, expressed great satisfaction over his encouraging reception in Canada and the United States during his brief visit.

He came over on his first American visit to attend the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal and also confer with officials of the International Cooperation Administration and the World Bank in Washington, D. C.

The 55-year-old minister spoke of the need for extended communications, roads, bridges, docks, agriculture, teacher-training and primary education, and was pleased at the results of his talks in Washington.

■

MR. MUSTAPHA says his government welcomes American teachers and technicians to go to Sierra Leone to help in that country's development and made pointed inquiries in that connection.

Former secretary of the Moslem Congress of Sierra Leone, he is an executive of the Sierra Leone People's party, and his family has long been prominent in West African Moslem affairs.

Born in Freetown, the capital, he entered the civil service in 1926, studied law in England and heads the rice-milling and produce-buying firm of Mustapha Brothers.

Confederation in Africa

New York Times

18a

New York, N.Y.

Tues 11-25-58

32

The proposal to set up some sort of confederated union between Ghana and Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, raises some interesting questions and holds out some provocative possibilities. Basically, the idea is sensible. Practically, it will not be an experiment that can be easily and swiftly carried out. Time and goodwill are required.

Ghana and Guinea are relatively small states. They are not lacking in resources, but their economic, political and social viability cannot yet be demonstrated. They are not even geographically continguous. An immediate problems is that Ghana is, by its own choice, within the framework of the British Commonwealth and that Guinea is still trying to establish some sort of special relationship to France.

In the minds of some of the leaders of both countries is the concept of a great union of free states in the west African area. They suggest that this may be the "nucleus." That is not at all impossible. Some type of confederation can certainly serve the good purposes of those areas that need help as they go along. It is much too soon to make judgments. An experiment is in the making. It may be a good one. If we can help at any point along the way to influence a constructive course of action we should do so.

18a 1958

SOMALI FRONTIER AN ISSUE FOR WEST

U.S. Is Caught in the Middle in Border Dispute Between Ethiopia and Neighbors

18a

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

Times P. 4

Wed 3-5-58

New York City, N. Y.

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 10—The dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia over their frontier is posing a problem for the Western powers, who are seeking to maintain a firm friendship among both peoples.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia complains that the West does not give him enough support in exchange for his stanch friendship. The Somalis complain that the United States is giving Ethiopia more arms and aid by which she can enforce her border claims.

The Somalis also fear that, with these new United States arms, Emperor Selassie might be tempted to carry out an oft-expressed dream of extending his empire to the Somali coast. Somalia, part of Italy's former colonial empire, lies between Ethiopia and the Indian Ocean.

The Emperor has tried to assuage Somali fears by saying he would support Somali independence. However, he adds that "if the people of Somaliland, of their own free will, wish to federate themselves with Ethiopia, we are quite willing to welcome the idea."

Federation Not Popular

One can find little sympathy among the Somalis for the idea of federation with the autocratically ruled Ethiopian Empire. As Premier Abdullahi Issa, head of the Provisional Government in this trust territory, put it: "We have never had a king and we have no tradition for this kind of rule. We want to develop a truly democratic system here."

Even in this sore issue, the key to the future lies in whether the Somalis will adhere to the moderate line or will embroil themselves in a Nasser-type nationalism.

Emperor Selassie's fear that the Nasser supporters, for whom he bears no love, will take over in Somalia is the chief motivating force behind his present somewhat unbending attitude.

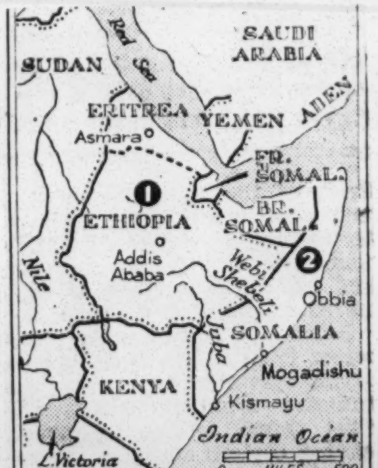
With a pro-Nasser Somalia and a pro-Nasser Yemen across the Red Sea, the Emperor would feel more isolated than ever. And so would Western powers, which have such vital interests in the area.

For a country with so little material wealth and with very little strategic value of its own, the problems of its emerging independence seem magnified all out of proportion. Yet Somaliland will play an important part in the larger East-West struggle over all of Africa.

The country's chief crop is bananas, grown along the river banks, nearly all of them are sold to an Italian monopoly. Somalia is probably the world's biggest producer of incense, extracted froom the sap of desert gum trees; but this hardly promises to be a twentieth century money-maker.

Probably the biggest future potential for the country is the tremendous livestock population. It will be necessary first, to break down the almost universal tradition in Somalia that these animals—camels, goats and hump-backed cattle—are signs of wealth and therefore are never killed even for the personal use of the tribesmen.

It is difficult to alter the desires of a Somali nomad whose only possessions besides his animals are a few gourds out of which to drink their milk, a spear or a knife, and a carved wooden "pillow" upon which he rests his neck when he sleeps on the desert floor.



The New York Times March 5, 1958

REGION IS DISPUTED: Ethiopia (1) and Somalia (2) are involved in a dispute over border territory.

More and more of the nomads are beginning to settle down, however, as more deep wells are built under the United States technical assistance programs. The Somalis are settling in villages around the new wells and are beginning to plant a few crops.

Some headway is being made toward building up an export trade of canned beef through the efforts of Italian and American experts.

There is a project to build a port in the south at Kisimayu that would prove of great advantage to Somalia. At present there is no harbor along the entire 1,200-mile coast. Ships stopping at Mogadishu, Kisimayo and Obbia to the north must anchor far from shore beyond treacherous coral reefs. Their cargoes must be unloaded onto barges in seas that are almost always made rough by the monsoon winds.

Economic Problems Confront the Emerging Somalia

The New York Times (by Osgood Caruthers)

The Somali nomad's belief that hump-backed animals are a sign of wealth and should not be used productively forms a burden to planners who are attempting to develop the livestock potential in the trust territory. The country's economy is primitive at present.

Race Bars Eased For Diplomats

Post & Times Herald

Washington, D.C.

Reuters

P. 20

Fri 3-14-58

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, March 13—An act exempting colored diplomats serving here from local race laws will come into force next June 1, it was announced here today.

Under the act, identity cards will be issued on request by the External Affairs Ministry to diplomats and consuls entitled to immunity and privileges, Ministry Secretary Hugh Parry told a press conference.

Proprietors of hotels, restaurants or places of entertainment may not refuse admission solely because of their race to people holding cards, he said. It would not be a penal offense to refuse diplomats admission, but they would have the right to take civil action about it, he said.

SEGREGATION AIM DENIED

British Embassy Aide Elected by Southern Rhodesians

18a

Times P. 20

Tue 2-11-58

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Sir Edgar Whitehead, newly elected leader of Southern Rhodesia's United Federal party, denied today that his election would bring strict racial segregation to Central Africa.

Sir Edgar is Minister for Rhodesian and Nyasaland Affairs at the British Embassy here. He paid a farewell call on Under Secretary of State Christian Herter before leaving for Rhodesia.

The diplomat is expected to become Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

RACISTS ADVANCE IN RHODESIA VOTE

18a

Though Beaten by Federal Party, Dominionites Add to Strength in House

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Sun 11-16-58

P. 38

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Nov. 14—Two segregationist trends seem to have been overlooked amid the acclamation here for Sir Roy Welensky's landslide election victory on a platform of white settler paternalism.

Through the general adulation emerges the fact that the Dominion party, which favors white supremacy, although defeated at the polls by Sir Roy's United Federal party, has advanced its cause in British Central Africa.

In the old Federal Parliament of thirty-five members the Dominionites held only one-tenth of the power in the party line-up. In the new assembly, expanded to fifty-nine members, they have climbed to one-sixth. And the latest figures show that the Dominion party's vote represents 35 per cent of the electorate.

In addition, it became known today that thousands of ballots for the election of the four Africans to the special seats in Southern Rhodesia had been deliberately invalidated, left blank or defaced, by white voters asked to state their choice of an African candidate. A total of 6,314 such ballots, representing 10 per cent of the total general electorate throughout Southern Rhodesia, were rejected by election officers.

These methods of rejection were most prevalent in Dominion party strongholds in the colony. Before the election, the right wing of the Dominion party, including virulently racist Afrikaner settlers, made it clear they would not vote for an African "in any circumstances." Only one of the Dominion party's four Negro candidates in the colony was elected.

May send brown babies to Africa

Afro-American P. 9

Baltimore Md

18a

Sat 3-22-58

MONROVIA (ANP) — Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister of Israeli, spent a busy four-day visit here last week. Mrs. Meir, a guest of the Liberian Government, was received by President William V. A. Tubman in the air conditioned parlors of the executive mansion almost as soon as she arrived.

She was accompanied by her travelling companion, Assistant Director Hormi, by the Israel Ambassador to Liberia and the First Secretary of the Israel Embassy here in Monrovia.

With the president on the occasion of Mrs. Meir's visit was Mrs. Tubman, Vice President Tolbert, Speaker Henries, Secretary of State Momolu Dukuly who introduced Mrs. Meir to the chief executive, Chief of Protocol James Morgan and Social Secretary T. W. Dupigny Leigh.

* * *

MRS. MEIR met with various women's organizations, shepherded about by Mrs. Mary Fiske of the State Department.

It is understood that Israeli interests may seek some concessions in Liberia. Timber and diamond mining are mentioned prominently in this regard.

The establishment of a full blown Israeli Embassy in this country where there have been almost no Jewish people before is regarded as interesting. In fact, the traders from the Middle East here have been principally Lebanese with a few Syrians.

* * *

THE LEBANESE, skilled traders that they are, have concerned much of the middle man business. The richest man in Liberia is a Lebanese who is said to have come there with little funds. There are a number of wealthy Lebanese here and now and in recent years the Lebanese have established an embassy here.

Observers point to the fact that Israeli is showing great interest in Africa. Ghana, the new nation just east of Liberia, now has an Israeli ambassador and has become associated with Israel in the establishment of a steamship line.

How this will meld with Ghana's new link with Egypt with President Nasser's gestures toward Prime Minister Krumah and the latter's marrying an Egyptian girl, is offering interesting speculation to students of the African scene, who know of the enmity between Egypt and Israel.

Zulu Evangelist Here For Crusade Support

18a

The New York Times

Rev. Nicholas B. H. Bhengu

New York

Times

South Africa's so-called "Black Billy Graham" is visiting New York to seek support for a "Back to God crusade" in that country.

He is the Rev. Nicholas B. H. Bhengu, 49-year-old grandson of a Zulu chieftain. Mr. Bhengu will address the fifty-first annual missionary convention at Glad Tidings Tabernacle, 325 West Thirty-third Street, at 7 o'clock tonight.

New York, N.Y.

Jun 11-958

In an interview yesterday, the evangelist said that his only interest was to "save souls."

Vast French Africa, Stirred By Nationalism, Seeks Break

Advertiser 3 D.

Sun 3-16-58

PARIS, March 15 (UP)—Vast French Africa south of the Sahara Desert may be the free world's next trouble spot.

Several territories in the heart of the Dark Continent are clamoring for more freedom. Some African political parties are even demanding full independence from France.

18a

The French government is trying hard to keep the lid on, but tension is increasing. Unemployment around new industrial centers is high. African labor unions and European - educated youths have become imbued with nationalism and want the freedom France has given other former colonies like Syria, Indochina, Tunisia and Morocco.

Montgomery Al

In anti-French riots Jan. 24 in Cotonou, Dahomey, two persons were killed and 60 wounded. Civil servants called a three-day general strike throughout all West African territories early in February to support demands for equal rights with French settlers. In Dakar, three leading Senegalses political parties demanded full autonomy as the first step toward "total independence."

MUST REDUCE TENSION

Unless France takes action to reduce the tension, a crisis dwarfing the Algerian rebellion may develop and the non-Communist world will be confronted with a new emergency.

This challenge from the Negro populations of diverse ethnic and language ties is relatively new. On the whole, the immense territory —roughly the size of the United States—has been held by a handful of soldiers and administrations ever since it was conqured for France during the landgrabbing rush at the end of the 19th century.

But in the past two decades, the area stretching from the Sahara in the north to the Congo River in the south has passed through revolutionary changes.

CHANGE AFTER 1940

The changes began after France's collapse in 1940. French Africa became a reservoir of manpower and raw materials for Gen. Charles De Gaulle's Free French movement. When in 1944 the Atlantic Charter promised all peoples self-determination, De Gaulle called a conference of African leaders in Brazzaville and promised freedom to all French colonial territories.

After World War II, the promise was embodied in the French consitution, but it never has been carried out. France resumed administering the territories from Paris.

However, the seeds of African nationalism were germinating.

The French finally decided to act when the 1955 Afro-Asian Bandung Conference sounded the nationalist clarion throughout Africa and Asia. In June 1956, the French Parliament approved a plan granting internal self - government to French Africa. In early 1957 the plan was applied in the dozen territories of west and equatorial Africa.

Ethiopian Women Seek Funds For African Confab

An organization that has done so much to help so many, is now seeking help.

Weekly

The Universal Association of Ethiopian Women has issued an appeal for contributions from the community, in order that representatives from the organization may attend the All Peoples African Nationalist Congress, scheduled for October in Accra, Ghana.

New Orleans, La.

All contributions will be greatly appreciated, asserted Mrs. Audley Moore, Founder and President of the group. The most economical travel to Ghana will be utilized, Mrs. Moore told The Weekly. She estimated that the cost to send delegates will range about $1,000 each. All civic and fraternal organizations and individuals are asked to contribute.

18a

Headquarters for the organization is 2725 Danneel St. Information may be secured by calling TWinbrook 5-3009.

Further, Mrs. Moore said that any person wishing to make the trip to Chana may contact the group and arrangements can be made that all may attend the congress together.

Sat 8-16-58

The Universal Association of Ethiopian Women was organized to uplift and inspire the oppressed; to aid and secure justice for those denied constitutional rights and to raise the mental and moral standards and thus improve conditions for the sake of humanity.

The organization has worked to aid the men awaiting death sentences at Angola. Their efforts were instrumental in getting the case of an 18-year-old rape victim before the Grand Jury, after the District Attorney's office refused to accept charges against the white man accussed.

Weekly

Many other phases of life where injustices exist have been projects of the group.

Sat 8-16-58

Other officers are Mrs. Loretta Langley and Mrs. Bessie

Philips, vice presidents; Mrs. Sath Sahara, secretary; Mrs. Alma Dawson, treasurer; Minister O'Selar Parker, spiritual advisor, and Miss Elouise Moore, Director of African Affairs.

18a 1958

Emerging Africa

From: The New York Times

18a

The current meeting in Accra of representaties of eight independent African states and delegations from three other African groups is significant and symbolic. Accra is now the capital of the independent Commonweath of Ghana. Only a short time ago it was in the Gold Coast Colony. A generation ago such a meeting would have been regarded as impossible. A decade ago it would have been thought highly improbable. Today it is taking place.

This is illustrative of the prodigous changes that are coming about in an emerging Africa. Long-held concepts of what was or was not possible have been thrown into the scrap heap. The "dark" continent is not now dark by any means. It is changing.

At the outset, however, it should be well to realize that the problems imposed by these changes are enormously complex. There is no such thing as a generic "African." There is more difference between an Egyptian and a Nigerian than there is between a Turk and a Swede. There is no generic "Africa" except in the most limited geographical terms.

Advocate p. 4

Africa embraces, right now, civilization and behavior patterns that stretch from the Stone Age to the Atomic Age. It is by no span of the imagination anything homogeneous. This is well illustrated by the fact that at Accra the independent states comprise five that are "Arab" and three that are "African.

Feb. 5-3-58

This should be a warning against oversimplification. One formula will not solve all the problems. Ghana's Prime Minister Nkrumah at the opening session attempted to find a common demoninator when he declared that liberation of the colonial areas was the prime objective of the meeting. "Hands off Africa," he said: "Africa must be free." This is orthodox nationalism as far as it urges a respect for human freedom it is entirely praiseworthy. The Prime Minister could well have gone one step further and declared not that "Africa" but that "Africans" must be free.

Jackson, Miss.

What is involved in the achievement of that freedom, however, is no simple revolt against "colonialism It is rather the development of that whole group of institutions and concepts which make real freedom possible. The evolutionary processes involved here will vary from group to group and state to state. The pace will not, cannot, be the same. The ultimate goal is unchanged: Human freedom and progress toward it. Methods of making that progress may be flexible.

Fortunately for this emerging Africa, some great gains have already been made. The very existence of the independent Ghana where this conference is being held is a conspicious example of them. There is progress toward freedom in the Rhodesias, in the Cameroons, in the Congo. Some independent states have come forth. Others are in the making. What is important is that they be free as well as independent.

From this point of view there have been setbacks. The dictatorship of Nasser in Egypt and the dictatorship of race prejudice in South Africa—just reconfirmed —are evidence of the fact that there is no royal road to freedom. There is a long and hard path still to be traveled. Similarly, the resort to force in North Africa is no mark of progress. Freedom cannot be imposed from without or from within. Better means of reaching the desired goals must be found.

Not one of these various cases is "an island unto itself." They are all part of a changing political and social pattern that is one of the most important developments of our lifetime. There have already been phenominal changes in Africa. What is to come may well be even more astonishing.

The growth of political and social self-consciousness that is evident is taking place against a background of the realization of enormous physical and human resources. Africa is the "rich" continent, not the "dark" one. It has unimagined sources of productive wealth. More than that, it has human resources whose worth has been but dimly suggested, even by those who have had reason to know.

For these reasons the emerging Africa is a challenge to all of us. Political skills are needed to shape the growth and strength of new institutions of government. Economic skills are needed to make the best use of these resources. Human skills are needed to promote the ways in which life can be made happier and more serene. Africa is changing and we should try to help to make each change one for the better.

South Africa Strictly Enforces Segregation

18a

CAPETOWN South Africa, March 21 (UP)—The government in this strictly segregated country is pressing a racial reclassification program which may change completely the social world of thousands of persons in the cape province.

Clarion Ledger

p. 4

A person who has lived as white all his life may suddenly find himself colored in the eyes of the law. The thud of a rubber stamp on his identity card can cut him off from his lifelong friends, his job, his home. His children can be taken from white schools and put in schools for the colored.

Jackson, Miss

The reclassification program has pushed the so-called "borderline cases" into a turmoil of uncertainty. Even some colored persons (mixed race) are affected. They face the possibility of being downgraded to a Bantu (aboriginal African) or Asian, whose life is one of utter poverty and discrimination.

Racial Listing

The program is based on the government's population registration act of 1950 under which every South African will carry an identity card listing his racial group-European (white), colored (mixed race) or Bantu. When it was passed, the act was hailed as the cornerstone of the government's apartheid, or segregation, policy.

The law is linked with the group areas act which specifies certain areas for various racial groups and with the mixed marriages act which forbids marriage between persons of different racial groups.

South Africa's segregationists want the white man to be supreme. They have enforced rigorous color bars that keep the mixed races away from his white fellow citizens. The Bantu must carry passes, are forbidden to do skilled work, and must pay a poll tax in cash if over 16 years of age.

Officials of Prime Minister J. G. Strijdom's government are investigating all cases which they believe are on the borderline between different racial groups. Any reclassification applies to descendants as well.

Classification is determined by appearance, general repute and social acceptance. A person's physical features are examined and measured and his hair is inspected. His cultural and social habits are scrutinized.

A five-man board makes the final decision, but appeals are allowed. Three years ago in Johannesburg, Jan Johnson, 80, had the decision reversed. He had lived all his life as colored and had married a colored woman. When he was reclassified as a Bantu, his wife sued for divorce claiming that she would not live under conditions of the Bantu.

U. S. URGED TO AID AFRICAN FREEDOM

Arden House Session Hears State Department Aide Bid for Vision and Fidelity

Times p. 8

By MICHAEL CLARK

Special to The New York Times.

HARRIMAN, N. Y., May 1—"Vision, dynamism and fidelity to principle" were prescribed at Arden House here toady as the best bulwarks against the challenge to the leadership of the free world in Africa.

Addressing a conference on "The United States and Africa," Julius C. Holmes, special assistant to the Secretary of State, noted that "Africa today is generally friendly to the West.

New York, N.Y.

"Threatening this attitude, however," he said, "are the forces which would win the area to Communist domination or neutralist uncertainty. We must not lose time in Africa. We must anticipate events and meet them before they develop critical proportions."

Mr. Holmes spoke at the first evening session of the Thirteenth American Assembly, a national conference and discussion program established at Columbia University by Dwight D. Eisenhower when he was its president in 1950. The assembly makes its home at Arden House, a mountaintop estate deeded to the University by Governor Harriman.

5-2-58

U. S. Interest Stressed

"It must remain crystal clear to all," Mr. Holmes said, "that the United States has a basic interest in African stability; that this in turn is clearly dependent on continuous progress and that we must contribute to that progress."

He quoted the Moscow radio to the effect that the United States, with a slogan of anticolonialism, was attempting to "grab the countries which are liberating themselves from the chains of old colonialism and to put them under its domination."

"The United States has no fear of such lies," Mr. Holmes declared. He said the United States was ready to be measured by the biblical standard: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

He said the United States was in "broad agreement, or at least broad understanding" with much that had emerged from the recent pan-Africa conference at Accra, Ghana.

"In an important resolution," he said, "the conference urged speedy termination of colonialism on the African continent. The United States has long recognized that old-fashioned nineteenth century colonialism is dying—dying by mutual consent of bothe Africans and Europeans."

Warns on Hasty Actions

He defined the African atmosphere of 1958 as "better the ragged shirt of self-government than the warm blanket of colonialism." However, he urged African leaders to "realize that premature independence can carry with it more dangers than a temporary prolongation of a dependent status."

As a friend of European and African alike, Mr. Holmes said, the United States can do the most good by supporting measures of colonial emancipation and by encouraging African leaders to adopt an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary approach.

He said he was confident that the developing African regime would "preserve the essentials of democracy and the universal concept of the dignity of man."

He stressed the importance of "multi-racial cooperation" in areas where there were many European settlers. He observed, too, that the moral influence of the United States and the question of racial policy was "in direct relation to our achievements at home."

The Arden House conference will end Sunday. Sixty African experts, businessmen and others interested in African affairs are participating.

Rhodesian Police Kill 8 Negroes

Post & Times Herald

P.A 4 18a

Reuters

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 10—Police today killed eight Negroes and injured 14 when villagers armed with spears refused to quit their homes on land wanted for an artificial lake.

Washington D.C.

Thursday 9-11-58

The Negroes had been ordered to move to higher ground from the Gwembe Valley where the waters of the Zambesi River will start to rise later this year to form a lake for the Kariba hydro-electric dam project.

Officials trying to enforce the order were met with armed resistance and called for police reinforcements.

An official statement said the Negroes made "determined charges" against the police and threw spears at them. One policeman was wounded.

Africans Riot In French West Africa

United Nations, N. Y. (ANP)—Unofficial word has been received from Dakar, French West Africa that 1,000 Africans have staged a riot in the center of that key African city.

Weekly

Shouts of "We Want Independence" and "Down with Colonialism" were reportedly made by the rioters.

P. 1

The riot took place at the moment when French Premier Charles De Gaulle was leaving on a tour of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Guinea and Madagascar. Only last week the Africans in French Cameroons, a UN Trust Territory, received official promises of "internal autonomy."

Sat 8-30-58

New Orleans

Reportedly the Dakar rioters were dispersed with tear gas.

Official and unofficial observers attribute the French difficulties in "calm" French "Black" Africa to the fact that African leaders have been told supposedly by General De Gaulle to accept "federation" with France or "secession."

Strictly speaking, federation connotes membership with a group of French interest states with defense, foreign, economic, and financial affairs, together with justice and education controlled from Paris. Autonomy would be only "local" affairs.

On the other hand, secession has been defined as signifying the cutting off of the African states without any economic assistance. Up to now, most of the expert trade of the French territories in Africa has had to rely upon French markets for their products' sales.

However, it is a general practice in areas close to Ghana for Africans in French territories to sell their produce to Africans in Ghana, thereby gaining a new outlet for their crops.

Weekly

The reported stubborn attitude of General De Gaulle on issues of political independence for Africans has divided key African leaders.

Sat 8-30-58

In fact, experienced African leader Leopole Sengher of the Allied African Party in French West Africa said recently:

"If independence is not granted to black Africa, we must turn to fighting.

"Certainly it will not be a struggle marked by violence, but it will be a struggle of which the outcome cannot be in doubt."

Even the majority party in the French Sudan, the African Democratic Group, came out for "federation," but had to qualify its stand by pressing for "recognition of the right to self-determination and independence."

Memphis Couple In Africa Describe Uganda Election

18a

By JAY HALL

A traveling Memphis couple is discovering that in Africa, anything goes—from lions in the school yard to voters in loincloths.

Commercial Appeal P. 4

Mr. and Mrs. W. Percy McDonald Sr. are just as happy that these attractions are missing in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn.

Imagine four ravenous beasts in the school yard of East High at recess and a long line of voters in animal hides at some Memphis precincts when voters go to the polls here in the general election Tuesday.

Either is grounds for consternation to a Memphian, whether he witnesses it in his own home town or elsewhere.

Sun 11-2-58

Mr. McDonald (in a letter to Frank R. Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal), was particularly alarmed at the lions in the school yard. An attorney, he is also chairman of the Shelby County School Board.

Lions Visit School

The lions paid their startling visit the night of Oct. 23 to the Karen primary school in Nairobi, city of 40,000 people in the British colony of Kenya.

A watchman climbed a pole and shouted warnings for everyone to stay indoors. After a brief reign of terror, the dangerous animals trotted off into a nearby forest.

Thousands of voters showed up in animal skins while—strangely—thousands of others turned out in immaculately cut suits to cast their votes in Uganda's elections last week.

Uganda natives were selecting 10 African representatives for their British colony's new Legislative Council. Voting was spread out over three days.

Since most of the natives could not read, appropriate symbols, rather than names, identified the candidates.

Previously energetic campaigning stopped on election eve. It's not permitted there on election day.

Everybody Votes

The Africans really turned out. At one polling station where there were 354 registered voters, 353 cast ballots. The 354th had died a few days earlier.

Sick people were carried from hospitals to vote. One woman gave birth to a child seconds after leaving the polling booth.

At some polls, officials had difficulty explaining to husbands why they couldn't vote for their wives as well as for themselves.

In his letter, Mr. McDonald said they were resting for a few days in Nairobi after traveling from Capetown at the southern tip of Africa northward into the eastern section in which Kenya and Uganda lie. The trip included 2,500 miles of auto travel.

They left in mid-September visiting London, Brussels and Rome before going to Africa.

They expect to return to their home at 1233 Peabody about Jan. 1—after they've seen the "Down Under" wonders of Australia.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

A growing Africa presents challenge

By LOUIS LAUTIER

For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, recently delivered a significant address before the Western Region Assembly (University of California at Los Angeles) Conference site at Lake Arrowhead, Calif.

Afro-American P. 7

His subject was "The United States and Africa: Challenge and Opportunity."

Mr. Satterthwaite in the introduction of his address, said political observers predict that within the next few years nearly 75 percent of the 140,000,000 Africans still living in dependent territories will be governing themselves.

Baltimore, Md.

Surveying recent developments in diverse African nationalism, he noted:

Sat 11-1-58

* * *

1. IN NORTHWEST Africa, dynamic nationalism is expressing itself in strenuous efforts to consolidate the gains of the last few years.

2. In Ethiopia and Liberia, the prevailing spirit is a growing sense of belonging to a new Africa on the move, and an increasing desire for national progress on all fronts—social, economic and political.

3. In vast Sub-Sahara Africa the trend is toward regional cooperation in quest of a greater unity of purpose, although the nationalist movement has still not reached every territory in the region.

* * *

THE FIRST Conference of Independent African states was held at Accra last April 15-22 on the invitation of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. This conference made clear a major objective of the eight independent states.

Mr. Satterthwaite describes the All-African Peoples Conference, which has been called by the Peoples Party of Ghana to convene in Accra Dec. 5 to 12, as "perhaps the most ambitious effort since World War 2 to re-vitalize the Pan-African movement."

He said: "Its sponsors re[illegible]y are inviting all known [illegible] political parties to at-

"About 60 such parties and organizations from countries and territories throughout the continent are already associated with the project, and the sponsors hope to have delegates from 100 organizations on hand by the time the conference convenes."

* * *

"THE MAIN purpose of this assemblage," in the words of its hosts, is "to formulate concrete plans and work out the Ghandi[illegible] tactics and strategy of the [illegible]can non-violent revolution [illegible] relation to colonialism ad imperialism;

"Racialsim and discriminatory laws and practices; tribalism and religious separatism, and the position of chieftaincy under colonial rule and under a democratic society."

"The United States will not be alone in watching with great interest the outcome of this conference."

* * *

MR. SATTERTHWAITE is the first Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. The Congress created the office last summer. Before then there was a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

With the creation of the new office, the State Department set up a full-fledged independent Bureau of African Affairs, parallel in every respect to the other geographic bureaus.

The area for which the new bureau is responsible includes the entire continent of Africa, except Algeria, Egypt, and the Sudan. The area embraces seven independent states — Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Ethiopia, Liberia, Ghana, and the Union of South Africa.

* * *

IT ALSO includes six United Nations trust territories administered by France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy, and some 25 separate dependent territories under British, French, Belgium, Portuguese, and Spanish administration.

It covers one-fifth of the earth's surface, an area considerably larger than India, China, and the United States combined, and comprises a population which is approaching 200 million.

The importance of Africa to

the free world would be difficult to overestimate.

18a 1958

Tells Need For Medics In Africa

Defender

Chicago

NEW YORK — A genial, soft-voiced young man strolled across the Columbia university campus last week, a text book on the French language underneath an arm, a quizzical expression on his face.

He sat on the steps beside the Alma Mater and thumped the text book several times.

"My native tongue is called Twi," he explained. "I speak a little English, but here I am, the very first time I've been out of my native country, and I'm learning French — in English-speaking United States!"

The young man — Stephen Asiedu, a 22-year-old native of Ghana, now a Summer Session student at Columbia — said, however, that the week before he had taken an English proficiency test at Columbia, had no trouble passing it, and that French, as a third language, will come in handy in the ambitious program he has plotted for himself.

The program is one, partly, of communication — communication of the medical knowledge he expects to acquire at Columbia, for Stephen's most sincere desire is to return to Ghana as a doctor.

"Doctors — their knowledge — are needed most badly in my land," he said. "We have only one doctor for each 23,000 persons. Midwives bring most of the Ghanese babies into the world. There is disease — leprosy, sleeping sickness, and a peculiar disease we call river blindness which our people in the more undeveloped northern section of the country get from the water — and malnutrition."

Seven years from now, after he has completed his studies and medical internship, Stephen hopes to be a skilled surgeon, obstetrician, gynecologist — and teacher, for he intends to crowd into a busy practicing schedule a teaching program for medical trainees. He also expects to be active in enlarging Ghana's medical facilities.

"Presently, there are about three - dozen hospitals, most of them quite small. Two are first class — the Korle Bu hospital with 200 beds in Accra, and the Central hospital with 500 beds in Kumasi."

In areas that are remote from hospitals, medical field units have been set up. Three persons — a licensed midwife, a nurse and a health superintendent — usually staff these units, and preventive rather than curative medicine is administered.

Also functioning in Ghana are 120 sanitary inspectors. These inspectors literally work around the clock, inspecting dwellings, kitchens, water tanks, badly-graded gutters, any place where flies and mosquitoes can breed. One Accra health official recently said that a conscientious sanitary inspector can do more good for more peple than a busy general hospital.

There are medical laboratories in Ghana, Stephen said, but they perform mostly routine pathological examinations — there is little time, and few qualified technicians, for research.

This, then, is what Stephen will return to when he has his Doctor of Medicine degree, and his internship behind him.

He isn't the only one in his family planning to become a doctor —one of his brothers this fall will begin medical training in England. Stephen, however, does not come from a doctor's family — but from a family that has long been active in Ghana's political and economic life. His father, J. R. Asiedu, was for years a successful timber merchant in Ghana, then, in 1954, became Deputy Speaker of Ghana's Parliament.

From childhood, Stephen has been interested in the natural sciences. at the Mfantsipim school, (somewhat similar to an American high school) in Cape Coast he studied biology and zoology, then after his graduation in 1955, attended the school two more years, permitted under the Ghanese school system, concentrating on laboratory work.

Although New York City is the only other city he has seen outside of Ghana, the hustle-bustle of metropolitan life so far has not turned his head.

"There are," he said, looking at his French book, "things to learn."

Witch Doctor Medical Society One Of Strangest In World

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

By ADRIAN S. HAGEN

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP) —One of the world's strangest organizations, the African Dingaka Assn.—or Witch Doctors' Medical Society—is headquartered here in a dingy room in the non-white Lady Selborne suburb.

Sun. 8-31-58

On its membership rolls are some 4,000 witch doctors who practice throughout the country, dispensing herb cures and sometimes telling fortunes.

The association examines witch doctors for proficiency and issues certificates which entitle them to use the title "Dr." P. 6 B

HERB SECRETS

The Dingaka Assn. is extremely reticent about discussing its activities, except to admit that it charges an entrance fee of $7 and an annual membership fee of $2.80.

Lucas Somo, founder and president, offers this explanation: Once a medicine man gives away the secrets of his herbs, he loses his power to cure.

In May an African doctor appealed to a gathering of association members to reveal the source of their medicines. The tribal practitioners refused.

"The white doctors keep their medicines secret," the association president replied. "If they simply show us a bottle with a label on it, then we will do the same." He added, "we will send our medicines to the laboratory—but not the whole plant."

MEDICINE SCHOOL

The ordinary way for an African to become a witch doctor is to serve an apprenticeship under an established medicine-man. This is detrimental to the profession. Lucas Somo claims. because the instruction is not uniform.

"We need 53 acres of land on which to build a medical school," he said. "Someday we will find a suitable place. . . ."

Such a school has been operating for years in the Transkei Reserve. It is owned and run by witchcraft's most fascinating figure, Khotso Sethuntsa.

Sethuntsa recently walked into an automobile dealer's showroom in Durban, handed over $8.960 in banknotes and drove away in a 1958 model Cadillac. This wealthy witch doctor,, who owns two palatial homes (one housing his medical school), buys a new American automobile every year.

ALLAYING FEARS

A white doctor in Johannesburg has suggested that non-white hospitals employ a resident witch doctor, not to diagnose and treat the sick, but to assist modern medicine by allaying fears.

He explained: "I found that when an operation was recommended, the African patient would leave the hospital to consult his witch doctor. If the witch doctor agreed the operation was necessary, the patient returned psychologically prepared for it."

"It might be time," he said. "to discuss seriously the appointment of a resident witch doctor."

Africa Asks De Gaulle To Concede Freedom

Sun. Star

Washington D.C.

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa, Aug. 23 (AP).—Leaders of the principal parties of French Equatorial Africa asked Premier Charles de Gaulle today to recognize the independence of France's overseas territories.

M. Boganda, president of the Grand Council of French Africa, presented a memorandum to this effect for Gen. de Gaulle, who is here on a 12,000-mile tour of overseas possessions trying to sell the new French constitution.

Signed by the chief political leaders, the memorandum declared:

Sun. 8-24-58

"We ask the French government to insert in the constitutional text: France recognizes the independence of her overseas territories. They can reap its benefits when they wish. As a consequence, a simple unilateral decision of the assemblies and councils of the local governments would suffice to make this independence effective."

P. A 3

The constitution sponsored by Gen. de Gaulle, which will be voted on in a referendum September 28, calls for a federation of states with limited autonomy. If the regions reject the constitution, they will, he has said, be considered to have seceded from France. At no time has he promised them independence within the French community.

Gen. de Gaulle told the Africans "we are moving toward a French-African community established by free consent and free deliberation."

The memorandum was presented a few hours after he swept into this dusty crossroads of black Africa to receive an exuberant jam-session style welcome.

Its text appeared to represent a serious attempt by African leaders to get off the horns of a dilemma—remain with France and accept continued economic benefits, or choose independence and risk losing them.

The formula advanced by the

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years in Washington as a member of the House, and another four years as national chairman. He has recently built a new home in the Oyster Bay district and wants to stay there and practice law in Nassau

White Woman Amazed By Progress In Africa

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Sept-30-58

P12

NEW YORK — A southern white woman has expressed amazement at the rapid progress the natives are making in Africa. On arriving in New York recently from a trip in Africa, Mrs. J. Flount Tillman expressed this conviction:

"Americans generally do not realize how unbelievably fast and revolutionary are the changes in Africa. The Christian church, including the Methodist Church, has a tremendous challenge in helping to channel these changes into constructive avenues."

• • •

MRS. TILLMAN, of Lewisburg Tenn., spent three months in Africa. She is president of the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Board of Missions.

The Methodist leader visited 11 African countries. She studied conditions in iberia, the Belgian Congo, Angola, Ghana, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia,, Mozambique, the Union of South Africa, Kenya and Uganda. She was visiting Methodist mission work in most of them.

• • •

"LIKE almost every first-time visitor to Africa, I was amazed at the rapidity of social, economic and educational change," Mrs. Tillman said. "If you read a new book on Africa before going there, the chances are the book will be out-of-date when you arrive.

"I saw suburbs of 40,000 people which had sprung up in a matter of weeks. Even in the villages you see new houses and modern water pumps."

• • •

MRS. TILLMAN said the revolutionary changes present a crucial challenge to the church which seeks to show the African that the Christian way of life holds the answer to his needs. But the church faces a major obstacle in the shortage of workers.

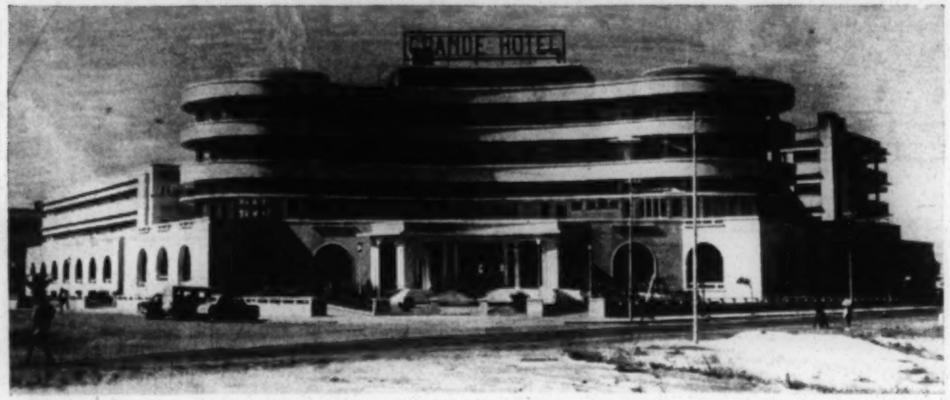
Mrs. Tillman was struck by the development of women in many parts of Africa. In Liberia and Ghana she was entertained by African women holding high positions in the government.

• • •

"AFRICAN women have great potentialities for enriching the life of the church and of the entire community." Mrs. Tillman said. "In some areas they are being called on for leadership; in other areas they are not ready because of lack of training. I was impressed by the truth of the statement that as women gain in education, polygamy declines. Polygamy, however, is still a serious problem in some countries."

An example of the growth of African women in leadership is the enrollment of the first two girls in the Methodist-Presbyterian theological school at Katubue in the Congo, Mrs. Tillman said. One of the two was the first African Methodist girl to be graduated from the secondary school at the Wembo Nyama mission station.

THE NEW AFRICA



Mozambique's Grande Hotel de Beira.

Saturday Evening Post

Sat. 9-6-58

P. 6

Dear Sirs:

Clarence Randall's report on Africa [I SAW THE NEW AFRICA, Aug. 2] was a hit! I am one of the lucky Americans who have had the great thrill of flying around Africa. In fact, I too was there last November. . . .

The Africans . . know us. They study our history and geography, watch our movies, drive our cars, play our records and buy our products. They look to us with a mixture of admiration and respect.

Mr. Randall painted a very vivid and authentic picture of this vast and beautiful continent.

GRACE HUNT
Los Angeles, Calif.

18a 1958

Tom-Tom Artist at Radio City

He Beats the Drums For Money for a Ph. D.

New York Tribune

New York, N.Y.

Sun. 10-19-58

P. 28

18a

With the beat of tom-toms, the featured drummer at the Radio City Music Hall is working his way through school.

He looks like a drummer. He bangs away at a set of African drums just like a drummer doing a four-a-day turn. But actually he is a doctoral candidate at New York University and he's just doing it for money.

The part-time percussionist is Michael Babatunde Olatunji, thirty-one, a native of Nigeria whose major aim is to prepare a thesis in public administration and learn enough French and Russian to qualify for a Ph. D. degree at N. Y. U. He now speaks English, Arabic, Yoruba, Hausa and Ibo. The last three are African, not bon dialects.

Mr. Olatunji is a serious student. He is a friend of the Prime Minister of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah—in fact, his one-year-old son, Kwame, is named for the Prime Minister who stood as his godfather — and he expects to take his degree back to Nigeria and put his service at the disposal of the government.

But right now, he is simply another post-graduate student working his way through higher education. He has already had a turn at helping a bricklayer, waiting on table packing frozen foods and working on the railroad.

His current employment, for a six-week stint, is the result of a scholarly study of African folklore and music. His composition is called "African Drum Fantasy" and is culled from the rhythms of his native land.

Mr. Olatunji, in the full finery of native attire, is abetted in his playing by the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, the first time he has ever had such accompaniment. The result is successful enough to have attracted the interest of a recording company.

The pre-doctoral drummer, however, is not interested in commercializing his art. He prefers, he said in an interview yesterday, to reach an audience on "an educational basis." His aim is to bring the "best in African culture to the attention of the American people."

N.Y. Tribune

New York, N.Y.

Sun. 10-19-58

P. 28

18a

Michael Babatunde Olatunji in Nigerian garb.

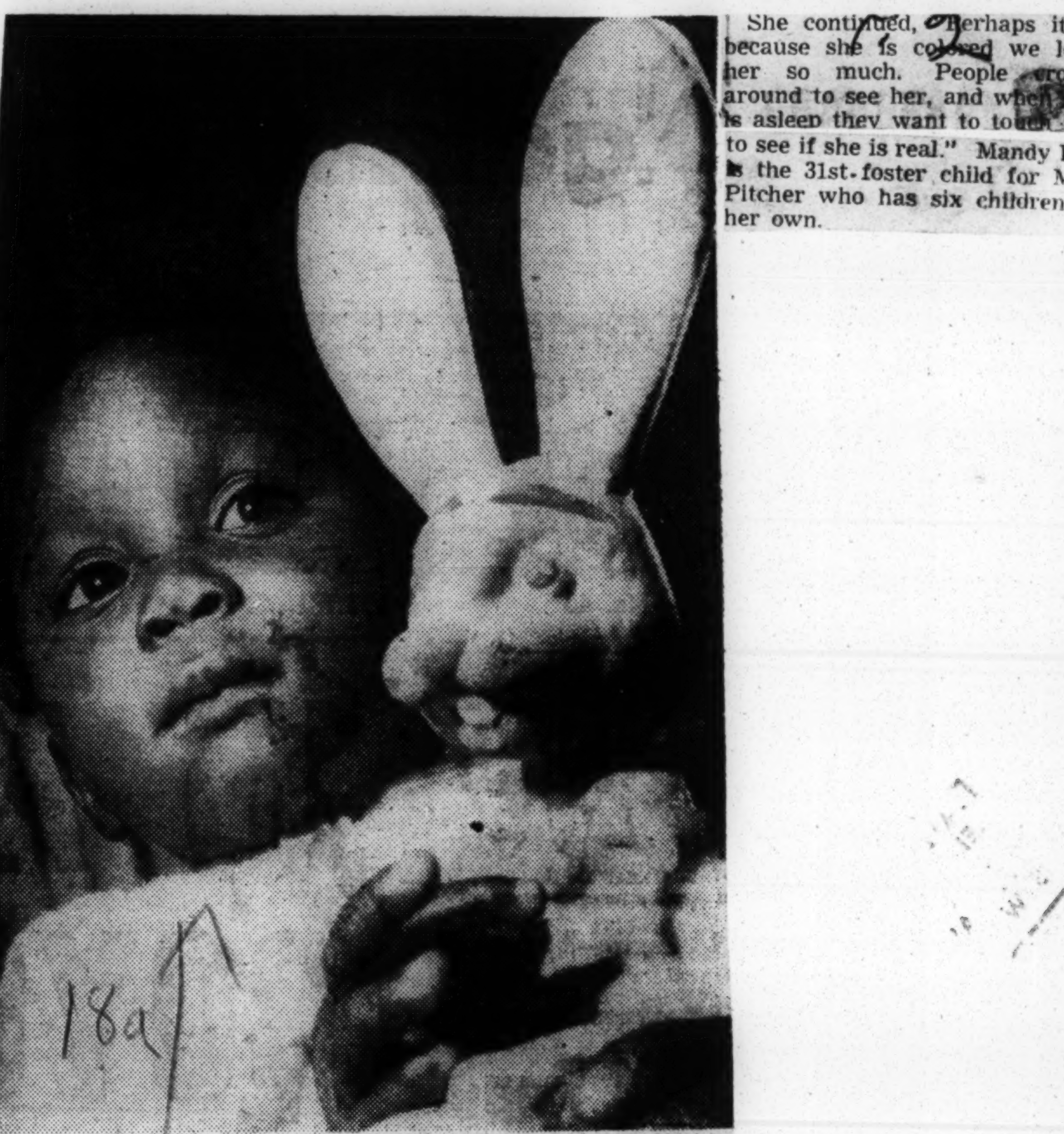
Lectures on Folklore

In pursuit of this aim, he uses his spare time to lecture on African folklore to church and school groups. He is president of the All-Africa Students Union of the Americas, an organization of more than 1,000 members, and also a member of the executive board of the Union of Nigeria and Camaroon Students in North America.

Mr. Olatunji expects to finish his studies here in 1960. By then, his country will be well on the road to full independence from Great Britain. He intends to return and work for Nigeria, probably in its foreign service.

At present, he lives in Brooklyn with his wife, the former Amy Bush, and his son, Kwame.

Recalling the last talk he had with Mr. Nkrumah, Mr. Olatunji said, "He told me, 'Hurry up and go home to Africa. We need you there.'"



18a

LITTLE MANDY LOU

. . . object of devotion

Foster Mother Fears Loss of Ghanaian Tot

18a

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-8-58

LONDON, England—The love of a white 51-year-old foster-mother for a 13-month-old Ghanaian girl whom she has cared for only nine months, is so great that the woman fears the parting date although it is four years distant.

According to Mrs. Wynne Pitchers of New Addington, Surrey, the devotion for little Mandy Lou may lead her to Africa or wherever the child's parents go after completing studies in London.

"I love Mandy Lou so much I can't bear to think of the parting that must come. If they take the baby, they will have to take me."

She continued, "Perhaps it is because she is colored we love her so much. People crowd around to see her, and when she is asleep they want to touch her to see if she is real." Mandy Lou is the 31st foster child for Mrs. Pitcher who has six children of her own.

Our Opinions

Africa On The March

Defender

P. 10

Chicago

Sat 9-9-58

Arab nationalism which has been pushed forward by Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt is only symptomatic of an age that calls for racial cohesion. A parallel movement is sweeping through Africa, the West Indies, former colonies as well as British and French territories. Everywhere the Colored masses are surging forth in a mighty wave of conscious nationalism that brooks no interference.

African nationalism has not yet reached the saturation point, nor is it as advanced as the program of the United Arab Republic. Nevertheless it is acquiring greater and greater momentum as each dependency or colony is given its freedom by the ruling European powers.

Though nationalism is no new doctrine to Africa, the advent of Dr. Nkrumah to power gives the movement a new meaning, a new sense of direction and a wider frame of reference. As Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah's immense prestige is the catalyst that is working toward the evolution of a new leadership. A leadership that is committed fervently to welding together into one great homogenous whole all of the diverse elements on the black continent.

Ghana's Prime Minister was careful to indicate during his visit to America that the kind of unity he is seeking for his country is directed against nobody. It is a unity based upon identity of needs and of problems whose solutions can best be determined by the African people themselves.

Dr. Nkrumah does not advocate isolation for Africa. For, besides needing mechanical and technical aid, for years to come Africa will require economic assistance to develop and cultivate its natural resources and strengthen its economy.

White arrogance and greed are the propulsive force that is driving Africa toward racial unity and the rest of the world of color toward nationalism and political cohesion. Far too long have these peoples been looked down upon and pushed around on the thesis that they were inferior and incapable of advancing their own self-interest.

Africa was the last frontier of civilization. The first white settlers in South Africa described the natives as vermin and set out to hunt them down as we hunt rats. Even at the outbreak of the first world war, white men were still saying in public that the Negroes had no rights in Africa.

That they had no sovereign rights in their own country, was so much a matter of course to Europeans that no one, except Negroes, threw any doubt upon this reasoning. Thus in 1939, the owners of Africa, excluding Egypt and the native republic of Liberia, were six different European nations: France, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Spain and the Union of South Africa.

They found, however, that administration even of the simplest type proved highly expensive. To make their conquests pay, they followed the policy of granting concessions and monopolies to chartered companies. King Leopold of Belgium, however, retained the whole of the modern Belgian Congo as his personal property.

Today, through unceasing agitation by the natives for their freedom, the climate of world opinion has changed. Africa is rising, and with unlimited economic and political consequences through such dynamic leadership as is being provided by Kwame Nkrumah. Long Live Africa!

Progress in West Africa

N.Y. Times

18 C

New York, N.Y.

Tues 10-21-58

P. 32 C

The situation in French Togoland and the Cameroons, in western Africa, where independent states will take shape by 1960 is illustrative of what can truly be called an enlightened colonial policy on the part of France. It is also an example of the smooth working of the trusteeship system of the United Nations. The object of this system is to prepare dependent peoples for full self-government, and that object is being attained.

It is significant, moreover, that leaders in these countries who have sometimes been held to be "revolutionary" or "subversive" are now working in close accord with the French and seem to be eager to make their haste slowly so that firm foundations for nationhood can be laid. They are urging the further cooperation and help of France in their transitional periods. In addition, the Togolese Premier will come to the United Nations next month to request that organization for technical assistance designed to make and keep the new state economically viable.

These emergent states have knotty problems to be solved and they will need continued help. In Togoland, for example, there is the question of the relationship to the new independent state of Ghana on the west. Ghana has absorbed what was British Togoland, with the result that there are actually Togolese of the same tribe living on both sides of the frontier. A somewhat similar situation prevails where the British Cameroons is being administered through Nigeria, also shortly to become independent.

The approach to such problems in a thoughtful and constructive way is a testimonial to the functioning of the trusteeship plan. These areas are already semi-autonomous and no obstacle is being placed in the way of their eventual independence. But it is recognized that there must be a period of transition and growth. The present attitudes in both France and Africa have made this realization clear.

New Focus on Africa

Birmingham

Herald

16 A

Birmingham, Ala.

Aug 23 58

P. 6

"Awakening Africa" has been the theme of so many policy studies and factual reports over the past few years, the term itself has become almost a cliche.

Yet we may be sure its implications have been greeted with no such nonchalance by the Communist plotters who look upon Africa as "the last reserve of contemporary imperialism."

A recent staff study put out by NATO headquarters in Paris warned the free world that the crises which have shaken the Middle East soon may be popping up in Africa. Based on Soviet articles and other intelligence sources, it provided a clear indication of over-all Communist thinking about the Dark Continent.

In practical terms, the study said, it meant that the Soviet Union will "endeavor to influence African nations toward neutralism, nationalism, suspicion of the West, and the formation of cultural and economic ties with the Soviet-bloc countries."

This study attracted little attention in our country. Yet our stake in Africa, both economic and in the interests of the free world, is large.

For that reason, we are heartened by the prospective expansion of political relations with Africa just disclosed by the State Department. A new assistant secretary of state for African affairs is to be named. The number of embassies in African countries will be increased and new consular posts opened. African language training will be stressed and new USIA pipelines installed.

However belated the effort, it may still prove fruitful—providing our policies are shaped to meet the rising problems. Change that "awakening Africa" to "awakening America," and the Soviet challenge will be properly accepted.

18a 1958

Africa's Private 'Bandung Conference'

Independence Strategy to Be Discussed

By Russell Howe
Special to The Washington Post

Post Times Herald
Washington D.C.
11-30-58
P. A-20

Russell Howe is a British journalist with a long experience in West Africa.

PARIS—Africa's own private "Bandung Conference" will open in Accra, Ghana's capital, Dec. 8.

The All-African People's Conference (AAPC), as it will be known, will blueprint passive resistance tactics for more than a score of colonies covering nearly three times the area of the United States. It will last five days.

Delegates from all over Africa plus representatives of communities of African descent and of organizations interested in Africa, are due to arrive Friday.

Some are already filtering in to Accra, the "city that cocoa built." On the terrace of the plush Ambassador Hotel, or in the coconut-shaded, open-air night clubs, the visitors, mostly in their thirties, are already exchanging points of view.

Accra, West Africa's boomtown—with the same per capita income as Athens and as many cars per thousand people as Rome—has undergone a radical facelift in the past five years. All the same, accommodation — hotels, official "resthouses," rooms in midd-class homes—are being stretched to the utmost to take in the 500 newcomers.

American Delegates

From the United States will come three delegates from the American Committee on Africa, and possibly a group from the National Assn. for the Advancemtne of Colored People. Leftist Negro singer Paul Robeson, now in London is among famous artists of African descent invited to entertain the conferees.

Last April, at the Conference of Independent African States (CIAS), also held in Accra, moderation and tact were the keynotes of the discussions. Faced with Africa's most electric issue—Algeria—Africa's statesmen merely resolved in favor of Algeria's "right" to independence, with no requirements as to time.

In this and many other respects, the CIAS made a sharply diplomatic, even pro-Western contrast with Bandung's call for "independence now" through Africa and Asia.

But Africa will speak with a more frustrated, more emotional voice at the AAPC, for this time practicing governments are represented only by observers. The voting delegates will all be members of more or less repressed nationalist parties or organizations, most of them from the "irredentist" colonies in the southern half of the continent —plus delegates from unions, women's associations and religious grohps—who will not be afraid to speak their mind.

Nevertheless, the language of the resolutions will certainly be more guarded than at Bandung or Cairo.

For over six months, a gigantir battle of wits has been directed from a small Accra office which has had the task of insuring representation at the Conference. Thanks to Africa's unofficial resistance network, some delegates will travel thousands of miles in spite of police restrictions on their movements; some will come without passports; some, of course, will not be able to return to their own countries until independence comes.

Ghana will give asylum to such political refugees, though government circles stress that the country does not want to encourage delegates to come "just because they want to stay."

The Accra Powers (the eight independent nations which met in April voted special funds for "liberation movements" in Africa. Usually reliable sources gave the pounds (5,600,000).

The Conference's political committee will try to hammer out the main features of an independence strategy of non-violence—notably strikes and boycotts of European business and goods—for each of the territories concerned, using these funds.

Greater Activity Expected

British East Africa, the Congo, regarded by African strategists as the key area in the current drive for freedom throughout the continent, are expected to swing into action next year on the lines to be discussed, on a scale higher to unknown.

According to insiders, when Madagascar gets its independence — probably 1960 — the world's second largest island will be used as a base for directing "independence operations" in East and Southern Africa.

To attend the AAPC, the delegating party or organization must subscribe to three aims: internal self-government (that is, not necessarily independence) now; universal adult suffrage now; racial equality now. Under questioning, most African leaders estimate it will take 10 years or more to get independence everywhere in Africa.

The Conference will sketch long-term plans for grouping Africa into regional confederations, mostly on an economic "common market" basis. Eventually, nearly all Africa's present leaders hope to see a "PanAfrican Commonwealth."

Topics to Be Discussed

This grouping, they say, will not prevent its members from belonging also to such organizations as France's "Association of Free Peoples," or the English - speaking Commonwealth.

The future of chieftaincy, "tribal" organization and other traditionalistic oppositions to modernization will also be discussed, says the Conference Secretary, Ghana's George Amegbe.

Chieftaincy has been abolished by law in independent Guinea. It is being slowly converted into a nonpolitical institution in Ghana. While in Nigeria, with its Houses of Chiefs in each Region, chieftaincies—considered much as the British look on peerages—are conferred on persons of mature political ability who are not the type to win seats in the Lower House in free-for-all-elections.

Most delegates, however, are expected to look on Guinea's drastic attitude to chieftaincy and tribalism as the most practical one.

The Conference is expected to set up a permanent office in New York to canvass United Nations and United States support for its plans.

Several French-African premiers, and at least one Nigerian, one (Nhnamdi Azikiwe of Eastern Nigeria) will be among the delegates, and at least two probable future East African Premiers—Julius Wyerere of Tanganyika, whose Tanganyika African National Union has just won a landslide victory in general elections, using both African and European candidates; and Tom Mboya, the 28-year-old "wonder boy" from Kenya who is grudgingly acknowledged by the European settlers to be the best speaker in Kenya's nearly all-white Parliament.

The voice of communism will, fortunately, be small. Only French Africa is expected to make it clear that it's the economic doctrine they want —not Moscow which, after all, is European.

Communism of the "Titoist" blend is also thought of as a possibility in East Africa's future, if its development toward independence is made too provocatively slow, compared to the giant constitutional strides made in both French and British territories of West Africa.

The Conference, as well as being a turning point in Africa's history, will also attract kudos to those whose idea it was—Ghana's dynamic, ambitious Kwame Nkrumah, and his adviser on African affairs, George Padmore.

For Padmore, a gentlemanly old West Indian writer known for years to his London neighbors as "the Mayor," and to Ghana's young nationalists as the "revolutionary in carpet slippers," the "Pan-African Confab" will be the zenith point in a career of anti-colonialism.

18

The Washington Post

WAINO E. HENDRICKSON
. . . no comment

Coup in Sudan

New York Times
New York N.Y.
Sun 11-30-58
P. 1E

On Jan. 1, 1956, the Union Jack of Britain and the green flag of Egypt were lowered from staffs in the gardens of Khartoum palace. A tricolor—blue, yellow and green—rose to fly alone over the capital. Outside the gardens, Moslem Arabs from the six northern provinces and pagan Negroes from the three southern provinces cheered, waved sticks and chanted slogans. After half a century of joint rule by Britain and Egypt, Sudan was free.

With independence the Sudan (area 967,000 square miles; population 10,000,000) found itself drawn, by reason of its geography and economic potential, into the vortex of Mideast politics. Its people were ill-prepared for independence. Although British influence had left Sudan with a well-trained army and a comparatively efficient civil service, the country had an illiteracy rate of 95 per cent, one of the highest in the world. Political lines between its five major parties were hazy, political interest on the part of the people was negligible.

Sudan's Premier, Abdullah Khalil, and the dominant Umma (People's) party were strongly pro-West. His Government, however, was a coalition with the People's Democratic party, which had neutralist leanings. The opposition was led by the National Unionist party, which was pro-Nasser. Observers have kept a close watch on Sudan's relations with Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic to the north. Sudan has many attractions for Nasser. Nasser needs fertile land for Egypt's impoverished fellaheen and an assured supply of water from the Nile, which drains Sudan's highlands, to power his ambitious Aswan Dam project. An agreement by Sudan to limit diversion of Nile water is essential to the start of work on that project.

Last week a bloodless coup toppled Sudan's parliamentary regime. At dawn Monday power was seized by Lieut. Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Premier Khalil and his cabinet were ousted. Parliament was dissolved and the Constitution suspended. The big question raised by the revolt was the motivation behind it. One theory given wide credence was this:

President Nasser's need for settlement of the Nile waters question became acute with Soviet agreement recently to finance the start of the Aswan Dam project. Ten days before the coup, two Cabinet members who represented the minority People's Democratic party went to Cairo, ostensibly for trade talks. They met four times with President Nasser and announced that they had "reached solutions" on the Nile question as a basis "for official negotiations." In Cairo at the same time was Ismail el-Azhari, leader of the pro-Nasser National Unionists, who was being quoted in the Cairo press as saying he would soon return to Khartoum to bring about the downfall of the Khalil Government.

Cabinet Totters

In Khartoum fear grew that one or both of these elements was lining up Egyptian support for a plot against the Government. Premier Khalil postponed the opening of Parliament, scheduled for Nov. 14, so that the situation might clarify. Over last week-end six members of the Cabinet resigned. Reports of an impending coup intensified. But when it came, it was from a wholly unexpected quarter—the

Army.

Some observers believe that the coup, if not actually engineered by Premier Khalil, has his blessing as the only means to forestall a move by pro-Nasser elements. They point out that Abboud has always kept clear of politics and is a stanch friend of the Premier, with whom he served before independence in the Sudan Defense force. The general view is that he has no political ambitions. He has been described as "west of neutral and right of center in his political philosophy."

The test will come when General Abboud sits down to negotiations with President Nasser. The new Sudan leader said he would "work hard to improve relations" with the U. A. R. Whether he can do so without sacrificing Sudan's interests in the Nile or falling wholly into Nasser's embrace remains to be seen.

RHODESIAN VOTES STRENGTHEN RULE

Prime Minister Welensky's Big Margin Gives Force to Constitutional Plan

New York N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Nov. 17—With word yesterday that two Independent African members had been returned for the two special African seats in Northern Rhodesia, the final line-up was evident for the new Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The division of seats is forty-six United Federal party (of whom nine are African), nine Dominion party (of whom one is African), one Independent African and two Europeans especially nominated by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to represent African interests.

The United Federal party leader, Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky, has thus gained the two-thirds majority necessary to make any desired change in the Constitution. But although Sir Roy is calling his victory a "mandate" to push for a greater measure of self-determination, his opponents on the Left, notably Dr. Alexander Scott, whose liberal Constitution party failed to win a seat, deny that any mandate has been given.

P. 20

They insist that while the United Federal party gained 58 per cent of the poll as against the Dominion party's 36 per cent, the electorate was far from representative of the majority of the Federation's inhabitants.

About 94 per cent of the electorate was white, whereas non-whites make up 94 per cent of the Federation's population.

A factor leading to the electorate's being even more unrepresentative than it might otherwise have been has been the refusal of Africans to enroll on the special voters list, which has reduced qualifications. It is estimated that 70,000 Africans could have been on the special roll. Only 725 have so registered.

Main reasons for this abstention are the African National Congress campaign to "boycott the white man's elections," the apathy and ignorance of the African masses and an unwillingness to register as an "inferior grade" of voter. Special-roll voters in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are permitted to vote only for one African candidate and in Southern Rhodesia for one African candidate and for one European to represent African interests.

But at least Sir Roy has flown to London with a clear majority of the electorate behind him in his current attempt to persuade Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd to modify the British proposals for a constitutional change in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief objection to these proposals, and it is one on which both Prime Minister Welensky and his Dominion party opponents agree, is that the two African Ministers suggested by Mr. Lennox-Boyd should be nominated by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, instead of being elected in the normal way. Indeed, Sir Roy has gone so far as to say that the idea of nominating two African Ministers regardless of merit or other considerations is a blatantly racialist approach.

Prime Minister Welensky is reported to be willing to appoint an African Federal Minister from among the nine United Federal party Africans returned to Parliament.

This, his opponents say, is a gesture owing more to political expediency than to genuine liberal feeling. There can be no doubt that the appointment of an African Minister would do much to back up Sir Roy's assertions that his opposition to Mr. Lennox-Boyd's proposals stems from procedural rather than racial objections.

It would certainly help the Prime Minister during the 1960 constitutional talks with the British Government, when he hopes to persuade London that his Administration is liberal and representative enough to be trusted with dominion status.

NURSING LEAGUE AIDED

Gets $622,923 From Fund for 100 Fellowships

The National League for Nursing, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, has received a grant of $622,923 from the Commonwealth Fund. The league announced yesterday that the money would be used for a three-year extension of a program of educational awards to nurses doing graduate study.

The fund has supported the fellowship program since 1955 to help overcome a critical shortage of administrators in nursing service and education, teaching and research in nursing.

The extension offers opportunities for graduate study by more than 100 nurses in the next three years. So far fellowships have been awarded to ninety-six.

Applications for fellowships for study beginning September, 1959, will be received up to Jan. 15.

FEW NEGROES JOIN RHODESIANVOTERS

New York Times

1,764 Out of 70,000 Qualified Register for Federal Election Next Month

New York

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Oct. 3—More than 70,000 Africans possess the qualifications to register as voters on the special roll for the Federal general election in British Central Africa next month.

10-12-58

But only 725 have registered. In addition, there are 1,039 Africans on the general roll, so that the total African voting strength in the election out of a total African population of nearly 7,000,000 is 1,764.

Under the new Federal Electoral Act, piloted by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Roy Welensky, the "general" voters' roll has high qualifications and the large majority of Europeans on its lists while the "special" roll, with lower qualifications, provides an open door for, in the main, "middle-class" Africans.

Voters on the general roll will elect the majority of members in the newly enlarged Federal Parliament here of fifty-nine members. All the Federation's voters, both general and special, will share the responsibility of choosing eight African candidates—four in Southern Rhodesia, two in Nyasaland, and two in Northern Rhodesia—and the specially elected European Member for African Interests in Southern Rhodesia.

Breakdown of Register

Africans who have registered for the special roll and are eligible to vote in the general election total 639 in Southern Rhodesia, 72 in Northern Rhodesia, and 14 in Nyasaland.

African National Congress leaders in both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland threatened a boycott of the federal electoral "lower" or special roll at the time of the introduction of the Vote Act, and it is obvious that they have persuaded most of their supporters to implement this threat.

Instructors and lecturers sent out by the Government to explain the system of becoming a voter had little effect on Africans in general.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are strongholds of the Africans' anti-Federation movement.

When Wellington Chirwa, the then Nyasaland African Member, tried to hear from the Minister of Home Affairs in the Federal Parliament recently why the African vote enrollment in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had been so poor, there was ironical laughter from the white members and cries of "Ask Congress."

Objection by Africans

In January, Mr. Chirwa and his African colleagues from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had made it clear that they objected strongly to African members' being elected "mainly by Europeans on the top roll."

Nyasaland, which is providing only fourteen African special voters, has an African population of 2,630,000, and Northern Rhodesia 2,160,000.

It had been optimistically estimated by the Federal Minister of Law that 7,000 might become special voters in Nyasaland and 18,000 in Northern Rhodesia.

In contrast to organized election boycotts in the northern territories of the Federation, the African National Congress in Southern Rhodesia has been encouraging Africans to come on to the roll to "strengthen the voice of Congress in Parliament."

The verdict of political observers on the lack of African response in Southern Rhodesia to voting rights is summed up in one word—apathy.

The over-all result is that African candidates in the Federation must now necessarily be elected by the European vote, with the African vote exercising a negligible influence. Only African candidates of strictly moderate views acceptable to Europeans have any chance of being elected.

18a 1958

18a

Babatunde Olatunji (center), a Nigerian drummer, beats out a rhythm on a talking drum tucked under his arm. Listening are Raymond Wright (left), chief arranger for the Radio City Music Hall orchestra, and Raymond Paige, orchestra conductor. The large drums are called mother drums, and Mr. Paige is holding a tamborine.

Future Prime Minister?

Jungle Rhythm Drums Up Stage Job for Nigerian

By EDWARD ELLIS,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

P. 15

9-19-58

New York, N.Y.

Many Greenwich Village parties are off-beat, but this particular one had a beat unlike anything heard there before. The guest of honor was a native of Nigeria thumping and whomping jungle rhythms on strange drums.

Neighbors didn't object. Instead, they applauded and shouted up to ask if they might join the party. Both the music and the requests impressed another guest, Ralph Hunter, choral director for Radio City Music Hall.

Mr. Hunter approached the drummer, Babatunde Olatunji, 31. Born in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, he has been in the United States for eight years. And he is a man of sharp contrasts.

His cheeks slashed with ritualistic Yoruba marks, he is studying for his doctor's degree in public administration at New York University. A one-time tobacco-picker, he dreams of becoming prime minister of Nigeria after it attains its independence.

Wants Music Primitive.

A sophisticate who enjoys discussing semantics, he wants to keep African music primitive. An accomplished musician, he cannot read a note of music. He speaks English, Yoruba, Arabic, Hausa and Ibo and has a talking drum.

Mr. Hunter led Mr. Olatunji to Raymond Paige, conductor of Radio City Music Hall's 60-piece symphony orchestra. Brought into the act, too, was Rayburn Wright, the orchestra's chief arranger.

The conductor and arranger listened to the African drum music. It uses a five-note scale. Western music, of course, is based on a eight-note scale. The question was this: Could these scales be blended into a composition playable by a symphony orchestra? Or, in Mr. Wright's words, would an arrangement "fall between the cracks"—between the white keys and black keys?

The rhythms Mr. Olatunji brought from Africa never had been set down in musical notation on sheet music. Mr. Wright began by tape-recording Mr. Olatunji's drumming and singing. Then, working from these tapes, he scored the music.

Everyone Excited.

By this time everyone connected with the orchestra was excited. Mr. Paige explains that, so far as he knows, authentic African drum music never before had been arranged for a symphony orchestra. The musicians were frank in their curiosity about Mr Olatunji's mother drums, his talking drum, his native xylophone made of gourds, and his finger piano.

This finger piano consists of what looks like a king-size cigar box topped with strips of metal that must be plucked with the fingers. One of the percussionists in the orchestra plays this, and practice has left his fingers raw and bleeding.

Not so Mr. Olatunji. His fingers and palms are thick with callouses, for he has been performing on native percussion instruments since he was three years of age.

Most impressive to the orchestra members, perhaps, is the fact that Mr. Olatunji can give out with four separate rhythms at the same time. The first he beats out on an upright mother drum to his left; the second on another mother drum to his right; the third he jangles forth with a tambourine manipulated with his right foot; and the fourth rhythm he sings.

Right now Mr. Olatunji may be seen on the stage of Radio City Music Hall. Between shows he crouches over books in his dressing room, studying for his doctor's degree.

Disappointing Vote

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

10-18-58

Pg 4

The question of relief for the oppressed people of Southwest Africa again reveals a strange paradox in U.S. foreign policy.

The issue which brought the paradox into full world view was this:

Should representatives of Southwest Africa be allowed to appear in the United Nations and protest the annexation of their country by South Africa?

South Africa, the offender, headed by Frensch Verwoerd, admittedly pro-Hitler during World War II and now the world's most vociferous advocate of "[illegible] supremacy," voted against giv[illegible] [illegible] Africa a chance to [illegible] [illegible] delegate, in effect, voted to uphold South Africa's aparthied policy by siding with that country.

Russia voted against South Africa and thereby was able to assume the role of fostering freedom for the oppressed people of Africa and opposing racism.

However, despite the opposition of South Africa and the U.S., the UN committee voted 45 to 19 to hear Southwest Africa's complaints.

Thus positions of both South Africa and the U.S. were repudiated.

The rebuff probably did little to damage the already tarnished reputation of South Africa.

On the other hand, the American influence with the present session of the General Assembly may have been damaged beyond repair.

Boston U. Prof. Tells Sociologists

Why Settlers From Europe Fight Integration in Africa

Courier P. 10 Pittsburgh, Pa

Sept 9-13-58

BOSTON, Mass.—European settlers in Africa adamantly resist any appreciable diminishing of their authority and power, a leading authority in the field of African studies has told the American Sociological Society.

Speaking at the society's meeting at the University of Washington, Seattle, Dr. William O. Brown of Brookline, Mass., director of the African research and studies program at Boston University, said that while in all settler communities there are elements who are conciliatory, flexible and reformistic in outlook, the most prevalent reactions are "the intensified demand for white solidarity" and "the emphasis on disengagement, salvation through strict separation or apartheid.

"The settler communities are thus faced with a dilemma which steadily deepens," Dr. Brown continued. "Their numbers are too small, the base of their society too narrow and its structure too restrictive to allow for more than partial incorporation of the indigenous peoples.

"The other aspect of their dilemma is their unwillingness, if not inability, to merge as a minority with the majority. Their status as an historic elite, their pride of 'blood' and culture, their vested interests economically, and the realities and imagery associated with a heritage of power—all these debar identification with or ultimate absorption by the indigenous populace," he added.

"Short of escape through emigration, which is both generally infeasible and unpalatable as a prospect, the settlers apparently are compelled to come to terms with the realities prevailing. Unable to escape their dilemma, they have no choice but to live with it," he said.

DR. BROWN said that the most evident area of conflict is in the economic field.

"With the increase in population, land occupancy looms as a critical problem and provides a ready-made issue for the nationalistic politician bent on mobilizing the masses against the European settlers," who, he added, in general, also fear and resist a free market for native talent, particularly at the higher levels of skilled labor and the technical, professional and business fields.

A second significant source of tension results from the increasing number of Africans totally or partially assimilated to a European way of life, and a third important source of tension is that inherent in the power struggle, Dr. Brown said.

"In the four areas of major European concentration in Africa—the Union of South Africa, the region formerly designated as French North Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and British East Africa—there are about 64,000,000 people of whom bonafide settlers perhaps constitute no more than 4,000,000, a ratio of one to 16.

African Princess Demands $750 000

Pittsburgh Courier

BY RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON, England — An African Princess has sued the Attorney General here for about $750,000, the obliteration of a record of an alleged marriage to a Pole, and a declaration that she always has been a British national.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept 11-8-58

All her requests are based on a charge that she was imprisoned falsely as an alien during wartime.

Her Royal Imperial Highness, the Princess Alexandria Albertina Palmer Dinizulu, wants the ruling in her favor, because she is the eldest in her line and is entitled to succeed to the chieftainship in Zululand if she at no time loses her British nationality.

P. 2

The 45-year-old elegantly dressed princess, the daughter of Paramount Zululand Chief Elias Solomon Palmer Dinizulu of Mgungund Lour, in Zululand, recently told a High Court Judge that the marriage in question never occurred.

It had led to her war-time imprisonment as an alien by marriage, she pointed out.

■

THE SLIM, well-spoken princess, who gave her address as the Waldorf Hotel, said she came to Europe on a South African passport in 1934 for medical studies, went to Marseilles, France, in 1939, to marry African Chieftain Manaduke Cisse, her true husband and father of her two children.

On a British visit at the outbreak of World War II, the princess said she attempted to return to her husband in France through a passport evasion scheme worked out by Dyouniz Dobrowolski, whom the Government claims she is married to.

Stating that she wants that record destroyed, the African beauty said that she first heard of the "marriage" when police told her she should have registered as an alien.

Liberia, Ethiopia Back U. S. Middle East Action

Atlanta World

Atlanta Dai

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Both President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia are in favor of United Nations action in the Middle East, according to diplomatic sources here.

Aug 8-8-58

The Liberian embassy quoted President Tubman as saying in a speech during the country's observance of Independence Day in Monrovia that:

P. 1

"The Liberian government regrets the conditions and circumstances in the Middle East which made it necessary for the United States in the interest of peace and stability to have landed U. S. troops in the Lebanon upon the request of the Government of Lebanon and in support of the sovereignty of what country.

"But we sympathize with this action since it seeks to assure the protection of smaller nations; and we note with a great degree of gratification that no acts of violence or depredation have been perpetsated by these troops. While they may be great risks involved, yet the greater damages which may hape developed appe[illegible] in our opinion to justify the risk."

Emperior Selassie, whose birthday was celebrated at the embassy recently issued a pre-birthday statement favoring the replacement of foreign troops in the Middle East area by U. N. troops, "pending a relation of tensions as determined by the security council of the General Assembly of the NU."

Selassie further stated, according to embassy officials, that the landing of foreign troops at the request of the long-established and recognized government of any particular country, as to the require- is a matter for the country alone to decide.

18a 1958

World P.1
Atlanta Ga
Jul. 10-11-58

18a

SPEAK FOR AFRICA—American educated Miss Bandele Bicaise, center, supervisor of Secondary Schools in Liberia, West Africa, who recently spent a month observing educational practices at A&T College, concluded her stay with an illustrated lecture at the college of her native land. She was assisted by Charles Biyoyouwei, left, a sophomore in Electrical Engineering, and Tullia Dennis, a sophomore in Home Eeconomics, both students at the college.

African Political Leaders Put Relationships In Order

World p.6

18a

CAUX, Switzerland — "A superior Pan-Africanism—Africa united in giving an answer to the world," was proclaimed here at the Moral Re-Armament Summit Conference. African leaders —the Sudanese Minister of Works, the Treasurer of the Ghana Opposition, the Founder of Uganda's Progressive Party, a South African colored headmaster — conducted the morning session. Three Nigerian Members of Parliament from different parties demonstrated a common commitment that could unite their country on the eve of its Constitutional Conference.

June 2 58

Hon. Buth Diu, Minister of Works of the Sudan, suggested that a table be presented in gratitude to Dr. Buchman made of pieces of wood from all the countries of the world. "We Africans will unite together to carry out the work of MRA," he said.

Age

Atlanta

Mr. Kasinsa Molira, Uganda political leader and his wife presented a tribal shield for Dr. Buchman in honor of his "work of faith" in the world

UNITED SPIRIT

Nigerian Members of Parliament, who had been bitterly opposed politically before coming to Caux, stood together on the platform and called on MRA's help at the Constitutional Conference next month. Hon. Adeyinka, Member of the Nigerian Federal House of Representatives, declared, "Since we arrived at Caux the spirit of MRA has made us one. I came as an observer but will return to bring unity with absolute moral standards as my motive.".

9-2-58

Hon. Bademosi, who until last month was a Parilamentary Secretary in the Federal Government and then resigned to join the newly-formed Democratic Party of Nigeria and the Cameroons. said, "We must change our loyalty - not to a leader or a party but to God. I had to come to Caux to meet my God. MRA is a revolution of the mind to save a generation from destruction."

Hon. Etuk, an Action Group Member of the Eastern Nigerian House of Assembly, said that he had called his opposition leader, Professor Eyo Ita, a traitor when he had returned from the Mackinac conference last year determined to build unity with other parties. Now he wanted to support him in that task. He announced that Professor Ita would be arriving at Caux today "At a Constitutional Conference, with the help of MRA." he said, "we shall ask for what is right for Nigeria and achieve unity and peace."

THE ANSWER FOR NIGERIA

Fred McEwen, National Secretary of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, said he was returning to his country at a time of crisis firmly convinced that the one road to freedom and peace lay in unity found not through enforcement nor through compromise but through the self-imposed discipline of accepting to live by absolute moral standards under the guidance of God. "There is no alternative. We have the answer in Caux. I know because I have experienced it personally. The only thing relevant is a man of destiny who knows how to heal the hurts and hates of the man who sits next to him, and the nation of destiny which knows how to heal the hurts and hates of its neighbor nation."

"The best defense for a country is to win the friendship of its neighbor," declared John Tsiboe publisher of the "Ashanti Pioneer" in Ghana. "I would like to apologize to our brethren from Nigeria. There have been misunderstanding and bitterness between us. Unless we are together ,we cannot fulfill Africa's mission which is, perhaps, to give civilization to Europe and show what Christianity really means.' Mr. Tsiboe said, as an opposition leader, "We always thought the government was wrong and we were right. We have been self-righteous. I could not see that until coming here." He told how he had refound unity with a senior government spokesman. "The bitterness which had existed has been cleared up. Now we can give better, honest service and a new leadership to Ghana."

Mrs. Nancy Tsiboe, National Treasurer of the Opposition Party, said, "With a superior Pan-Africanism formed on the holy ground of Caux, with absolute moral standards as its background, we are sure to win our objective - Africa united in giving an answer to the world."

REPORTS SAY RUSSIANS HAVE RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENCE AND READY DIPLOMATIC CONTACT WITH NEW AFRICAN NEGRO STATE

See Early Offer Of Assistance

SEKOU TOURE IS PRIME MINISTER

advocate

Jackson Mississippi

Sat. 10-18-58

P. 1

18a

SEKOU TOURE

Cape Town, Africa, Oct. 13—The new little African state of Guinea, which has just voted itself out of the French Union, is quickly attracting the attention of Moscow.

The Soviets reportedly have recognized Guinea's independence and are ready to establish diplomatic contact. This follows the pattern of Soviet strategy toward Africa's other emerging states and may very likely be followed by an offer of the economic and technical assistance of which Guinea now is badly in need.

For although the new west African country's Prime Minister Sekou Toure announced bravely recently that Guinea "prefers freedom in proverty to riches in slavery," there are many economic problems clouding its horizon if French influence is withdrawn as abruptly as French Premicer Charles de Gaulle has threatened.

Of all the citizens of French Africa, Guinea's 2,500,000 people collectively cast the lone dissenting vote gainst General de Gaulle's new French Constitution, recently the subject of a farflung referendum. This has brought them automatic independence but the price of this political freedom is apparently to be the cessation of all French economic and technical assistance.

Advocate

Theoretically the people of Guinea now must bid adieu within two months to all French officials and technical experts currently stationed in their country. Furthermore the equivalent of more than L 400,000,000 of development capital which Paris has directed toward French West Africa since World War II will dry up as far as Guinea is concerned. And France may also stop buying more than 60 per cent of Guinea's exports as at present.

Sat. 10-18-58

Whether General de Gaulle's pre-referendum threats will in fact be carried out when put to the test remains to be seen. Indeed, Guinea already has hinted it will seek a loose form of association with France while preserving its newly won independent status.

But despite some American, Canadian, and other private foreign investment in Guinea, the new state is not the best prepared in the world from the economic point of view for the nationhood which it has gained so suddenly.

True, it has been rapidly befriended by Ghana, which is championing Guinea's admission to the United Nations. But Ghana's own economic condition would appear to rule out any prospect of aid from the Ghanaians.

Thus if France or its other Western Allies do not rally to Guinea's aid, the field is clear for Soviet interventoin. Some observers claim that Guinea may be more prone to Communist influence than some other countries as some of its leaders reputedly are impressed with Moscow's power.

However, in its foremost leader, Sekou Toure, Guinea possesses one of the most forceful political personalities to emerge from French black Africa. His ability to build the prestige of Guinea, which

though small by African continental standards is nevertheless about the size of New Zealand, should thus not be underrated.

Certainly Guinea's progress will be observed with interest throughout Africa and especially by France's 11 other states in West and Equatorial Africa which voted to continue their association with metropolitan France, although the avenue to complete independence apparently still is open to them later on.

Perhaps the most surprising outcome of the referendum is that the two other states thought to be wavering in their confidence in General de Gaulle—Niger and Senegal—produced substantial majorities in the favor of the de Gaulle Constitution and of continued links with France.

These voting figures cannot be entirely due to fear of being cut economically adrift from France, and thus there appears a large measure of African confidence in Premier de Gaulle, who is remembered as the man primarily responsible for setting the pace in Brazzaville in 1944 for much of the progress in France's black African territories in the years following World War II.

Certainly although Guinea's M. Toure charges that the new French Constitution is merely a new label for the old French Union, this view apparently is not shared by millions of French African subjects who see in the new constitutional measures hope for a considerably larger measure of self-control of their own affairs than hitherto.

[illegible]

P. 1

Atlanta Ga.

Sun.

7-13-

AFRICAN ROYALTY—The King of the French Congo in Africa, King Makoko, and his Queen are shown as they arrived at Orly Airport in Paris recently. The couple were in Paris to take part in celebrations of Bastille Day, July 14. The King is carrying a panther's tail, and other symbols of his authority. (Newspress Photo).

18a 1958

New African Nation Prepares for Its Independence

By MILT FREUDENHEIM
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

Herald

P 10 A

Miami

Mon. 12-8-58

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Prime Minister Sylvanus Olympio of Togoland can sum up the dramatic story of new Africa in the unusual personal experience he is having here.

Freudenheim

Togoland is a French-run U.N. trust territory next to Ghana on the west coast of Africa. It voted for independence in April in the first U.N.-supervised election in a trust territory.

"Only last year when I was here, the French wouldn't even say good morning to me," Olympio recalls well.

"When we came to the United Nations before the elections, they said we didn't represent anything but a group of minorities."

Now Olympio is prime minister. His party and associates won a more than two-thirds majority in the new Togo parliament. All is changed in the French attitude.

"They are very nice and very correct. They want to turn the page," Olympio says.

French Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet met Olympio at the airport here, presented him with a French limousine and chauffeur and conducted him to a V.I.P. suite in the Waldorf Astoria Towers.

For the first time in 11 years of addressing the United Nations about Togoland, Olympio put aside the English he had always used to show dislike of France. He made his U.N. speech in French "for courtesy reasons."

Briefly, he announced that Togoland and France have agreed that Togoland should have complete independence in 1960.

Meanwhile France will continue to run defense, foreign and financial matters for the little agricultural country with an estimated population slightly more than one million.

Togoland hopes the United Nations will send experts to help it prepare for independence during the two years of continued French control, he said.

Olympio's speech was greeted by diplomats of many nations with high praise for him and the new French policy.

Afterward, Kosciusko-Morizet threw a cocktail party for friendly diplomats at his Park Ave. apartment. Olympio was the center of attention at the party.

In an interview, Olympio spoke candidly of his hopes and plans. He is a straight-forward, articulate, dark-skinned man, hair slightly graying, with a ready laugh, but tough. He thinks and stands straight.

"I will go to Washington to talk about our economic problems," he says. "That is more important than wasting my time listening to speeches here."

Son of a trader, Olympio was general manager in his country for the British Unilever companies until French pressure forced his transfer, and he resigned.

He studied under Socialist Harold Laski at the London school of Economics, but he also knows economics as a wealthy owner of Cocoanu plantations he developed as "a "a hobby" while with Unilever.

"We want immediate assistance to put our house in order before we get independence," Olympio says.

"We want U.N. experts to advise us on our budget, our tax system, to conduct an economic survey."

Togoland exports cocoa, coffee, cotton and nuts to Europe mainly, and foodstuffs to its African neighbors as well as some food to Europe.

A French company is surveying possibilities of developing a phosphates industry. There is a search on for oil resources.

France hopes to keep independent Togoland trading in francs with Paris and Marseilles, thus freeing French foreign credits for other uses.

Tonga Warriors in Africa Battle Police

(Copyright 1958. The New York Times Co.)

Constitution

P 10

Thurs

9-11-58

Montgomery

Adv.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia. Shouting war cries and hurling iron-tipped hunting spears, an impi (regiment) of Tonga warriors wearing traditional porcupine quills through their noses, clashed in the Zambesi Valley at Gwembe near Lusaka Wednesday with a force of armed European and African police.

At least six African tribesmen were killed and 11 wounded when the police sent to force rebel black villagers to move from their mudhut homes on the banks of the Zambesi, which will be flooded by the vast lake that will be created by the 400-feet-high Kariba Dam wall—opened fire in the face of the charging ranks of some 150 Tongas.

Ow[illegible] of further attacks by the tribesmen, the area in which the "battle" took place has been sealed off by a strong cordon of police. Only police reinforcements and government officials are allowed in.

Tens of thousands of Africans on both sides of the Zambesi have been peaceably moved to higher ground on both sides of the river.

Of the 14,000 still to be evacuated on the northern Rhodesia side, the Tonga people in the Gwembe area, encouraged by African national congress agitators, have made it clear to the authorities during the last two years that they would resist any attempt to move them from their villages to new sites.

18a 1958.

18a

Journal – Guide
Norfolk, Va.

French President Welcomes Visitors

Fourteen African school boys were guests of French President Rene Coty last weekend at the Elysees Palace. The boys from Sudan, Dahomey and all parts of French Africa, will stay a month in France.

Above. President Coty greets his guests at the Palace.

Sat. 8-2-58
P. 14

REDS, NOT NASSER, FEARED IN AFRICA

Returning Harlem Pastor Says Communism Appeals More to Laborers There

Times
P. 76
New York N.Y.
Sun 9-14-58

Communist propaganda appears to be making greater headway in some African countries than Nasserism, an American Negro minister said yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master, 122d Street and Morningside Avenue, gave his impression of a summer tour of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, the French Cameroons and Israel.

He led led a group of sixty American students who left New York June 24 and returned Sept. 2. The group of whom seventeen were Negroes, was joined on the tour by sixty African students.

Dr. Robinson said the propaganda of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic was making some inroads among Moslem Negroes in the African countries he had visited. Some leaders in those countries, he declared, believe they can "use" President Nasser "to their own ends."

However, Communist infiltration was seen by Dr. Robinson as the greater potential threat. Communist propaganda, he observed, has made deeper inroads among the proportionately large African laboring classes.

Praise for Israel

Dr. Robinson, who returned to this country Friday, spoke highly of cooperative ventures between the African countries and Israel. He said:

"This cooperation with the new democratic Jewish state, with its font of Occidental experience and know-how and its strong bent towards social experiment, is the great hope of that area.

"Israel has offered technical and scientific aid which the African territories have warmly welcomed.

"One of the most startling and encouraging developments in that area is the cooperation and the joint dedication of African and Israel leaders to the principles of democracy, social justice and the extirpation of racial prejudice by means of fruitful cooperation for the commonweal."

Dr. Robinson said "Africans look to the United States with great hope and expectation." He said that through students' visits the United States could "have a powerful impact" upon African students who cannot come to this country but will someday play important roles in their countries.

AFRICANS DIVIDED ON RHODESIA VOTE

Times

Urge Boycott of Election Rolls in North, Support Franchise in South

P. 17
New York N.Y.
Sun 9-14-57

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Sept. 2—With the Federal general elections only a few weeks away, a division of opinion is clear in the attitude toward the Federal franchise of the Africans in Southern Rhodesia as compared with the attitude of those in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Southern Rhodesian African National Congress has been campaigning vigorously to persuade people to enroll in time for the elections.

In the Northern territories, African National Congress opposition to the franchise—which is designed to keep power in the hands of white voters while giving some increased representation to Africans—has taken the form of a boycott of the voters' roll.

The Federal franchise divides voters into two classes—a white-dominated general roll that will elect most members and an African "special" roll to accommodate Africans whose standards of literacy and income do not qualify them for inclusion in the general roll.

Few Africans on Rolls

The latest figures available indicate that in Southern Rhodesia there are 1,260 Africans on the general, and 690 on the special roll. The comparative figures for Northern Rhodesia are 31 and 55. In Nyasaland, 12 and 5. In these territories, the African National Congress has been pressing just as vigorously for a total boycott of the "white man's elections."

It was estimated last year that there were about 29,000 Africans in Southern Rhodesia qualified to enter the special roll with its lower qualifications, 18,000 in Northern Rhodesia and 7,000 in Nyasaland. Had anything like this number registered, it would have given Africans direct control over eight of the fifty-nine seats in the new federal House.

These eight seats are for "Africans specially elected in terms of the Federal Constitution" by a combination of both special and general voters. But it is expected that few of the 100,000 Europeans on the general roll would bother to cast their votes for these candidates.

Apathy Plays Big Role

In describing the low registration figures for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a victory for the African National Congress in those territories, sight should not be lost of the considerable part played by the apathy and ignorance of the African electorate. In Southern Rhodesia, where the Congress pressure has been directed toward enrollment of voters, the figures are only comparatively better.

Furthermore, the congress task in the northern territories has been greatly eased by the absence of any vigorous Governmental action to persuade the indigenous masses of the advantages of the franchise, on either a territorial or federal level.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the congress is becoming more and more justified in its claim to speak for the vast majority of the African population. No other African organization commands any popular support. Africans who join the "European" political parties are looked upon as self-seekers and stooges.

Not so long ago it was accounted very nearly high treason to advocate any partition of the newly formed federation. But today various proposals for partition are freely put forward. The northern African National Congress leaders support partition as does the white supremacist Dominion party.

70,000,000 Negroes to Be Free

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 6, 58

CAPETOWN, South Africa —By 1965 over 70,000,000 independent Negroes will be running their own nations by virtue of recent events which put self-government within the grasp of two more huge African territories.

The regions concerned are Britain's big West African colony of Nigeria and the whole of French Negro Africa which stretches across Western Africa from Dakar to the Belgian Congo.

■

THE NIGERIANS just set their own date for complete independence, and if Britain does not agree to April 2, 1960, there seems little doubt that the British Government will suggest a date close to it.

Meanwhile in France, General Charles de Gaulle has ended a tour of French African possessions during which he held constitutional discussions which promised at least African self-government within a French-African union, is not complete independence itself.

Self-government within an overall French community represents a major political advance for France's Negro peoples. **There are probably some 60 million Africans in French Africa and Nigeria,** who, when they join the **more than five million Ghanaians who achieved independence last year, about half the non-white people living in Africa south of the Sahara Desert will be largely running their own affairs.**

■

NIGERIA'S HOUSE of Representatives adopted a motion setting April 2, 1960, as the target date for independence. Nigeria's Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Balewa, has announced his intention of speeding up the various steps which must be taken before Nigerian sovereignty can become a reality.

The most important of these steps is the need for more training of Nigerians for some of the senior positions in the country's civil service.

Even at the moment Nigeria is short of both white skilled personnel as well as Africans.

EMIR OF KANO

. . . key figure at conference

ALHAJI T. BALEWA

. . . Federal Prime Minister

ALHAJI AHMADU

. . . Northern Nigerian Premier

But, whatever difficulties may loom, Nigeria's Negroes are pushing ahead toward independence with cheerful confidence. To them, there seems to be little or no doubt that they will get it soon.

The 'Winning' Of Africa

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

Jun. 29 58

While currently attention on African affairs is directed toward the North African rim, adjacent for the most part to the blue Mediterranean, there is a lot of Africa still, in the developing stage to the south.

Important to the West, in viewing the future of this vast continent, is the new state of Ghana, to long ago the prime minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, visited the United States. He made a good impression in our capital at a time when danger of a new, greater war was possible in North Africa. His words were helpful, while not suggesting in the least any "hard" advice—any "telling us"—as to what policies to adopt concerning North Africa. He seemed to be if not in a mediating position, then in a unique position from which he could also understand the burning nationalism of so much of his continent.

P. 17 B

Ghana is on the western coast of Africa, about halfway down the coastline. But across the vast jungle and plains area there lies Ethiopia, which has a longer history of independence, and which is typified in most Western countries by the name of its ruler, Haile Selassie. Difficult as it may seem to some older persons, it should be remembered that there is a whole generation of young Americans to whom the name means little or nothing, who do not realize that Haile Selassie became a symbol of freedom when Mussolini, the Italian dictator, trampled into his country.

Africa's Nkrumah. Selassie

But the two countries, Ghana and Ethiopia, are quite dissimilar in many respects. Created with a full flavor of genuine independence, Ghana is in concept a modern state, however far it has to go. But Ethiopia is somewhat backward in many respects. Much of such backwardness apparently stems from an old aristocracy. Further, Haile Selassie is a strong-arm ruler in his own right, and some say he holds power tenuously, as other would like to see him removed. Further, there is a band of "young Turk" intellectuals who believe Haile Selassie has made progress too slowly, and there is some fear that these and others might not be averse to joining hands, however loosely, with Communists.

Even so, these two countries and the small republic of Liberia—which has not achieved any stature of leadership in Africa, unfortunately—may be kind of beachhead for holding Africa, in the decades to come, on a path of reasonableness in dealing with the West, with the Moslem states, and even with the Russian bear. They are countries which we should observe closely, for we need to understand that we must look now toward preserving freedom for that great continent's peoples. Ten years from now could be too late.

18a 1958

Africa's Answer

Continent's Future Lies In Partnership Of Whites, Natives

By Ray Jenkins
Of The Columbus Ledger

¶ *Jenkins recently spent two months in Africa under sponsorship of the Southern Association of Nieman Fellows.—Ed.*

BETWEEN the Union of South Africt and the Sahara desert are 30 political divisions.

18a

Only two of these countries have achieved independence. Of the 130,000,000 blacks who live in Middle Africa, only 7,000,000 have finally attained the common goal of self-government.

Before the end of the 20th Century, however, these figures will be largely reversed.

Advertiser P. 4A

We could dwell at length about the horrors and atrocities of colonialism, founded on greed. The miserable era of slave trade, which first brought the white man to Africa, was followed by the injustices of economic exploitation inflicted by ruffians of every nationality.

Mon. 4-14-58

But in the final analysis, colonialism has done a lot more good than damage to Africa. Most important, it has indissolubly welded Black Africa, with her storehouse of treasures, to the West. Despite its evils, colonialism was the only mechanism which could effectively build a bridge over which Africans could pass from the prehistoric to the modern world.

The bridge is built, colonialism has served its purpose, and now it is dying. The demise of colonialism does not mean that the West no longer has a responsibility in Africa; it only means that Africa must now be dealt with on an adult basis.

The dangers in the transfer of authority are obvious. The fact that colonialism is wrong does not mean immediate self-government is the cure.

Montgomery Ala.

The spectre of communism cannot be ignored. Aside from some communist-infiltrated labor unions, Africa is largely free of any communist penetration.

THROUGH THE ARAB DOOR

To date, Russia has succeeded in establishing diplomatic relations in only two areas south of the Sahara. But she has worked with cunning deception in other areas. Russia presents herself effectively in the United Nations as the champion of self-determination for small nations, while the vigor of the United States in this direction has been sharply tempered by obligations to France and Great Britain—the two biggest landlords in Africa.

Many of Africa's brightest young men studying in Moscow today will return to Africa tomorrow well-versed in Communist technique, ready to fill the vacuum of any African nation which fails to make a go of independence.

Russia's greatest hope is to use the Arab north as a door to enter the submerged Africa. No doubt the Soviet's delayed punch will be on the economic front. The Soviet delegate to the recent Cairo Afro-Asian conference, which was well attended by African nationalists, offered unlimited economic aid "without strings" to any African state merely for the asking.

American interest is not as belated as Russia's. True, the continent has always been dealt with on a European basis. But Congress is now being asked to create an African Division of the State epartment so that America will be prepared to meet the new Africa on a man-to-man basis.

Africa is conscious of a great debt to America. American humanitarian interest is expressed in the 5,000 American missionaries now at work in Africa—the largest concentration of American missionary work in the world. Nearly every nationalist leader in the continent today got his start in missionary schools.

AN AFRICAN PARADOX

The United States provides vital economic, technical, and educational assistance throughout the continent. Last year, economic and technical aid alone amounted to more than $60,000,000—a figure which is still woefully inadequate to meet Africa's appalling needs.

American private investors, likewise, are finding rich opportunities in Africa.

Of the big powers, America alone enjoys a unique kinship with Africa. The 10% of our population which is African by origin can serve as a great bridge between Africa and the United States.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that racial discord in the United States has had important repercussions in Africa.

As Africa achieves independence, a distinctive African way of doing things will undoubtedly emerge. No doubt an African form of government will come about, better in some ways and worse in other ways to the European counterparts from which it was modeled.

The new Africa will inevitably have strong socialistic tendencies which may alarm the West. But a certain amount of socialism will be necessary in tomorrow's Africa if the country is to maintain economic, as well as political freedom. It will be a long time before the African is equipped to compete with the white man in the economic field without government protection. Fear of exploitation has driven Africa to the left side of the road.

The white man is still a basic paradox in Africa. Without him, economic development is difficult if not impossible. But inevitably the white man brings with him acute racial consciousness with varying degrees of bitterness.

Reduced to essentials, the white man in Africa has no alternative but to accept partnership. In doing so, he will of course give up his privileged position.

The Capricorn African Society, an interracial organization dedicated to racial harmony in Africa, chose as its symbol a zebra superimposed on a map of the continent.

The zebra has black, brown, and white stripes, but it is one living organism. If it is pierced to the heart it dies. It does not matter through which stripe the wound has beer made.

Rhodesian Political Crisis Seen Consequence Of Disillusionment Of African With White Man Which Is Now Sweeping British Central Africa

See Increased African Pressure On British Colonial Office For Nation's Independence

Captown, S. A., July 6 — Perhaps the saddest consequence of the Rhodesian political crisis is the wave of African disillusionment with the white man which now appears to be sweeping British central Africa.

Advocate

Following the defeat in recent elections of former Prime Minister R. S. Garfield Todd, Southern Rhodesia's leading white liberal on racial affairs, the country's African National Congress has issued a manifesto heavy with bitterness. In it, the Africans reject all of the present white political parties and make no secret of the fact that they feel betrayed.

P1

Sat

7-12-58

Their action follows sporadic antiwhite rioting and demonstrations in Northern Rhodesia. These were climaxed at African National Congress gatherings by the ceremonial burning of new constitutional proposals for the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, or local parliament, designed to increase African representation, but which Africans claim will leave control of the council in the hands of whites.

Jackson Miss

Thus it seems that the high dealism with which the Rhodesian Federation was launched five years ago now is being put to the test.

The federation was dispatched toward a goal of racial partnership between white man and African. Many Africans were suspicious of the white man's intentions from the very beginning, and now many of these appear to feel that, far from speeding Africans on their way toward racial partnership, white Rhodesians are intent on producing a society which will ensure continued control for the white man.

Advocate

Whether imagined or not, these root causes of nonwhite discontent loom large in African thought and appear to have been given some substance by the decisive white swing away from Mr. Todd's party in the recent Southern Rhodesian elections.

Sat

7-12-58

Thus though the election of Sir Edgar Whitehead's government has brought a temporary end to the political crisis which swept so suddenly upon Rhodesia this year after several years of specatcular initial development, it has not resolved this basic problem on the Rhodesian scene.

On the other hand, the dramatic events of the past six months should not be allowed to crowd out some of those constructive Rhodesian projects which still are proceeding apace.

The Kariba Dam, for example, is beginning to rise grandly from the bed of the Zambezi River in a highty testimonial to mankind's triumph over exceptionally savage floods and other obstacles; the university just outside the federal Rhodesian capital of Salisburg is quietly proceeding with the racial integration of its student body; and if declining copper prices have stopped the Rhodesian boom and caused a cut in development programs, the government has forecast that conditions this year will be "prosperous by any normal measurement."

The Rhodesian Federation has long been regarded as one of the brightest prospects in Africa for true multiracial cooperation in the development of all its promising resources. Thus the political setbacks of the past few months have come as a particularly grievous blow.

They have also been somewhat perplexing. For of all the various groups and factions, of all races, whose disunity is contributing to the turmoil, there is probably not one which does not aim at building a stable and progressive state in central Africa, albeit each has different views of the form the state is to take.

Probably the most likely development now is increased African pressure upon the British Colonial Office to grant independence to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to be followed by their fusion into an African-run, Ghana-style, sovereign nation in central Africa.

This would involve the secession of Southern Rhodesia and the breakup of the Rhodesian Federation. Some observers hold that as Southern Rhodesia is not economically strong enough to stand alone, this would be followed by its incorporation into the Union of South Africa.

Meanwhile, the new state of Northern Rhodesia - Nyasaland would retain the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, which are the pillar of the federation's economy.

Most white settlers appear anxious to avoid such a breakup and to weld the three presently federated territories into one lasting and prosperous unit which they feel might one day challenge the economic power of neighboring South Africa, already the foremost industrial nation on the African continent.

Whatever the course of events, it seems apparent that in the days ahead, white Rhodesians will need all of the wisdom and courage of their forebears who first opened up their country some 70 years ago.

EXILE BACK IN AFRICA

Banda Aims to Get Nyasaland Out of Central Federation

Times

Special to The New York Times.

P. C3

Mon 7-7-58

New York

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 6—Ending a thirty-year self-imposed exile, Dr. Hastings Banda arrived here by plane from London today to take over the leadership of the Nyasaland African National Congress. His avowed aim is to get Nyasaland out of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

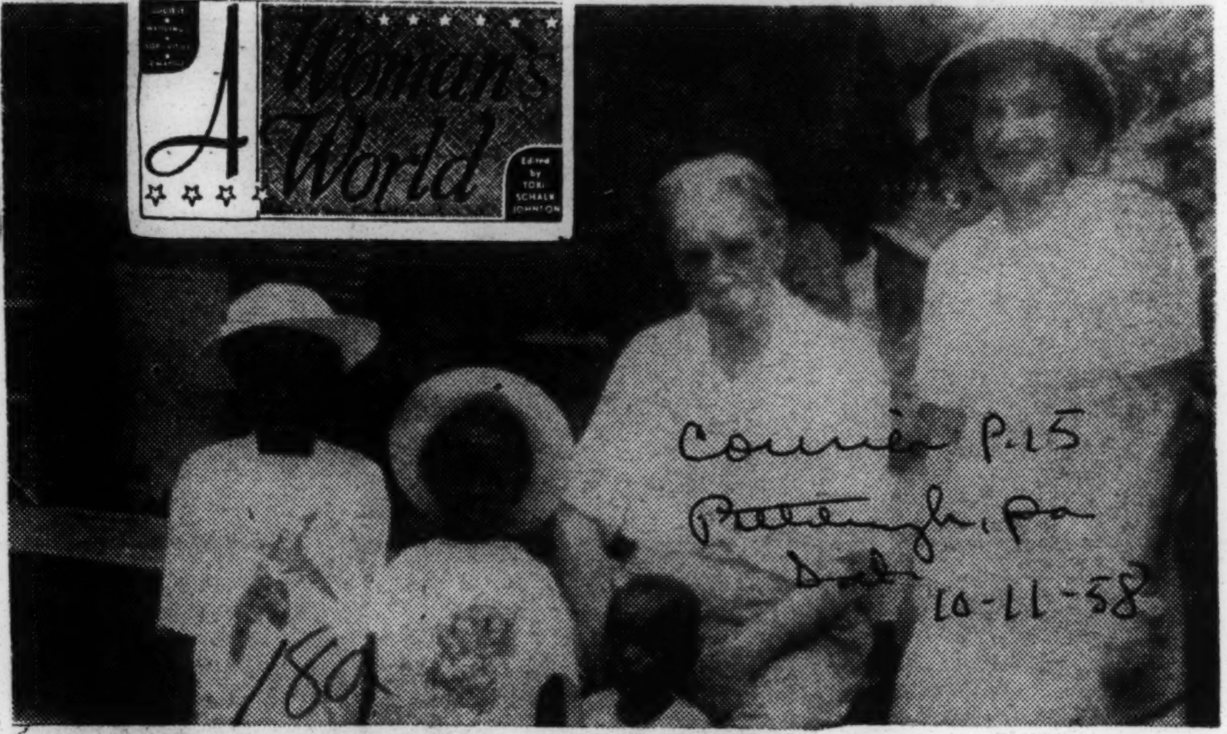
Watched by more than 400 policemen, 4,000 wildly chering Africans greeted him.

Dr. Banda was then carried on shoulders of a group of his admirers to a waiting car and driven to a mass meeting at Blantyre. There he pledged himself "to fight to the death for my people."

Dr. Banda left Nyasaland thirty years ago and walked barefoot 1,000 miles to Johannesburgh, where he found work in the mines. He saved his money until he had enough to go to the United States where he bacemae a doctor. He subsequently practiced in London and Ghana.

Humanitarian and Ambassador

Marion M. Preminger Leads Double Life As Glamor Girl and as Schweitzer Aide


A Woman's World
Edited by Tobi Schalk Johnson

Courier P.15
Pittsburgh, Pa
Date 10-11-58

189

AMBASSADOR OF GOOD WILL—Glamor girl of two continents, Marion Mill Preminger, pictured with famed Dr. Albert Schweitzer and some of his small African patients, has spent the major portion of her life recently in aiding him and his celebrated leper hospital, deep in French Equatorial Africa.

Founds Hospital For World Famous Doctor

NEW YORK CITY — Marion Mill Preminger, perennial "glamor girl of two continents," and for many years on the "best-dressed" women's lists, leads a double life with no apparent meeting ground between her diverse interests.

Courier

P.15

Pittsburgh, Pa

The former wife of movie director Otto Preminger, her chief interest is the Albert Schweitzer Hospital Fund, which she founded on his 80th birthday, and for which she solicits money, drugs and equipment for his celebrated leper hospital, deep in French Equatorial Africa. No Negroes in the world need help more than these people.

An internationally famed hostess and social dictator (daughter of an Hungarian diplomat and

French mother), her showpiece home in Hollywood and continental charm has made her a darling of the society columns.

Date 10-11-58

Fascinated by his teachings, she earned her Ph. D. with a thesis written on Dr. Schweitzer. Mrs. Preminger was impressed deeply by the man who at the age of thirty-eight turned his back on civilization to heal the sick in Africa.

■

EVERY YEAR Mrs. Preminger makes a pilgrimage to Lambarene to be with Dr. Schweitzer on his birthday and to help out at the hospital. These trips have given her a great knowledge of the psychology and customs of African women.

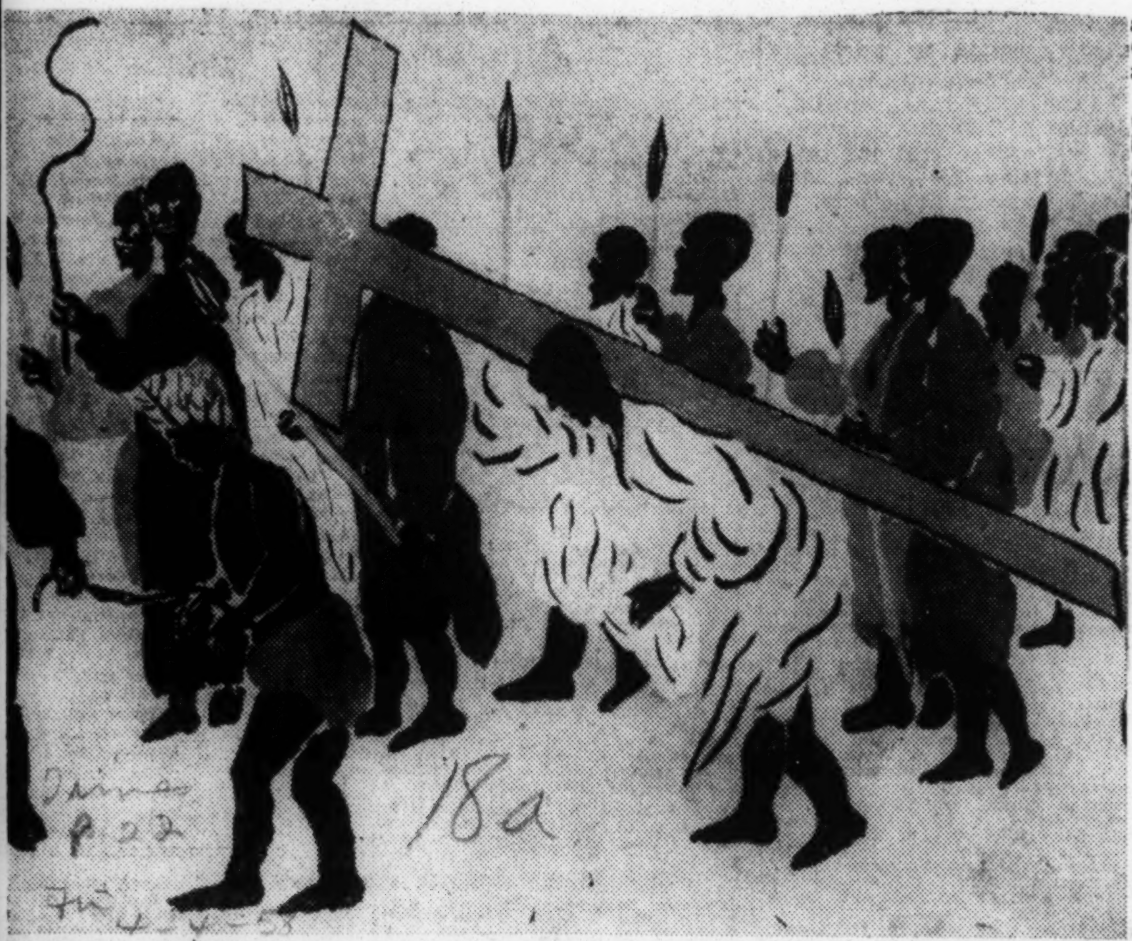
Speaking seven languages, she lectures everywhere for the hospital and, also, aids the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the American Red Cross (for which she is a nurses' instructor and an official nutritionist), and the National Fund for Medical Education.

For her charitable work for Africans, she was named, in 1955, as "Woman of the Year" by the International Newswomen's Association.

— Register and Vote —

"To unite all Negro women everywhere in one common goal, that goal is to work for the principles of democracy — to enrich our heritage of freedom by working for the integration of all people." — Mrs. Lena M. White, Colorado.

18a 1958


Times p.22

18a

Fri 4-4-58

MISSION SLIDE depicts Christ and those around him as black. This one, prepared for schools in Africa, shows Simon carrying cross for Jesus. Anti-white sentiment in some parts of Africa led to the project. The slides were made from small water-colors.

MISSION ADAPTING CHRIST FOR AFRICA

Times p.22

Pictures for Children Show Dark-Skinned Messiah as They Conceive Him

New York N.Y.

By STANLEY ROWLAND Jr.

An American mission agency is preparing to distribute to its schools in Africa slides depicting Christ and those around Him as black-skinned men.

This move is said to be necessitated by anti-white and anti-colonial sentiment, a familiar fact of missionary life today.

18a

The Rev. Dr. Hugh Hubbard, a former missionary to China who directed the project for the Congregationalists, said yesterday that it was the first time an American mission agency had developed a life story of Christ depicting Him as an African.

Fri 4-4-58

Robust Expression of Faith

The slides were made in this country from forty small water colors done by Henry Bwerudza, an African Christian who teaches at the Congregational mission school in Chikore, Southern Rhodesia. Though not a professional artist, he turned to a paintbrush when he found his pupils wanted nothing to do with the white Christ portrayed in American visual aids.

In none of the paintings does Jesus seem "meek and mild." The vigor with which the final scenes in Christ's life is depicted is characteristic of Christianity among Africans, missionares says.

The rejection of Christ as a white man by Mr. Bwerudza's pupils is a common experience of missionaries and teachers in Asia and Africa, Dr. Hubbard said.

Consonance With Local Ideal

"Christianity has to be interpreted into the terms o peoples and their environmen and needs," he went on. "Whe God wanted to reveal Himsel to man He did it in the form o a man.

"The white man has been th chief offender in the past tw centuries in subjugating peoples and nations that are no struggling to be free. Any representation of Christ as a whit man is automatically rejecte by these people because the associate Him with their colonial masters."

White missionaries strive t overcome this sentiment b "living their religion with th people," serving their need and being sympathetic to thei aspirations for freedom. Non white missionaries are also being employed.

One of the visual aids mos successful in Africa, Dr. Hubbard said, is a film done by th Christian Council of India tha portrays Christ as a native o that country. American missio agencies have also made film strips of single scenes in Christ's life, using Africans as actors.

In this and other ways an effort is to portray Christianity in terms relevant to modern Africa, with missionaries hoping that continent won't go the way of China.

Tunisia Involved In Crisis

Dulles Says West Is In Danger In All Of Africa

18a

By THOMAS J. FOLEY

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has warned that French troubles in Algeria and Tunisia are threatening the existence of NATO and the West's position in all of Africa.

"It is an almost insoluble problem we face," Dulles said, "but we have to try to solve it.

Journal & Guide

• • •

IN HEAVILY- censored testimony made public last week by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Dulles also predicted the rebel uprising in Indonesia will lead to "a curtailment of the trend toward Communism" in the Far Eastern nation.

P.14

While declaring a policy of non-intervention in the Indonesian dispute, Dulles said "we would be happy to see" non-Communists exert a greater influence in the country's affairs.

Sat. 3-22-58

HE ADDED that the "guided democracy" policy of Indonesian President Sukarno "is a nice sounding name for what I fear would end up to Communist despotism."

The cabinet officer's statement was seen as an indirect boost for the rebel cause which has been directed primarily at stopping the Sukarno policy of accepting Communists in the government.

Norfolk, Va.

IN ANSWER to questions about the French Fight in Algeria, Dulles said: "The North African situation in its various aspects gives us very great concern.

"There are potentially in that situation the possibility of very great dangers, on the one hand to NATO in Europe, and on the other hand to the influence of the Western world in the entire African continent."

• • •

HOWEVER, he said the Tunisian government has made no protest to the U. S concerning the use of American-made planes in the French bombing of a Tunisian village.

Dulles also disagreed with the French claim that Algeria is included in the NATO area under the North Atlantic Treaty and that France was therefore justified in using planes supplied to her for NATO in the Tunisian attack. "We are not disposed to accept that interpretation," he said.

Reds Bid For Voice In U.N. Africa Group

18a

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—A fight looms in the Economic and Social Council over a move to give Moscow a direct voice in the consideration of Africa's economy. The United States is against it.

Advertiser

The 18-nation council opens its 25th session here Tuesday. Creation of an Economic Commission for Africa is a major issue.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have been proposed for membership, but the United States wants the commission restricted to African nations and administrators of African territories.

Mon. 4-14-58

ECOSOC is a major U.N. body having supervision over economic aid to underdeveloped countries, education, and social welfare.

Montgomery Ala.

It created an Economic Commission for Europe and another for Asia and the Far East in 1947. One for Latin America came in 1948. The Soviet Union is on the first two, and the United States is on all three.

The 1957 General Assembly asked ECOSOC to set up an African commission.

Differences over membership came to light this week when eight African countries—Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic—aired their views.

They suggested that the commission be made up of all present U.N. African members and any that may join. South Africa was included, although it was not represented in the eight-nation group

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THE VOICE OF AFRICA

Times p.32

The first conference of independent African states, held at Accra in Ghana, has produced a series of resolutions which emphasize again the decisive changes taking place in the "Dark Continent" that now seeks its place in the sun. Taken together, these resolutions amount to a declaration of ultimate all-African independence and a proclamation of what might be termed an African Monroe Doctrine against foreign rule and foreign industries.

18a

The resolutions merit applause for their spirit, their ideals and their principles. But the immediate and rather one-sided practical application to which they have been put by the conference must arouse misgivings.

There can be no objection to a common foreign policy which asserts a "distinctive African personality" in world affairs and warns the young states against any action that might "entangle" them in Big Power politics, to the detriment of their interests and freedom. President Nasser's United Arab Republic, a participant in the conference, might well take note of this warning.

There can be no objection either to the call for an ultimate end to colonialism in Africa. All the five Arab and three Negro nations present are living proof that colonialism is fading, primarily because the Western nations are living up to the United Nations Charter obligating them to promote self-government and freedom among still dependent people according to "their varying stages of advancement" and the demands of international peace and security.

New York, N.Y.

But it goes beyond the requirement or intent of the Charter, to which the conference pledged "unswerving loyalty," to demand independence for all African peoples by a fixed date irrespective of their capacity of self-government, which may be doubted in the case of the more primitive peoples. And it would seem to be contrary to the Charter to proclaim the ultra-militant National Liberation Front as the sole legitimate authority in Algeria and to pledge all "practical" aid to it when it has no mandate from the Algerian people and is in fact fighting not only the French but also the more moderate Algerian elements which might constitute a majority.

Wed. 4-23-58

These are blemishes which statesmanship can remove and it must be hoped that such statesmanship will be forthcoming.

NEGRO MINERS GET RISE

Times

Some Workers in Rhodesia Earn More Than Whites

P 3 c

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 3—For the first time in the history of the Northern Rhodesian copper belt some Negro mineworkers are taking home more money each month than some white mineworkers.

New York N.Y.

Negro subdevelopment cleaners in charge of clearing away the debris left by the rockbreakers, are earning with overtime up to £70 ($196) a month. The lowest-paid whites in the mines are surface handymen with a take-home pay of £60 a month.

Fri 7-4-58

184

Godwin Lewanika, president of the mines' African Staff Association, welcomed the news but added a plea for more pay for responsible jobs, such as Negro welfare and personnel officers, who now get about £30 a month, with no opportunity for overtime.

Racial Partnership

Defender

The Urban African Affairs Commission which investigated the causes of recent racial disorders in Southern Rhodesia has made public its report together with the recommendations as to the means by which to alter native resentments. Some influential political forces are encouraging the government to ignore sections of the report which seem to them conducive to "over-rapid Negro advancements."

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-26-58

The most controversial part of the report it that which urges a relaxation of the Pass Laws under which Negroes in towns are expected to carry such documents as certificates of service, of registration and of self-employment, town passes to seek work, visiting passes and certificates of occupation. They are liable to arrest if unable to produce the proper certificate on demand.

P. 10

The commission recommends abolition of most of the passes and certificates on the grounds that they cause great frustration and irritation to law-abiding Africans.

The report emphasizes the need to provide accommodations for married Africans in the urban areas. It says that an "even greater number of women would then migrate to the towns." A permanent and settled labor force is unlikely to develop so long as wives are left behind in rural areas.

There is left a feeling of inadequacy in regard to the amount of accommodation and amenities available, and services rendered. Apparently much has been done worthy of praise and certain African areas are taking on a character of their own, a character that is looked on by both the planners and the inhabitants with a certain amount of pride.

Included in the commission's report is the establishment of a fund by the government from which loans could be made to individual Africans to enable them to acquire their own homes in urban areas, or loans made to local authorities to help finance the construction of houses for special purposes, such as homes for the aged.

Responsible African opinion recognizes the merits of the commission's report. The editor of the African Daily News, believes that the recommendations are a step in the right direction. African aspirations differ little from those of Europeans, and anything that helps them live with dignity cannot but strengthen the bonds of understanding and interdependence between the races.

SOUTH RHODESIA FACES RACE ISSUE

Delayed Release of Report Urging Negroes' Advance Sharpens Controversy

180

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 3—The report of the Urban African Affairs Commission, a cause of bitter controversy in Southern Rhodesia's recent election, has been made public. Although it was presented to the United Federal party Government two months ago, it was suppressed until after the election despite demands by rival political parties that it be published immediately.

Times

p. 24 L

It is known that the Government does not favor certain of the recommendations made in the report. The Rightward swing in the election that nearly brought the white-supremacist Dominion party to power is expected to encourage the Government to ignore such recommendations as may seem to it conducive to over-rapid Negro advancement

New York N.Y.

The commission consisted of four whites—a former magistrate and three business men—and Herbert Chitepo, Southern Rhodesia's only qualified Negro advocate. Their report is an attempt to solve some of the problems that occur when hundreds of thousands of Negroes flock into the "white man's cities" to seek work.

Pass Laws Debated

The most controversial of the recommendations urges a relaxation of the Negro pass laws under which Negroes in towns are expected to carry such documents as certificates of service, of registration and of self-employment, town passes to seek work, visiting passes and certificates of occupation. They are liable to arrest if unable to produce the proper certificate on demand.

Sun.

7-13-58

The commission would abolish most of the passes and certificates. It urges that Negroes be given a reasonable time to produce any that may be demanded by a policeman or official.

The need to provide married accommodation for Africans in the urban areas of the colony is emphasized by the commission. An even greater number of women would then migrate to the towns "and a permanent and settled labor force is unlikely to develop so long as wives are left behind in rural areas."

"Above all, there is left a feeling of inadequacy in regard to the amount of accommodation available, the services rendered and the amenities available," the report continues.

The commission recommends that a fund be set up by the Government from which loans could be made to individual Negroes to acquire their own homes in urban areas, or loans made to local authorities to help finance the building of houses for special purposes, such as homes for old people.

P 24 L

The value of the commission's proposals has been widely recognized by responsible Negro opinion. Lawrence Vambe, editor of the moderate African Daily News says: "This is certainly a step in the right direction. African aspirations differ little from those of Europeans, and anything that helps them live with dignity under what is to many of them a system of life completely strange and new cannot help but strengthen the bonds of understanding and interdependence between the races."

Liberal European opinion is expected to regard the way the Government deals with the report as a test of its vaunted but still undefined policy of racial partnership.

UGANDA TESTS DRUGS TO PROTECT CATTLE

The first stages of a comparative trial of six different drugs, tested for the length of protection against trypanosomiasis that they give to cattle injected with a single dose, have ended at South Busoga, Uganda.

Times

P 13 c

Trypanosomiasis is the name given to anyone of several infectious diseases that are caused by parasitic protozoans. The protozoans infest the blood of men and animals and the disease is spread through the bites of insects.

184

New York

In the Lugala area, according to the East Africa High Commission, cattle without protection from trypanosomiasis become infected in nine to ten days and die in about three weeks. The new drugs were tested by the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, a High Commission service at Tororo, Uganda and compared for their protective properties with a standard drug already in use. One of the new drugs gave an average period of protection of eighteen weeks, compared with ten from the standard drug.

N.Y.

Thurs

9-18-58

Major W. N. Scott, Acting Director of the Research Organization, said it was also anxious to learn if the use of the drug would result in the development of resistant strains of trypanosomes. He did not expect results for about another year. But the drug was said to be "promising" and Kenya and Uganda veterinary departments had already undertaken field trials to find the frequency of dosage needed for prolonged protection of cattle.

Major Scott said preliminary tests had begun on two other drugs, and if the cattle tolerated these well, another comparative drug test might be undertaken early next year.

18a 1958

South Africa Reaffirms Policy of 'Apartheid'

Evening Star p. 5-A
Sun. 4-27-58

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
Special to The Star

Washington, D.C.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 26.—Last week South Africa's baaskap (white supremacy) National Party gained a stunning victory over white moderates by sweeping 103 of 160 seats in the union's first general election in five years.

The Nationalist triumph came on the heels of three days of disorders as the African National Congress, which claims to speak for the union's 9.5 million natives, called on Africans to stay away from work in a protest for more pay, political rights, and the end of apartheid.

In Johannesburg's teeming Sophiatown native quarter, police fired and made repeated baton charges. Three persons were killed, 71 injured and hundreds arrested.

Came to Power in 1948

The Nationalist total is the second largest number of seats ever obtained in the House of Assembly. It is the first time in Union history that a political party has won three consecutive terms of office. The Nationalists came to power in 1948.

The slightly more moderate, largely English-orgin United Party, which the Nationalists spotted 24 unopposed seats was able to win only 57 seats, the same number it held in the old smaller Assembly. Nationalists held 94 seats in the old Assembly. Liberal splinter parties were completely wiped out.

More than 80 per cent of the electorate went to the polls and the United Party, despite its seat-by-seat drubbing, polled a popular majority of votes cast, 708,000 to 647,000 for the Nationalists. South Africa's natives have no vote.

Nationalists held their dominant position in the Senate by retaining 78 of 90 seats.

Victory for Racialism

The win for Prime Minister J. G. Strijdom's National Party was a victory for racialism and Afrikaner pride. In a triumphant statement to his jubilant supporters, Mr. Strijdom promised to "continue resolutely" his policy of racial apartheid (segregation).

Just how long Mr. Striqdom will remain at South Africa's helm is unsure. The "Lion of the Transvaal" has been ill for some time. He made only five speeches, traveled less than 5,000 miles during the election campaign.

Insiders say that Mr. Strijdom, now that his policies have been justified by an overwhelming electoral victory, will step aside within the year. The choice of his successor will indicate just how far down the racist road the National Party hierarchy is willing to go.

The man most likely to succeed Mr. Strijdom is Minister of Native Affairs Hendrik F. Verwoerd. Mr. Verwoerd has been responsible for implementing the racist Nationalist policies, and his nomination would be a victory for the extremist Afrikaner wing. Possible compromise choices are Minister of Justice C. R. Swart, Minister of Transport, B. J. Shoeman or Minister of Labor Jan de Klerk, Mr. Strijdom's brother-in-law.

How Long He'll Wait

Hard-pressed English South Africans now are wondering how long Mr. Strijdom, or his successor, will wait before declaring South Africa a republic. The establishment of a republican form of government has been the cherished and stated goal of the National Party for many years. A considerable segment of the Afrikaner population would like to see such a republic outside the British Commonwealth.

English South Africans, 40 per cent of the total white population, fear that Nationalist gerrymandering, restrictions on British immigration, rigid requirements for attaining South African citizenship and the high birth rate of the Afrikaner population have made it impossible for the National party to be ousted by constitutional means. They predict falling foreign investment, worsening race relations and a further decline in the English-speaking population.

In ten years of Nationalist administration, yearly immigration has dropped by more than 50 per cent and more than 100,000 South Africans have left the country for good.

Native "in His Place"

The Nationalists have come to power for the third time by playing on anti-English sentiment and by promising to keep the native "in his place." The success of this appeal to Afrikaner emotionalism spells hard times ahead for South Africa's native population.

More and stricter apartheid appears to be the order of the day and repressive laws now on the books will be more strictly applied. English South Africans will escape most of these excesses. But they face the prospect of having to sit by and see every vestige of British tradition, culture and political influence assume an inferior position in the South African scene.

Repercussions from last week's events will be felt outside the Union. As other African nations achieve self-government and become black or multi-racial nations, white South Africa stands to find herself diplomatically isolated on a continent where blacks outnumber whites 40-1.

Token Representation

The United Nations' concern over the Nationalist government's treatment of the Union's 430,000 Asians and South Africa's resusal to place the former League of Nations mandate of Southwest Africa under United Nations trusteeship has already strained the Union's relations with the United Nations to such a point that the South African delegation in New York has been reduced to token representation. If criticism of what South Africa regards as her internal affairs continues, the Union may well become the first nation to give up its United Nations membership.

The Afrikaner people are not unaware of the consequences of this further step down the racist path. For them, South Africa is a land of no return and they will fight to maintain white Afrikaner dominance.

What happened last week was the last shot of the Boer War. The Afrikaners have reestablished their supremacy over the English population. The greater racial conflict lies ahead.

18a
Defender p. 18
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-10-58

"KING FREDDIE" as he is known to intimates, right, is shown with his brother Prince Henry of Buganda, recently married and an old friend Christy Tugele of Nigeria on recent visit to London.

The Kabaka Of Bugunda Visits Pals In London

Defender p. 18
Chicago, Ill.

LONDON — The Kabaka of Buganda (King Freddie to his intimates) journeyed from Mengo, Buganda, where he has a palace furnished in ice-blue and gold, to a cottage in Ebury Mews, London —the home of his brother, Prince Henry. The occasion was the wedding of his friend and former aide-de-camp Capt. Ronald Owen.

It was the first time King Freddie had been back to Britain since he was released from exile by the British Colonial Office.

His arrival heralded evidence of the undertones and possible idealogical conflicts likely to beset Buganda in the future. Said Mr. Abu Mayanja, a founder member of the Uganda National Congress, who hitch-hiked to the airport to kneel at King Freddie's feet: "Our first task will be to kick out the British, then find a way of government which may or may not include the king."

Sat. 5-10-58

A suave King Freddie, completely unperturbed, entered the Ebury Mews cottage to greet some of his old friends living in England, waiting to drink a toast to his return to the land of his exile.

Last month, reports that King Freddie wished to divorce his

wife and marry her sister came as a shock in London and Kampala. The reports said the Kabaka also wanted to disinherit Queen Damali's son in favour of a child of Sarah, her younger sister.

The Kabaka was greatly astonished at these allegations: "While everybody is at liberty to speculate on any individuals domestic affairs, it is difficult to understand how a responsible correspondent can make such a bold statement on the family matters of a public figure without indicating his information sources."

The truth of the matter is that the Kabaka, though popular among his people whom he rules with great efficiency and elightenment, is, inevitably in an extremely exposed position. And throughout history, there has always been the "chosen" few ready to pounce on any slight excuse to exaggerate anything that does not seem ordinary in a King's behaviour.

Africa, 1958

The Final Installment of Articles On Africa Today by Dr. C. C. Adams, Cor. Sec'y., Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.

18a

AMERICA'S NEGROES NEED AFRICA

Globe P. 4

Jne 5-16-58

Nashville Tenn.

Monrovia, Liberia:

Shame on that Negro who wants to ignore and forget his origin and his ancestral connection with Africa. It is like a man trying to forget who he was last year instead of seeking to improve on his last year self. He is to be pitied, like a victim of amnesia who has lost memory of who he is and where he came from. The upstart in expressing his lack of interest in Africa by saying, "I haven't lost anything in Africa", has never dreamed of the depth of ignorance he expresses.

All he had he lost in Africa.

He lost so much, mainly his respect, which is the reason he has nothing now. If he is to ever find it, or regain it, it must be done through Africa. Of all the people in the world, the American Negro should be the student, well-versed in Africa. Yet, everybody except him is concerned and exploring, and exploiting it. The American Negro is ashamed of Africa and is slow to recognize it as the place of his origin. He knows nothing of its glories and wonders and the greatness of its people. Our grave need is to know Africa her past, present and future.

Nobody has more to gain in Africa than the American Negro, not even the natives themselves. Any group of people who cannot point to a mother land, ruled by their own people, is lost at sea without a compass, and without hope. They are at the mercy of changing and unpredictable waves. They are disrespected and looked upon as objects of contempt. That has been the plight of the American Negro since he first set foot on American soil. And he wonders why. The answer is the lack of a mother land ruled by his people.

But thank God, the long and dark night has passed and the sun has gloriously arisen on a new day; yet it is still the early morning hours. Free and independent countries and governments are being born.

This gives the American Negro a new emancipation which means as much if not more, than his freedom from American body slavery. This new emancipation sets mind, soul and spirit at liberty. As stated in another article, Nigeria is engaged in taking the final steps to independence by April 2, 1960.

This country has been reborn and a new spirit and a new life floods the country. I cannot help but thinking of the great contrast I found here in 1945 when I made my first trip for the Baptist Foreign Mission Board. There is no comparisons. Everything is contrasts.

The people are not trying to change their color. They are proud and satisfied to be Africans, black Africans, but intelligent free and progressive Africans. Here in Africa the sought and the denied respect the American Negro has been seeking is found. Respect is something you cannot buy or force. Let us rerobe ourselves in it, appreciate it, and wear it well and in dignity and thanks to God.

De Gaulle Aide Is Spokesman Of Black Africa

Sunday Star Washington D.C. Jun 6-22-58

By BERNARD KAPLAN

North American Newspaper Alliance

P. 13

16

PARIS, June 21.—Prime Minister Charles de Gaulle's appointment of a Negro, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, as one of his four chief ministers, clearly shows that, beyond the immediate struggle for Algeria, he is greatly concerned over the fate of "Black Africa."

The future of France as an international power may well depend on its vast sub-Saharan territories.

Minister of State Houphouet-Boigny is an acknowledged spokesman for French Black Africa's 25 millon people, who live in an area equal to that of the United States. He speaks for them through the vast political machine he created after World War II, the "African Democratic Rally."

Although less well known than leading African nationalists, such as Prime Minister Kwame N'krumah of Ghana, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny perhaps ranks as the most influential Negro politician in the world. His views and decisons are listened to from the Seine to the Congo.

Wants Federation

The Negro minister is one of the foremost advocates of "integration"—the creation of a common citizenship and culture throughout the French world. His grand design is for a French-African federation, in which the native of Dakar or Brazzaville would have the same rights and privileges as the citizens of Paris or Marseille.

"We are trying to look unemotionally at our own best interests," Mr. Houphouet-Boigny said from behind his elegant Louis XV desk in Paris. "Our progress—politically, economically and socially — has been undeniable, even though it has gone largely unnoticed because attention has been focused elsewhere.

"But because of this progress, our ties to France are more vital than ever. We could not afford to become isolated from France. The need, really, is for still closer ties."

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny played a major role in developing this French-African understanding, despite the obstacles provided by French die-hards and African nationalists. The "Outline Law" of 1956, which gave black Africa a federal organization and internal autonomy, was largely his creation.

Was Red Ally at First

The minister himself is an example of a "fully integrated" French-African. In education, speech and outlook he is Parisian. Born 52 years ago in the Ivory Coast, he became the chief of his tribe (his name is a transliteration of a tribal name), then went into African politics as an ally of the Communists. Trained as a doctor, he spent many years in the bush as a government welfare worker.

He rapidly matured politically and since World War II has opposed the Communists. The speedy progress French Africa has made since the war may be judged by the fact that it was he who in 1946 drew up the law which abolished forced labor in French Africa. In the same year he was elected to the French National Assembly. He thus became one of the first Negroes to represent Africa in Paris. Since then he has seen the number of Negro representatives in the Assembly grow to 28. Gen. de Gaulle's planned revision of the Constitution probably will further increase their number.

The Negro minister, who lives in Paris with his wife and children, still keeps active as boss of his African political movement and as president of the Ivory Coast legislature. One problem that confronts him is the jealousy and suspicion directed toward him by nationalist African leaders, who jibe at his wordly success, his expensive suits and his cultivated French accent.

"I do not worry too much about such things," he said, his white teeth glistening as he smiled. "The people I am working for know very well what I am trying to do. I think the election figures show this."

He was referring to the comfortable majorities his followers continue to roll up in French African elections. This makes his gentle voice seem all the louder in Paris.

18a 1958

Column of the Day

African Chief Explores Ways of Madison Ave.

By Joseph Kaselow

© 1958, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

It isn't often that a lowly scrivener of the daily press gets to meet a genuine African chief, so we lost no time yesterday moving our hide over the B. B. D. O. where we had been told Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh, Federal Minister of Finance of Nigeria, would be on hand for an indoctrination course in American advertising.

Herald Tribune P. 1
Wed. 5-7-58

The Chief, you will recall, was in the news a few days ago when he signed with the World Bank for a $28,000,000 loan to help finance expansion and improvement of the Nigerian railroads.

N.Y., N.Y.

Kaselow

We found the Chief, a man of impressive dignity and dimensions, in the office of Clarence L. Holte, a supervisor in the ad agency's marketing department, along with J. I. Udochi, of the Nigerian House of Representatives; Dr. Margerite Cartwright, of the Hunter College faculty, just back from an extensive African tour, and Willard Pleuthner, a B. B. D. O. vice president.

18a

Chief Festus, who had just been given a briefing on agency operations by Mr. Pleuthner (who omitted any plug for B. B. D. O.), told us that he would like to see a two-way advertising setup between the United States and Nigeria. That is, an agency that would advertise American goods in Nigeria and, in turn, would promote Nigerian products here. Little matter of trade balance, you know. The Chief mentioned such raw materials as cocoa, timber, tin, lignite, rubber and red peppers, as among the Nigerian things that might be advertised here. Just about any United States products would go over there, he said, provided it was acceptable.

Mrs. Cartwright said the Nigerians are not only very brand conscious,. but. they. demand the best. The British, she said, had to learn the hard way that Africans wouldn't be deceived on quality. In fact it's safer to buy there in some sections of Britain or the United States. Youcan be sure, if it's African, she said.

Nigeria, a land of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000, depends mainly for its advertising on outdoor messages. There also is advertising on lorries (buses, to you) and in newspapers. Radio is government - controlled and carries no advertising. (Nigeria is a British colony). The newspapers include Lord Beaverbrook's "Times," with a circulation of about 50,000; and two African - owned dailies, the "Service" and "West African Pilot," with circulation of about 12,000.

Herald Tribune
P. 1 E

Mr. Pleuthner, who is vice-president in charge of brainstorming at B. B. D. O., told us he was going to supply the Chief with written material on that subject. As Chief Festus was arranging his kente (robe) for a picture we asked him how it happened that he had come to B. B. D. O. "What's B. B. D. O.?" he replied. After a second for recovery and explanation it made us realize how provincial we New Yorkers can become.

Wed. 5-7-58
New York, N.Y.

Council's Anti-Recession Drive Gains Support: The Advertising Council's "Confidence in a Growing America" campaign, designed to combat recession psychology, now has assurance of nation-wide support, Charles G. Mortimer, co-chairman of the council's industries advisory committee, said yesterday.

Addressing 225 business leaders in Washington, the General Foods president, said support of the campaign pledged in advertising time and space so far "would, if bought at commercial rates, total somewhere between $10,000,000 and $25,000,000 over the next four months alone." He said that forty-one companies already have either given or pledged funds in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.

Mr. Mortimer added: "It is of great importance—and perhaps more than we now know—that we restore our American system to full health quickly. Thus we can show the uncommitted nations, who perhaps will decide our ultimate destiny, that we are learning how to deal with the economic and psychological factors which cause and end American recessions."

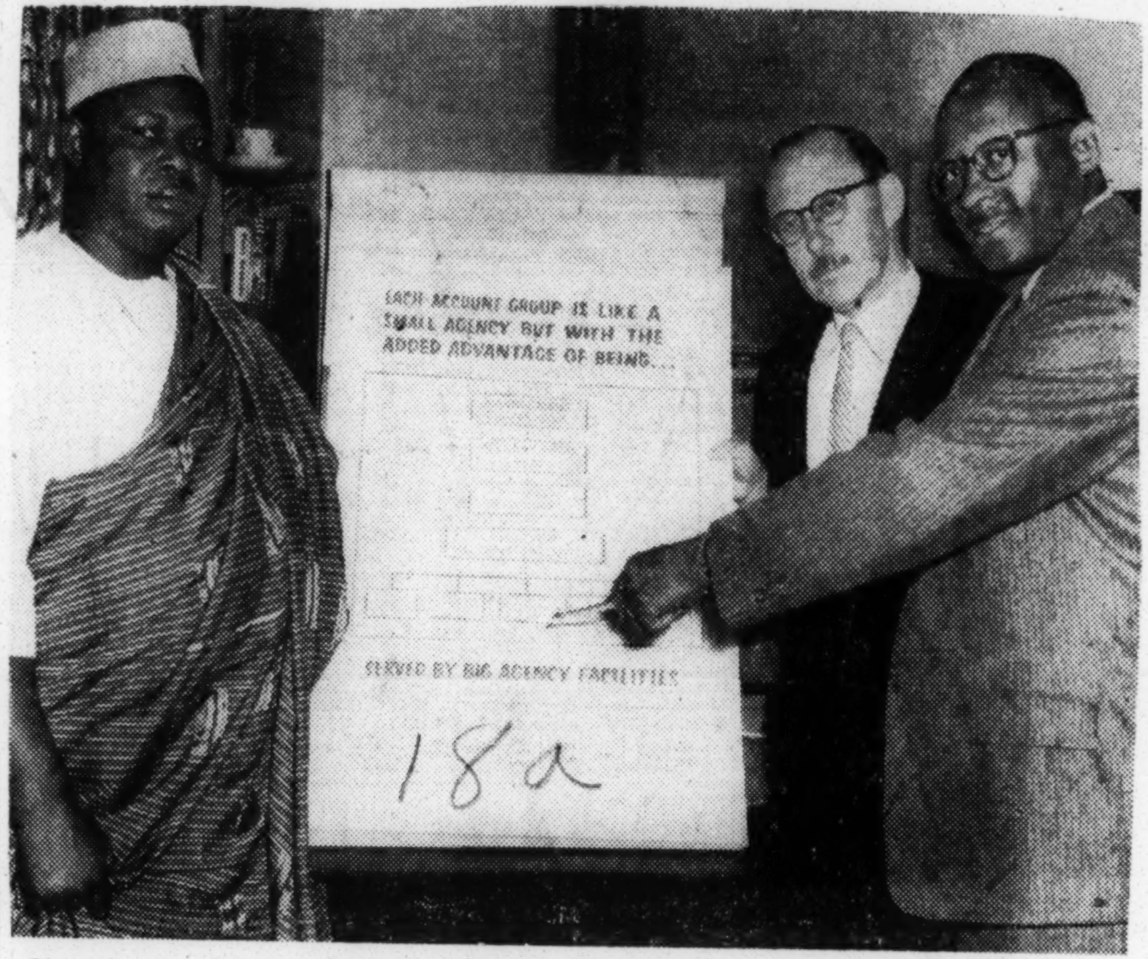
Sermon: Note from Jim Simpson, public relations director of Ellington & Co., says: "On receiving a flash from a client the other day, I telephoned you only to get the wrong number. An elderly-sounding gentleman said, with stern firmness, 'If you drink, don't dial; if you dial, don't drink.'"

Pity of it was, says Jim, he'd had no drink.

Field Notes: A case history detailing how Allstate Insurance Co. "built a tower of sales" through newspaper advertising has been issued by the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The study is called, "This Ad Policy Insures sales." . . . Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles will move shortly to new offices at 575 Lexington Ave. where it will occupy four floors. Sapier Associates is planning and designing the layout. . . . A new agency, Abrams & Bogue, specializing in advertising and public relations for the insurance industry, hasopened at 79 Wall St. Principals are Bruce R. Abrams and Robert M. Bogue.

Agency Appointments: Burnett's Foods, Inc., Newark, N. J. to Lewis Advertising Agency, Newark, N. J., for its line of bird and other foods. . . . Maggi Enterprises, Inc., to Grey Advertising Agency, San Francisco, for the Maggi-C-Bar, a magnifying aid made from unbreakable acrylic, and other products. . . . Chrysler has named Young & Rubicam to handle its advertising in Puerto Rico and Venezuela. Y. & R.'s Caracas office also has been named to handle the Luz Electrica de Venezuela account, a subsidiary of American & Foreign Power Co. . . . Kravet Fabrics, to Robert B. Kane Advertising, Inc. Cumberland Brewing Co., Cumberland, Md., to Chew, Harvey & Thomas, Philadelphia. . . . Union & New Haven Trust Co., New Haven, Conn., Vineland National Bank, Vineland, N. J., and the Dania Bank, Dania, Fla., to Merrill Anderson Co., Inc.

Radio & TV Notes: Procter & Gamble has renewed sponsorship of NBC-TV's Loretta Young Show for fifty-two weeks effective July 6. Marks sixth consecutive season for P. & G. . . . WNTA-TV, new call letters on Channel 13, will promote its opening "week" starting today with full-page and other large-space ads in newspapers. . . . Pontiac will sponsor the 1958 Notre Dame football games on ABC Radio this fall. . . . NTA Film Network's "Twentieth Century-Fox Hour" program has picked up a few more sponsors: Max Factor and Schick, Inc. Both will use the network line-up of sixty-three stations. . . . Robert D. Daubenspeck, to manager NBC-TV sales development and presentations for the central division, and Arthur J. Johnson, to manager, station sales. . . . Eli Feldman, to Pelican Films, Inc., as vice-president in charge of sales. . . . Joseph W. Evans jr., to general sales manager of WVUE-TV, Storer station in the Wilmington-Philadelphia area. He was national sales manager of KFJZ-TV, Fort Worth-Dallas.


EACH ACCOUNT GROUP IS LIKE A SMALL AGENCY BUT WITH THE ADDED ADVANTAGE OF BEING...
SERVED BY BIG AGENCY FACILITIES
18a

Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh, left, Federal Minister of Finance of Nigeria, gets a briefing on U. S. advertising operations yesterday at the offices of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn. Shown with Chief Festus are Willard Pleuthner, vice-president in charge of brainstorming of B. B. D. O., and Clarence L. Holte, a supervisor in the advertising agency's marketing department.

African Lady Chief On U. S. Speaking Tou

18a

Lady Chief And Secretary

Madam Ella Koblo Gulama, Paramount Chief of the Kaiyamba Chiefdom and member of the Parliament of Sierra Leone (West Africa) has her colorful headdress adjusted by her secretary, Elizabeth Hatib, at New York International Airport after her arrival from Accra on a Pan American World Airways Clipper. She is the first woman elected to Parliament in the history of the British Protectorate, winning her seat in a race against five male paramount chiefs.

Journal & Guide P. 5

NEW YORK CITY — The only woman paramount chief in the House of Representatives of Sierra Leone, British West Africa, arrived in New York Tuesday, May 20th, to start a toun of the Deep South and other parts of the United States.

18a

She is the Hon. Ella Koblo Gulama, Paramount Chief of the Kaiyamba Chiefdom in the Moyamba District of Sierra Leone. She is traveling and speaking in the United States under the auspices of the U. S. Department of State, the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, and the Women's Society of World Service of the Evangelical and united brethren of Christ, Dayton, Ohio. She is accompanied by her private secretary, Elizabeth Hatib.

Journal & Guide

A PRESS conference is scheduled for 11 a. m., Wednesday, June 21, at the World Affairs Center, Carnegie Endowment Building, U. N. Plaza at 47th street.

P. 5

While in the U. S., Madame Gulama will establish contacts with American women leaders, educators and church members to exchange views on the role of women in public and international affairs. She is also returning a visit to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund who called at her chiefdom in 1957.

Jun. 5-58

Norfolk, Va.

SHE HAS EXPRESSED a special interest in observing manifestations of rapid social change in the Deep South, and the progress Negroes are making in education, civil rights and business. Her first public appearance in the U. S. was before the National Business League, an organization of Negro businessmen, at the Hotel Theresa last Thursday at noon in New York. She discussed economic development in Sierra Leona.

Later she will attend commencement ceremonies at Tuskegee Institute and Bryn Mawr College. She will also visit Hampton Institute in Virginia.

LEADERS OF American Indian communities also are expected to receive Madame Gulama during the latter stage of her visit. A growing interest is developing in improving communication between African and American Indian tribesmen. Both face similar problems in reconciling tribal traditions with industrial civilization.

This will be the second trip out of Sierra Leone for Madame Gulama. She visited the United Kingdom in 1948.

• • •

MOYAMBA DISTRICT in Sierra Leone is inhabited by members of the Mende tr one of the main groups Sierra Leone. The distr comprises 1,735 square m with a population of 60,872 sons. Moyamba traditions back to the second century

Madame Gulama heads of the 12 chiefdoms in t area. Chieftanship is achieved by election by tribal authorities on a secret ballot. Sometimes as many as eight or nine candidates run in an election. If the district commissioner agrees with the vote cast, then the person elected becomes chief.

• • •

SIERRA LEONE, first known in Europe through Portugese adventurers, comprises both a colony and a protectorate. The colony was founded as a home for African slaves who had obtained legal freedom in England in 1772 The protectorate covers the hinterland which greatly exceeds both the area and population of the colony itself.

Sierra Leone's historic connections with the New World include the effects felt there from the slave trade. A slave revolt in Jamaica in the late 18th century brought a mass return to Sierra Leone by way of Nova Scotia.

• • •

THE EXTENT which Sierra Leone was a source of slaves, and therefore an ancestral home of some American Negroes, is a matter of dispute.

18a 1958

Negro Rights Suffer When Reactionaries Take Over In Rhodesia

Seven Resignations From Parliament On Split Over Negro Issue

18a

Advocate P.1

Jackson, Miss.

Sat 5-10-58

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, May 5.—As a result of the split in the United Federal Party last week, former Prime Ministed Todd and six members of parliament have quit the party. The charge is that Prime Minister Whitehead is under the control of the party's reactionaries.

Mr. Todd has revived the old United Rhodesia party, which he headed before the merger with Federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky's Federal party, which produced the United Federal party.

Constituency branches of the United Federal party throughout Southern Rhodesia have seen bitter struggles between Mr. Todd's supporters and opponents, with some branches declaring themselves for Sir Edgar, some dissolving and going over to Mr. Todd, and others splitting.

Mr. Todd told constituents at Shabani: "My reactionary opponents have now given us two Dominion parties and thus destroyed all hope of the United Federal party's regaining the respect of the electorate."

Advocate

He asked that Negroes be given some share in governing the country.

P. 4

"If we slap them in the face because they are black, they will work against us," he said.

The United Federal split is expected to enhance the Dominion party's chances in the election June 5. The United Federal party may be eliminated, with liberal votes going to Mr. Todd and most of the reactionary votes to the Dominion party.

Sat 5-10-58

Politics in Southern Rhodesia is intricate. The forthcoming general election cannot be viewed in terms of a plain struggle between Left and Right, between a liberal United Federal party and a reactionary Dominion party. The outworn labels of class warfare have no place in Rhodesia. Both parties are equally sworn to preserve the present free enterprise economy.

18a

View On Negroes Is Test

Indeed, the United Federal party, which is backed by the huge mining and finance companies here and in South Africa, and by a virtually monopolistic press controlled by, and expressing the wishes of, these companies, might fairly be said to be further to the Right than the Dominion party.

The Dominion party draws the bulk of its support from the white artisan and farming sectors of the populace. But it is in its attitude to the question of Negro advancement that any Rhodesian political body is judged. The United Federal party favors faster advancement than does the Dominion party.

Even this is a dangerously facile pronouncement. Both parties have memberships representative of the widest possible range of attitudes toward the "native question." Many in the Dominion party hold more liberal views than do many of their United Federal opponents. And, in their declared policies the parties differ very little. "Me too," say the Dominionites regarding United Federal plans for the social and political advancement of the Negro, "only not quite so fast."

What is certain is that the Dominion party does include, although not necessarily in a majority, elements of the old white-supremacist Confederate party, which died after winning only one seat in th last general election.

Segregationist measures put forward by them, and receiving at least minority support in the party, include a plan to divide the Federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There would be spheres of Negro and white paramountcy under the general control of a white-dominated government.

Daily World P.1 Sun. 5-25-58 Atlanta, Ga

18a

SIERRA LEONE'S FIRST WOMAN POLITICIAN—Madam Ella Koblo Gulama, first woman to be elected to the house of representatives of Sierra Leone, Africa, is shown as she spoke to a group of Morehouse College seniors Saturday. Madam Gulama, who is in the United States by invitation of the government, chose the South as the starting point of her tour. She has authored legislation in her country for mass education in preparation for self government. She is being accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth Matib, shown at lower right.—(Perry's Photo)

Daily World P.1 Sun 5-25-58 Atlanta, Ga.

AFRICAN WOMAN LEADER VISITS UNITED STATES

18a

NEW YORK — An African woman political leader who was the first of her sex ever elected a member of the council in her homeland is in the United States for a four months State Department-sponsored visit.

She is Mrs. Ella Kobla Gulama, a member of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, British West Africa, and Paramount Chieftaness of Kaiyamba Chiefdom at Moyamba.

World P.1

The visitor is keenly interested in the health, residential and living conditions of Negroes in this country.

Fri 5-23-58

"People gave me encouragement on the development of the relationship between the races. I do not know if its true, and I hope to find out."

She is the mother of four children ranging from three to 12 years of age.

Atlanta,

This is her first visit to this country. She said women in her country could vote if they were taxpayers. There is no obstacle to seeking public office.

Ga

The West African leader said she would like to see how Negroes live in the United States and was interested in educational methods. She also hopes to visit Congress.

Mrs. Gulama was accompanied on the flight to this country by Mrs. Elizabeth Matib, a matron of a school in the chiefdom.

18a

ROYAL DEMOCRAT — Madam Ella Koblo Gulama, Paramount Chief of the Kaiyamba Chiefdom and member of the Parliament of Sierra Leone (West Africa), has her colorful headdress adjusted by her secretary, Elizabeth Hatib at New York International Airport after her arrival from Accra on a Pan American World Airways Clipper. She is the first woman elected to Parliament in the history of the British Protectorate, winning her seat in a race against five male paramount chiefs. While in the U. S. on her State Department-sponsored visit, Madam Koblo Gulama (a former high school teacher) will pay particular attention to education and the progress of the American Negro, about which she has received "many favorable reports," she said.

World p. 1
Fr 5-23-58
Atlanta, Ga.

18a

Afro-American
P. 8
6-14-58
altimore, Md.

CAMPUS VISITORS — On a recent three-day visit at Fayettesville State Teachers College were Madame Ella Kiblo Gulama and her secretary, Elizabeth Hatib, of Sierra Leone, West Africa. Their hosts at FSTC were (left to right) Mrs. Rudolph Jones, President Jones and Dean of Women Geneva J. Holmes. Madame Gulma is paramount chief of Kaiyamba Chiefdom and member of Sierra Leone parliament.

18a 1958

Rhodesian Report

Outnumbered 30-1, Whites Yield Gradually To Negro Demands

By Ray Jenkins
Of The Columbus Ledger

[Jenkins recently spent two months in Africa under sponsorship of the Southern Association of Nieman Fellows.—Ed.]

AS BLACK nationalism surges southward from Ghana and Nigeria, it collides head-on in Rhodesia with its opposite force: white nationalism.

Advertiser P. 4A

Sandwiched between these militant forces, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is cautiously steering a middle-of-the- road, give-and-take course called "racial partnership."

The aim of partnership is to give the African a voice and at the same time reserve a place for the white man in Africa. In many respects, the Federation is the white man's last hope in Africa.

Sat. 4-5-58

The difficulties confronting Rhodesia are so overwhelming that people on both sides of the fence freely predict it will fail.

The whites of South Africa, clinging to their Apartheid white supremacy, look upon partnership as a road which can only lead to black domination and chaos.

To the blacks on the north, on the other hand, Rhodesia's concept of partnership is just clear-cut, sugar-coated white supremacy, a brand even more dangerous than South Africa's above-board Apartheid.

"It is the most dishonest political gimmick ever invented," a Kenya African leader told me. "Rhodesia is deceiving the whole world. I would prefer honest Apartheid any day over Rhodesian hypocrisy."

No one denies Rhodesia's 300,000 whites run a country populated by 7,000,000 Africans. And it is also true that the country is saddled with a color bar which often appears more severe than South Africa's.

Segregation patterns in Rhodesia generally follow those in the Union of South Africa in practice if not under the law.

There is rigid segregation in schools, post offices, public buildings, some stores, parks, hotels, restaurants, and theaters.

Only a handful of Africans can vote (none vote in the Union), and the urban African must live in packed "locations" far removed from the cities. But in Rhodesia, the African is permitted to own property. In the Union, he is not.

Montgomery Ala.

IN MOST cases, an African gets only a fraction of the wage that a white gets for performing the same work. This is particularly true of Northern Rhodesia's copper industry, where strong unions have forced companies to adopt unrealistic racial policies.

Most Rhodesian cities have an African curfew, but Africans are not shackled with the humiliating pass laws of the Union. In the Union, an African sometimes must have five passes to permit free movement. Thousands are jailed every year for violating the complex and confusing pass laws.

But Rhodesia, for many reasons, is unlikely to become another Union of South Africa.

First, Rhodesia has learned a lesson from South Africa's failure. Rhodesians know that as Black Nationalism reaches maturity, the South African system of racial oppression will crumble fast.

Second, the future of Rhodesia is largely dependent upon foreign capital, so the country reacts somewhat in terms of international opinion. A sitgma of Apartheid could ruin Rhodesia. Investors still have confidence in Rhodesia, for the Federation is getting a lion's share of the capital inflow while foreign investment in South Africa has dwindled to practicaly nothing because of the racial situation.

Finaly, white strength is considerably less in Rhodesia than in South Africa.

In South Africa, the whites are outnumbered by 3 to 1, but they have the economic, governmental, and all other artillery necessary to put down anything short of a revolution. Rhodesia would be digging its own grave to attempt total white supremacy in a nation where the blacks outnumber the whites by 30 to 1.

ALREADY there is evidence of breakdown in the rigid color bar. Most shops, for obvious economic reasons, no longer require the Africans to line up on the street to buy their merchandise through little windows called "hatches."

Airports have abolished segregation, and—while I was there—newspapers carried occasional, brief stories about Africans who drank tea with whites in hotel lounges.

Obviously, with extremism rampant on both sides, the government must proceed with caution. In setting the speed limit toward partnership, the government must go as fast as the delicate white electorate will permit, but fast enough to satisfy the demands of the increasingly-articulate African mass. Extremism runs the gamut from the militant whites who want Apartheid to the Africans who are already demanding that the Federation be dismantled as a failure. There are even "middle-of-the-road extremists" in Rhodesia.

Not all Africans oppose Federation. One African editor in Salisbury, the federal capital, supports the federal scheme because he believes the combined strength lends itself to economic development which will eventually free the African from his economic bondage. Despite Rhodesia's prosperity, the average African income is only $204 a year.

"If we can earn more money, other freedoms will follow," he said.

This editor had only recently returned from a trip to the United States which included a visit to the South. I asked him to compare color bar in Rhodesia with racial segregation in the American South.

"The African in Rhodesia is far behind the American Negro both economically and educationally," he said.

"The Negro in the South has a much greater range of freedom than our African has. So if I had to choose between the two systems, I would prefer the American South. But even if our African achieved the status of the Negro in the South overnight, the fight would go on.

"Our fight will not stop until all things are decided on a man's merit, and not on his color."

PEOPLE:

Newsweek
New York

g and Sister Sarah

Mon. 3-31-58

P. 47

Edward William Frederick Mutesa II of Buganda had always worn his crown a bit uneasily. As Kabaka (King) and leading Anglican layman of the British-protected African province, a rich and usually quiet kingdom of more than 1 million Africans, he maintained an air of dignity proper to his missionary-home rearing. He was quite unlike his late grandfather, a crocodile-worshipping old animist who had perpetrated one of the biggest mass assassinations of Christians in African history. But at the age of 18, after inheriting the 500-year-old throne, the Kabaka was packed off to Cambridge. There he underwent quite a change. He took third-class honors, won an honorary captainship in the exclusive Grenadier Guards, and soon became a London dandy. A slim and charming young man, he was known to classmates and to his friends in posh West End pubs as "King Freddie."

Combi

The Kabaka changed his mind

Back home again in 1948, Freddie put aside his Savile Row suits for the tribal robes of royalty and set out to choose a wife. The choice narrowed to two daughters of a tribal chieftain: Damali, educated in England as a theology student, and Sarah, who was younger and livelier.

Freddie chose Damali. They were married in a hilltop Anglican cathedral and moved into the white-walled royal palace of Mengo. But, in 1953, when the Kabaka agitated for independence for Buganda inside Britain's East African territory of Uganda, he was whisked off to exile in London aboard an RAF plane.

Living It Up: For two years, on a tax-free yearly allowance of $22,400, Freddie lived it up. He moved into a suite at the Savoy, later took a fashionable apartment, and was seen again around town at all the best night spots. In 1954, he was visited by his Queen who returned to Buganda and gave birth to a son. Delighted, Freddie called long distance and announced the heir would be named Kalemera Katabazi David.

But, when the British relented six months later and Freddie himself returned home, he gave the Queen only a small hello and quickly rushed off on a triumphant, four-day tour.

The Queen, who had rushed forward to embrace him, her eyes brimming with tears, was left on the sidelines. Since then, the royal couple have appeared together only a few times.

Last week, still largely unknown to his people, but making headlines in the London press, the story came out. The Queen was not the only one who had visited Freddie during his exile in London. Younger sister Sarah had also called, and, back home, also had given birth to a male child. Both women now are living in separate apartments in the palace, and reports were that Freddie now wanted to divorce Damali, marry Sarah, and make *her* child the heir. Under old tribal laws he could have done so. But under Anglican ecclesiastical law, marriage to the sister of a divorced wife is banned. On home leave in England, the King's spiritual adviser, Dr. Leslie Brown, Bishop of Uganda, admitted regretfully that Queen Damali's son had not been baptized. Indications were that the Kabaka had yet to decide between loyalty to Damali and the church, and sister Sarah, the lively one.

Five African States Become Free Since World War II

182

Defender

Louisville

P. 11

Thurs. 4-17-58

Washington, D. C. (NNPA) — Since World War II, five new African states — Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan, and Ghana — have taken their places among the family of free nations, four of them within the last two years.

The same pressures by the forces of nationalism which brought about the independence of these countries are now hard at work in other vast areas of the African continent.

Somolia, by the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, will receive its independence in 1960.

Nigeria is scheduled to achieve the same status at about the same time. Among other British African territories, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyssaland and Uganda are proceeding rapidly along the road to self-government.

In all of the French territories south of the Sahara, including the Trust territories of Togo and Cameroon, advanced forms of representative self-government have recently been instituted.

Will Increase

The prospects are that the number of independent and self-governing states of the African continent will continue to increase in the years ahead.

But Joseph Palmer II, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, cautions that the attainment of independence and self-governing status by no means brings in its wake an automatic solution to the economic and social problems which demand the attention of so much of the African continent in common with other less-developed regions of the world.

"Emerging Africa increasingly faces a pressing need for better public health, more extensive education, and more diversified economic development programs," says Mr. Palmer, adding:

"In fact, no government could probably survive for very long which failed to recognize these requirements and to show progress in their fulfillment."

UN Interested

The United States is very much interested in the trends which are developing in Africa. It is Mr. Palmer's job to watch these trends in free Africa.

"It is difficult to overestimate the importance of Africa to the free world," Mr. Palmer frankly admits.

"One measure of its strategic value," he asserts, "is evidenced in the major United States air, naval, and communication facilities maintained in Morocco, Libya, and Ethiopia."

He points out that a little map study reveals the relationship between North Africa stability and peace, and that sub-Sahara Africa's contribution of strategic raw materials — uranium, diamonds, manganese. tin, copper, chrome — is of vital importance to free-world strength and security.

"In view of the political, economic, and social challenge currently faced by the newly independent and self-governing states of Africa, and in view of the strategic importance of African bases and African raw materials to the free world, Mr. Palmer says, "the renewed Soviet threat to Africa — dramatically trumpeted at the recent Cairo Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference — takes on increased significance.

Communist Trends

"The establishment of an Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Council, which met in February in Cairo, and of a permanent secretariat in Cairo with both Soviet and Communist Chinese members, highlights the eager Communist intention to exploit African soft spots wherever they find them."

Continuing, Mr. Palmer says: "The Communists have already made some progress in penetrating individual labor groups, youth groups, and nationalist organizations.

"They have cultivated students, particularly the thousands studying in Europe, with some success.

"During the last year, the Soviet bloc multiplied its economic overtures to the independent African states of Morocco, Tunisia, Liberia, Ghana, and Ethiopia."

Mr. Palmer points out that at the Cairo Conference, the Soviet delegate offered unlimited Russian economic aid, "without strings, to any African state that merely asked for it."

He also says Soviet trade missions are now following a "soft sell" line in Africa. Cultural attracts are being used to weaken resistance to contact with Soviet-bloc peoples.

Soviet diplomats are seeking to extend their very limited number of diplomatic posts. Soviet propaganda materials in African languages, Mr. Palmer says, will soon be flowing out from the new Cairo center.

HEART DISEASE RARE IN AFRICAN NATIVES

New York

182

Sat 6-14-58

P. 35 m

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Reuters)—African natives hardly ever suffer from ulcers gallstones or appendicitis, and they are comparatively free from coronary disease, 200 medical men were told by Dr. H. C. Irowell, who has taught for thirty years at Aakerere College in Uganda.

Dr. Trowell was addressing a conference at the Witwatersrand University Medical School.

Dr. Trowell's special study is noninfective diseases in the African—those diseases that are becoming the big killers in Western countries.

"Some of the killers are very infrequent among Africans and if we can find out why, it may help in preventing them among other civilizations," said Dr Trowell.

"It has something to do with diet and the pace of life, the amount of worrying."

Dr. Trowell went on to say that in thirty years he had had only one case of a coronary disease in Uganda.

"During the time of the Mau-Mau, there were ulcers among college students at Kampala—it was a product of mental strain. But usually the nonworrying African is less susceptible to such diseases than the rushed, worried Johannesburg man," he said.

AFRICAN MEDICINE MEN HOLD ONE-DAY ANNUAL CONVENTION

Jackson Advocate

Jackson, Mississippi

Sat 6-14-58

182

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 2.—The African medicine men of Rhodesia are mixing more than their ancient snake-bite remedies these days.

Modern touches were mingled with the old mumbo-jumbo a few days ago when the African Nganga (Medicine Men's) Association of Southern Rhodesia got together for its one-day annual convention.

President Kenneth Gombera, who likes to be called "doctor," greeted the delegates in a trim khaki uniform, set off with a name-tag on his breast and red epaulets emblazoned with the word "PRESIDENT."

To the strains of "Davy Crockett," his fellow ngangas filed into a suburban hall wearing convention sashes over their leopard-tail belts and snakeskin vests.

A "lady doctor" appeared with the traditional black ostrich feathers tacked to a smart beret, a rope of artificial pearls about her neck, a cobra-skin slung around her torso like a bandolier, a black horse-tail plume in one hand and a handbag in the other.

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182

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Perhaps to the dismay of the medical associations, some of the remedies are reputed to work, especially in cases of snake-bite, worms or coughs. Some medicine men have sizable white clienteles, and one or two show signs of wealth.

The usual explanation is that remedies are mixed from herbs that have been found to work by trial and error, and the secrets have been handed down from one generation to the next.

The secrets are still guarded with jealousy. A white physician appealed to the medicine men to reveal their traditional recipes, but got only a stern rebuff.

"If the white doctors are going to show us only bottles with labels on," declared President Gombera, "then we will do the same." His ngangas heartily agreed.

18a 1958

Togoland Market Women Hold Key To Area Political Power

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

LOME, French Togoland (ANP)—The market women of this French administered trust territory hold in their hands the necessary weight to control the political destiny of their country, and they are well aware of it.

Sat. 6-14-58

With few exceptions, the entire female population, more than 55 percent of the total number of people, consists of market women. They have the suffrage and are as politically activite and conscious as the men, if not more so. They even outnumber the men.

18a

P. 3

According to the unwritten law of the Ewe tribe, which form 6-10th of the population, the man is required to contribute a certain amount of his earnings for the upkeep of his children. He has no financial responsibilities toward his wife. The woman, however keeps herself with earnings as a market woman. Thus, she often makes more than her husband and in many cases, provides him with pocket money.

Central Africa segregationists gain followers

News

North American Newspaper Alliance

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 5—Those who look to white-Negro "partnership" as the hope of the British Central African Federation may be distressed by the outcome of general elections in Southern Rhodesia this week.

18a

Thurs. 6-5-58

The anti-liberal swing here may be indicative of similar sentiment on the racial issue in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the two other members of the federation. Polling day is June 5 but final results may not be known for several days.

Birmingham

Ala

The anti-liberal swing is evident in the new popularity of the Dominion Party, which is staunchly white supremacist and takes a tough line toward any attempted interference from Britain's Colonial Office.

In the outgoing Parliament the Dominion Party had only five seats, against 24 of the United Federal Party and one independent. But, as the overwhelmingly white electorate prepares to vote, the Dominion members can count on nine certain seats and four probable ones. If they pick up only three additional seats in doubtful constituencies they will have a parliamentary majority.

P. 12

THE DOMINION PARTY appeals to the self-interest of a large section of the white citizenry here. White artisans fear competition from cheap African labor; farmers and industrialists fear the unionization of this same labor and the consequent demands for higher wages.

The Afrikaaner element—of the same racial stock as the South African Boers—believes a Dominion victory will bring closer ties with the "motherland" and perhaps eventual outright union with South Africa. The Dominion Party has appealed to this sentiment by running three Afrikaan-speaking candidates.

The upsurge in apartheid sentiment here as had a great effect on the United Federal Party. Garfield Todd, its former leader, was toppled by rightist elements within his own party.

He was charged with being too "pro-native," mainly because he raised the minimum wage of unskilled workers to $4.20 a week and because he pushed through a franchise bill which enables several thousand African Negroes to vote.

TODD'S SUCCESSOR, Sir Edgar Whitehad, was defeated soon after in a by-election by a Dominion Party white supremacist.

The United Federal Party, although now further to the right, is not far enough in that direction to tap the rich source of white supremacist votes. Nor is it far enough to the right to aleinate the more liberal section of the electorate.

Its policy remains basically unchanged: Limited and reasonable African advancement in "partnership" with the whites. No United Federal spokesman, however, will spell out what this policy specifically means to whites and Negroes.

Todd himself, an old hand in politics here, has resuscitated the old United Rhodesia Party "to fight for a liberal approach in Central Africa." The party will contest 23 of the 30 seats but it is doubtful if it can win more than two.

MODERATE PARTY WINS IN RHODESIA

Times

Takes 17 Seats, but White Supremacy Backers Gain Heavily to Obtain 13

P. 4c

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 6—The middle-of-the-road United Federal party, headed by Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead, won a narrow victory over its white supremacy Opposition in Southern Rhodesia's general election yesterday.

18a

New York

The final results, which were made known today, showed that the voters had rejected the relatively liberal race policy advanced by former Prime Minister R. S. Garfield Todd. He and all his followers in the United Rhodesia party were deflated.

Sir Edgar's party won seventeen of the thirty seats in the Legislative Assembly of this self-governing British colony. The Dominion party, which is pledged to retain the traditional policy of white supremacy, won thirteen.

Sat. 6-7-58

The outcome showed a decided swing away from the moderates and liberals since the last general election in 1954. In the last Parliament the Government had twenty-five seats and the Dominion party four. There was one independent.

It was evident that Sir Edgar owed his victory to the system of preferential voting being used here for the first time. Where no candidate gets a clear majority in a three-way contest, the one standing lowest is dropped. Then the second choices listed on his ballot are credited to the two others.

In this way the United Federal party won four seats that otherwise would have gone to the Dominion party and would have reversed the outcome. Sir Edgar observed dryly today that he had "been rather favorably impressed" by the system.

At a news conference he declared, however, that the electorate had shown that "generally speaking, they are satisfied with the middle-of-the-road policy we have put before them."

He reaffirmed that he had no intention of altering a recent law admitting more Africans to the voters' roll, which had been a central issue in the election. But he said action on the proposal to open skilled jobs to Africans—another central issue—would be put off for "further negotiation" with employers and unions.

SOUTH RHODESIA FACES RACE TEST

N. Y. Times

Voters to Decide Thursday in General Election What 'Partnership' Is to Mean

P. 22

Sun. 6-1-58

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, May 30—The white voters of Southern Rhodesia and a few Africans will decide at a general election Thursday what is meant by "racial partnership."

New York

Forecasters rate the contest as neck and neck between the Dominion party, a powerful newcomer to Rhodesian politics, and the United Federal party, headed by the present Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead.

The United Rhodesia party, centered on the vivid personality of former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, is held likely to come in third in the race for thirty Legislative Assembly seats.

There is also a distinct possibility that none of the three parties will win a clear majority of seats. That would mean either a minority government or a coalition and probably another election before long.

The Central Issue

The central issue before the roughly 200,000 whites in this self-governing British colony is how fast and how far they want to go in granting opportunity and political rights to the 2,100,- Africans.

Broadly speaking, the Dominion party would like to stand still or turn back, the United Federal party would like to move cautiously and Mr. Todd would like to press ahead at a steady but measured walk.

With one major exception standing still means preserving a traditional system that adds up to segregation and white supremacy.

In Southern Rhodesia a land apportionment act strictly segregates the dwellings of whites and Africans. It has been amended a few times lately, notably to permit an African lawyer to open offices in Salisbury and to create a campus for the new multi-racial university.

Very few Africans have skilled jobs, and not many could qualify. By unwritten custom Africans use the "errand boy" entrances to office buildings and keep out of white hotels.

Until recently an African had to earn £720 (about $2,015) a year a sum far beyond average earnings, to vote. Or he could vote with a £300 income if he had four years of secondary education, which few have. Only a handful of Africans vote.

The old policy began to change after 1953 when Southern Rhodesia joined Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federation was pledged to a policy of "racial partnership," although the phrase's meaning was not defined.

The trend toward opening more doors to Africans culminated last year in a law creating a special new voters' roll for them. Under it 11,029 more Africans could vote with incomes as low as £240 a year plus literacy. It was the first major breach in the white supremacy system.

The law took effect last October. However, only about 1,500 Africans will vote Thursday because most failed to register. The election came as a surprise after Sir Edgar was defeated in a bye election.

The new law began focusing voter discontent, and the Dominion party, till then a minor influence, began issuing warnings that such a franchise meant political domination by "the undeveloped black masses."

Mr. Todd was Prime Minister when the francise bill was brought up and he pushed it through. Later he merged his old United Rhodesia party with the United Federal party, which was organized throughout the Federation.

However, the conversative wing of the United Federal party soon began to think of Mr. Todd as a political liability because of his "liberal" reputation. He was forced out as Prime Minister and eventually forced right out of the party. He then revived his old party.

Political observers here believe that but for the split between Sir Edgar and Mr. Todd, the Dominion party would have little chance of winning on Thursday.

However, the effect of the split is lessened somewhat by the preferential voting system imported here from Australia. It entitles the voter to record a second choice in a three-way contest. If no candidate wins a clear majority, the one with the fewest first choice votes is dropped from the counting. His second choice votes are then given to the two others.

Since the United Federal party is the middle-of-the-road group, it is considered likely that voters who use the preference will favor the party. But the system is optional and no one can estimate how many will use it.

Tsiang to Head U. N. Council

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 31—Dr. T. F. Tsiang of China will succeed Charles S. A. Ritchie of Canada as chairman of the Security Council for June. In the regular monthly rotation of chairmanships Brig. Gen. Jean-Brice de Bary of France will head the Military Staff Committee. Cyro de Freitas-Valle of Brazil becomes chairman of the Disarmament Commission.

Price of Imported Car Listed

The port-of-entr yprices for the Ford Motor Company's new import, the German-built Taunus, were announced yesterday. The two-door sedan, the lowest price model, will list at $2,016, and the deluxe station wagon, the top of the line, at $2,371. The prices do not include local sales tax, if any.

Rhodesian Psychiatry

18a

Advertiser

p 4

Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 6-3-58

Dr. Michael Gelfand, special physician to the Central African Federal Government, defends witch doctoring as an effective combination of herbal therapy and faith.

To call a *nganga* a witch doctor is, in fact, insulting, Dr. Gelfand says. In Southern Rhodesia ngangas are in demand "to smell out and drive away the witch and also to nullify the machinations of this wicked person," but their real contribution to the health of Africans "lies in the psychosomatic field," Dr. Gelfand writes in a recently published paper:

> . . . For, by helping the individual to face the problems that confront all of us, [the nganda] is able to control many anxiety states. The nganda performs an invaluable service to the community, especially in the remoter regions of the country, by preventing or helping to allay panic amongst the people.

The nganda is the only medical man available to many Africans and they should not be interfered with, Dr. Gelfand insists. Some of them are making $420 a month, thanks largely to European law which forbids the African to deal with witches as they once had.

The witch is free, may marry and produce more witches because Africans believe the condition is hereditary. Thus white man's law insures ngandas of a steady supply of hex cases — a security which will doubtless be envied by many American physicians.

SOUTH RHODESIA PICKS ASSEMBLY

Election to Ratify or Reject Recent Liberal Trend in Colony's Race Policy

18a

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

Times

p 5c

New York N.Y.

Fri. 6-6-58

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 5—~~Southern Rhodesians~~ voted today in an election to ratify or reject the recent liberal trend in race policy of this self-governing British colony.

Divided among themselves the moderate and liberal politicians who have governed the country for the last twenty-four years faced a strong challenge from a new party pledged to retain the traditional policy of white supremacy.

A heavy turnout was expected from the 55,084 registered voters, including about 1,500 Africans. The result will show how far the country's 200,000 whites want to go in granting opportunity and political rights to its 2,100,000 Africans.

Political observers saw the contest as a close one between the United Federal party, headed by Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead, and the Dominion party, under the leadership of Raymond O. Stockil, a fruit farmer from Fort Victoria.

30 Seats Are at Stake

The United Rhodesia party led by former Prime Minister R. S. Garfield Todd, was considered likely to run third in the race for the thirty seats in the Legislative Assembly.

It was Mr. Todd's Government that last year enacted the law opening the franchise to an additional 11,029 Africans under reduced qualifications. That law has been the central issue in the six-week campaign.

Sir Edgar, who replaced Mr. Todd as Prime Minister after a revolt within the party ranks, would preserve the franchise law but move cautiously in other matters such as opening skilled jobs to Africans. Mr Todd has proposed this.

Mr. Stockil and the Dominion party have promised to repeal the franchise law. The party's program also promises "to oppose exploitation of African labor to the detriment of the European worker."

Both the Dominion party and the United Federal party entered full slates of thirty candidates each. Mr. Todd's United Rhodesia party, a last-minute revival of an old organization, entered twenty-three. There were two independents running, making a total of eighty-five candidates.

Voting Qualifications

Voters must be adult citizens of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of which Southern Rhodesia is a part. In addition, they must meet a property qualification. This ranges from an income of £720 ($2,016) yearly or ownership of property worth £1,500 ($4,200) plus literacy to £300 ($840) income or £500 ($1,400) in property plus four years of secondary education.

Few Africans can meet the property standards or income standards and Mr. Todd's bill lowered them for a limited number with that in mind. Although the law is in effect, not many Africans have registered in time to affect the outcome of this election.

Those Africans who did appear at the polling places today left no doubt about their sentiments. They crowded around the tents and tables proferred by Todd supporters and shunned the two other parties.

The final results were not expected until some time tomorrow. The counting was to stop at midnight, to be resumed in the morning in uncompleted districts.

SOMETHING ADDED BY MEDICINE MEN

Times

President at Convention in Rhodesia Sports Uniform—'Davy Crockett' Played

P 4c

18a

Special to The New York Times.

New York N.Y.

Sat. 6-7-58

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18a

Times P 4c

New York, N.Y.

Sat. 6-7-58

The New York Times (by Richard Hunt)

CONSULTATION: Medicine men, and women, take part in the annual one-day convention of African Nganga Association of Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury. Banner across chest of gentleman on left reads "Chiremba," which is "doctor" in Mashona language.

18a 1958

Blame in African Crisis Shifted to Paris by U. S.

Sharp Change in Policy Urges French Compromise in Tunisia and Algeria

By RICHARD FRYKLUND

European Correspondent of The Star

Star P A.1

Washington D.C.

F. 4-18-58

PARIS, April 18.—American sources here believe the greater share of blame for failure of the two-month effort to end the French-Tunisian crisis lies on the shoulders o France.

The Tunisian government was ready to accept a reas able compromise, these Americans say, but the Fre National Assembly in effect rejected the plan and toppled Premier Gaillard's government, which viewed it favorably.

One result of the failure of the American-British good offices mission is that America is now resolved to stop supporting the French position before international groups and will use all diplomatic means to induce France to compromise not only on Tunisia but on Algeria as well.

The Americans even suggest now that France should negotiate an end of the Algerian war with some group representing the rebels.

This new American attitude seems to represent a sharp change in American policy. The State Department long had had misgivings about France's "tough" policy in North Africa. Specifically, it was thought that France could not end the Algerian rebellion militarily and that she should negotiate a settlement before the rebels became tools of the Communists or Nasserists. And the State Department also thought French treatment of the newly independent Tunisia was dangerously harsh.

But the Americans also realized that Fance has difficult internal political problems, that France is a vital ally and that France has ties with North Africa that are important to the west and to the Moslem world as well. So America supported the French policy in the United Nations and in other international discussions.

Now after failure of the mission of Ambassador Robert Murphy, it apparently has been decided that America must end its consistent support of a bankrupt policy and start finding ways to induce France to change.

Star P A3

Mr. Murphy tried vigorous persuasion. President Eisenhower tried with a letter to Premier Gaillard which boomeranged by convincing the French Assembly rightists they should row Gaillard out of office before he bowed to American pressure. And American sources here are trying to influence France by setting the record straight on the Murphy negotiations.

Fri 4-18-58

Neutral observers here thought the first effect on the French government would be to strengthen the position of the rightwing diehards. This would make it difficult for France to find a new government that supported a liberal compromise solution to the Algerian-Tunisian problems. But eventually it was hoped a desire to regain American support would bring a shift of French opinion toward the moderates.

Better Moslem Relations

At least the American position should improve relations with the Moslem world.

France's present troubles North Africa started th years ago when the Alger Moslem extremists started a vicious war for independence. France poured troops into Algeria and announced a policy of unconditional surrender to be followed by moves toward more self government.

Most Tunisians sympath with the rebels and began supporting them across the Algerian border even permitting rebel bases in Tunisia.

To stop the border crossings French planes bombed the Tunisian village of Sakiet in February. A French-Tunisian war almost resulted and the British-American good offices group flew here to ease the tensions and help end the dispute.

One degree of success seemed probable as both France and Tunisia requested the good offices even before they were offered.

Ambassador Murphy and his British colleague, Harold Beely, found a common ground between the two antagonists on all issues, but the French demand that an international commission patrol the Algerian-Tunisian border. On this, Tunisia was ready to compromise by co-operating quietly with the commission working only on the Algeria side.

Mr. Murphy thought this was a reasonable first step. It would protect the pro-Western President Bourguiba from Nasserist Tunisians and would do a fairly good job of sealing the border.

But France rejected the border plan as inadequate and refused to accept parts of the package where agreement was found. The government fell and Mr. Murphy's activities were "suspended" at the request of France.

The Americans believe President Bourguiba has gone as far as he can without losing power to his extremist critics.

Want Paris to Reconsider

Now the Americans are convinced France should reconsider the Murphy solution—the only workable plan possible on the Tunisian problem and then end the Algerian war that is causing the trouble. And it should be ended through negotiation, giving Algeria a large measure of self-government. It is believed the rebels are willing to compromise if France will negotiate.

Privately, most French deputies and government officials agree with Mr. Murphy, but publicly they are indignant. In the Assembly debate, it was said that Tunisia is wrong in taking active sides against France in the Algerian rebellion. And it was said that France can never negotiate with throat-cutting, mutilating rebels over the future of Algeria, an integral part of France. And it's no other country's business what goes on there.

The American's point out, however, that France by its own admission is supporting its side of the Algerian war from Tunisian soil. The French government says French troops stationed in Tunisia (now in defiance of an expulsion order) have been taking part in the Algerian war by supplying communications, intelligence and border surveillance.

France Shares Blame

This, Americans say, means France shares the blame in Tunisian participation in the rebellion.

Regarding Algeria, the Americans believe France is endangering the Western position in North Africa and can end Moslem antagonism — and active warfare—only by compromising with Algerian nationalists and those wanting self government within the French framework.

And it is the rest of the world's business, America is convinced. Already the Algerian war has been "internationalized" by the United Nations action, the Murphy mission itself and American-British-French negotiations over arms shipments to Tunisia. There will be further internationalization if France and Tunisia take their dispute to the U. N.—as both are threatening—and if France takes it to the NATO Council—as she threatens off and on.

So far as the United States is concerned, Algeria as well as Tunisia is an international problem and France will be standing on poor grounds if some international group takes up the dispute.

With the present French cabinet crisis, with the anti-American emotionalism of the Assembly and with the incident-creating potential of French troops in Tunisia, it is hard to see any quick, pleasant end to the North African trouble.

World Bank Eyes Boom In Africa

18a

By Carroll Kilpatrick

Staff Reporter

4-22-58

Washington D.C.

Washington Post & Times Herald

A-3-E

EUGENE R. BLACK, a Georgian by birth and a banker by profession, returned to Washington the other day after a six-week tour of Africa convinced that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which he heads, faces one of its greatest challenges and opportunities in that continent.

As the World Bank president, Black has traveled in all parts of the globe and to parts of Africa before. But he has never found opportunities for industrial development quite like those of Africa.

He says that the Inga River in the Belgian Congo, for example, is capable of producing as much hydro-electric power as is produced in the entire United States. Of course, there is no such demand for power in the Congo now, but Black thinks that industrial development will follow power development in the Congo and neighboring countries.

It would take billions of dollars to develop the river completely, but it can be developed in stages. The World Bank has expressed an interest in helping.

ANOTHER LONG-RANGE possibility is the Kouilou hydro-electric power development in French Equatorial Africa. A third, on which the Bank already has received detailed information and had some discussions, is the Konkoura hydro-electric development in French West Africa.

Black said that he found Africa "an exciting part of the world with great potential for water power, and mineral development." He was deeply impressed "by the amount of dormant resources that can be awakened there, for the benefit of Africa and the rest of mankind."

In the next 10 years, he said the Bank might lend as much money in Africa as in any other continent.

"In Africa our lending this year will approximate $100 million, and I can foresee a growing amount of Bank activity there," he said.

Projects for South Asia and the Far East at the moment are the largest in the Bank's operations. Asia has received more development loans from the Bank than any other part of the globe.

DURING HIS African trip, Black visited Egypt, Sudan, Belgian Congo, the Rhodesias, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and South Africa.

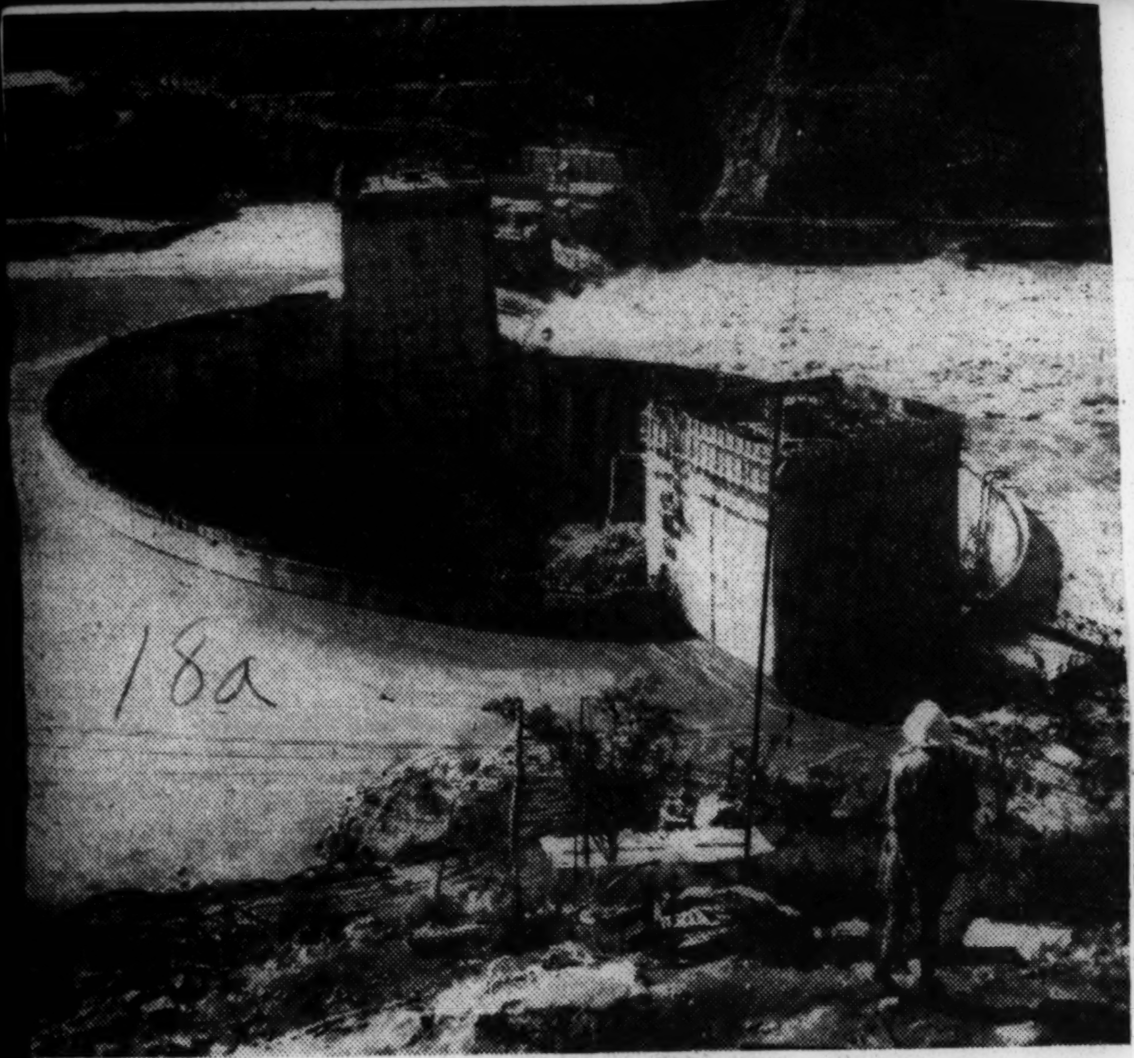
To date, the Bank has made these loans in Africa:

Algeria	$ 10	million
Belgian Congo	80	"
East Africa	24	"
Ethiopia	24.5	"
French West Africa	7	"
Rhodesias and Nyasaland	122	"
Ruanda Urundi	4.8	"
South Africa	160.2	"
Total	**$431.6**	**million**

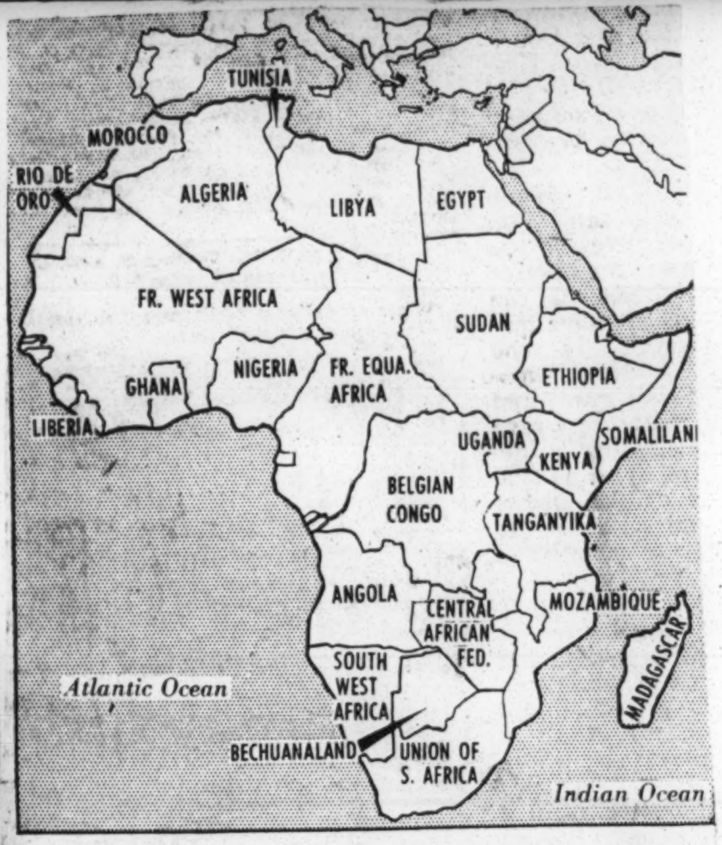
Black thinks that one of the most important achievements of the Bank has been in Ethiopia, where it made its first African loan of $5 million in 1950. He said it involved "one of the most challenging transportation projects ever undertaken with the help of the Bank."

Commerce in the country has been greatly speeded up. The truck journey, for example, from Addis Ababa to Assab formerly took a week in the dry season and sometimes could not be made at all in the rainy season. Now it can be made in two days.

Costs of transportation for some commodities have been



An $80 million loan from the World Bank is assisting in the construction of this dam across the Zambesi River for the Kariba Gorge hydroelectric project.



TUNISIA
MOROCCO
RIO DE ORO
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
FR. WEST AFRICA
SUDAN
NIGERIA
FR. EQUA. AFRICA
GHANA
ETHIOPIA
LIBERIA
UGANDA
SOMALILAND
KENYA
BELGIAN CONGO
TANGANYIKA
ANGOLA
CENTRAL AFRICAN FED.
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
SOUTH WEST AFRICA
Atlantic Ocean
BECHUANALAND
UNION OF S. AFRICA
Indian Ocean

From Algeria to the Union of South Africa and from French West Africa to Ethiopia, World Bank loans already are helping to develop the once-Dark Continent, and Bank President Eugene Black believes that still greater opportunities for industrial development are yet untouched.

cut by as much as 35 per cent, with the result that truck traffic was 50 per cent heavier in 1956 than in 1954. By 1957, imports of motor vehicles and fuel were up several times over a few years earlier.

"Much of the large increase in Ethiopian exports during the past four or five years is due to the greater convenience and speed of highway transportation," Black said.

"Some of the most striking effects of the highway program are beyond the poor power of statistics to describe—especially the opening up of new horizons and new aspirations in remote districts now at last put into effective communication with the rest of the country."

RACE PROBLEMS and political problems make the development of Africa inordinately difficult, and the colonial question is an almost everpresent one in some areas. Yet real development requires outside capital and outside management for most of the major projects.

A further problem involves the relations among the African nations. The development of the Nile River, for example, would affect several countries besides Egypt and the Sudan.

Better relations, now in prospect, between Egypt and the West should make possible the beginning of a new effort to harness the Nile. The World Bank and the United States originally planned to help in the development of the Aswan Dam project on the Nile in Egypt.

But that ambitious project was temporarily sidetracked when the United States cancelled its obligation to help after President Gamal Abdel Nasser made his arms deals with the Communist bloc. It is not expected that the Bank will soon again offer to help on the Aswan project, but there are other major projects on the Nile which might be undertaken if agreement between the affected countries can be reached

18a 1958

18a

Afro-American

p 2

Baltimore, Md

Sat 4-2[illegible]

ATTEND SEMINAR ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS—Among the delegates who attended the Residential Seminar on African Affairs at Hampton Institute last Thursday through Sunday were, left to right. Dr. Benjamin Quarles, head of the Department of History, Morgan State College; Richard Akewi, second secretary of the Embassy of Ghana; Dr. Hugh Smythe, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Brooklyn College; Mr. and Mrs. Adedokun Haastrup, assistant secretary of External Affairs, Nigeria; Mrs. Jewel Masigue, chairman of board of advisors, All African Students Union; Antonio Cabrita Matias, Consul of Portugal at Boston, and Walter T. Dixon, member of the City Council, Baltimore.

SIERRA LEONE FINDS BIG DIAMOND FIELD

Times

The discovery in recent years of alluvial diamonds over wide areas of Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, particularly in the valley of the Sewa River, has led to a social and economic upheaval.

18a

In the last five years "a fantastic diamond rush" has been on, according to Focus, a publication of the American Geographical Society. Farmers have quit their farms to join townsmen who have quit their commercial positions to hunt for the gems.

Tues 4-22-58

As a result, Sierra Leone has been suffering from a labor shortage. The country's food output also has failed to keep up with the needs of its inhabitants and there has been a consequent increase in food imports.

New York N.Y.

Many of the diamond hunters are engaged in illicit digging despite vigorous punitive measures put into force by the Government. It has been estimated that gems smuggled out of Sierra Leone each year have a value of $50,000,000.

p. 45

Prices have soared in the diamond fields. A bowl of rice may cost 55 cents, although Sierra Leone is a major rice producer. A bottle of beer brings $1.10 and gasoline has cost as much as $2.25 a gallon at times.

5 new African states exist

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Aot. 5-3-58

IN A NUT SHELL

- **Five new free African states since World War II, four within the last two years.**
- **Africa's strategic value and vast natural resources cannot be overestimated in importance to free world.**
- **Reds trying to gain headway in Africa by offering economic aid "without strings."**
- **This means, it is up to the free world to keep new free African states free.**

Ba

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Since World War II, five new African states—Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan, and Ghana—have taken their places among the family of free nations, four of them within the last two years.

The same pressures by the forces of nationalism which brought about the independence of these countries are now hard at work in other vast areas of the African continent.

Somalia, by the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, will receive its independence in 1960. Nigeria is scheduled to achieve the same status at about the same time.

Among other British African territories, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Uganda are proceeding rapidly along the road to self-government.

* * *

IN ALL of the French territories south of the Sahara, including the Trust territories of Togo and Cameroon, advanced forms of representative self-government have recently been instituted.

The prospects are that the number of independent and self-governing states on the African continent will continue to increase in the years ahead.

But Joseph Palmer 2nd, deputy assistant secretary of State for African Affairs, cautions that the attainment of independent and self - governing status by no means brings in its wake an automatic solution to the African continent's problem.

"Emerging Africa increasingly faces a pressing need for better public health, more extensive education and more diversified economic development programs," says Mr. Palmer, adding:

"IN FACT, no government could probably survive for very long which failed to recognize these requirements and to show progress in their fulfillment."

The United States is very much interested in the trends which are developing in Africa. It is Mr. Palmer's job to watch these trends in free Africa.

"It is difficult to overestimate the importance of Africa to the free world," Mr. Palmer frankly admits.

"One measure of its strategic value," he asserts, "is evidenced in the major United States air, naval, and communication facilities maintained in Morocco, Libya, and Ethiopia."

He points out that a little map study reveals the relationship between North African stability and peace, and that sub-Sahara Africa's contribution of strategic raw materials —uranium, diamonds, manganese, tin, copper, chrome — is of vital importance to free-world strength and security.

* * *

"IN VIEW of the political, economic, and social challenge currently faced by the newly independent and self-governing states of Africa, and in view of the strategic importance of African bases and African raw materials to the free world, Mr. Palmer says, "the renewed Soviet threat to Africa — dramatically trumpeted at the recent Cairo Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference — takes on increased significance.

"The establishment of an Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Council and of a permanent secretariat in Cairo with both Soviet and Communist Chinese members, highlights the eager Communist intention to exploit African soft spots wherever they find them."

Continuing, Mr. Palmer says, "The Communists have already made some progress in penetrating individual labor groups, youth groups, and nationalist organizations.

"They have cultivated students, particularly the thousands studying in Europe, with some success. During the last year, the Soviet bloc multiplied its economic overtures to the independent African states of Morocco, Tunisia, Liberia, Ghana and Ethiopia."

Mr. Palmer points out that at the Cairo Conference, the Soviet delegate offered unlimited Russian economic aid, "without strings, to any African state that merely asked for it."

Ba
Afro-American
5-3-58
P.19
Baltimore
Md

ROBERT W. KITCHEN, JR., being sworn in as Director of ICA Mission in the Sudan. Left to right: Mrs. Robert W. Kitchen, Jr., Mr. Kitchen, Ibrahim Anis, Ambassador to the United States from the Sudan, and M. Absel Ahmad, First Secretary of the Sudanese Embassy in Washington.

18a 1958

U. S. Favorably Considers Loan Request

Negro Heads U. S. Sudan Mission!

By DR. MAX YERGAN

(Special to The Courier)

Courier

P 2

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 3-29-58

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The most popular American I found in this new black republic was Robert Kitchen, the U. S. Negro heading the International Co-operation Administration Mission studying this country's request for a loan. Not only did the Sudanese roll out the red carpet for him but he was adored by the other members of the U. S. mission including some from such states as Georgia and Arkansas.

He is a top economist and outstanding in every other way. Knowing we were representing the Pittsburgh Courier, Mr. Kitchen saw to it that we were invited to all formal affairs, met leading officials and sat at the right hand of the Prime Minister at a huge garden party. As a result of Kitchen's observations here, it is reported that the United States is favorably considering this black republic's loan application.

All doors were opened to us, thanks to letters of Sudanese permanent UN delegate Mohammed Yagi in New York to friends here. I was privileged to inspect the vast Gezira cotton scheme in the fertile irrigated area between the Blu and White Niles, escorted by its director Sayed Miki Abbass, a colored man of tremendous statue and ability. This immense project is the Republic's greatest economic asset.

■

ONE OF THE biggest men here is a tall, amiable, brown man, Sayed Shingiti, a personage of tremendous importance in the cotton trade. The breakfast party he gave for several officials from the U. S. Embassy on his spacious flowered lawn spread with costly oriental rugs could not have been surpassed anywhere. In his beautiful home he has a priceless collection of everything ever printed about the Sudan and the rarest of rare collections of eastern rugs and carpets. Present at the affair was also the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Perhaps the most impressive Sudanese is the very dark Prime Minister Hon. Sayed Abdullah Khalil, an unostentatious, direct, forceful man of charming simplicity. We were privileged to have several talks with the Minister of Mineral Resources Hon. Sayed Alfred Burjok, who is a black African from the southern province. He is most optimistic about the great resources under the soil of the Sudan.

Another big Sudanese wheel is Sayed Mahmoud Mohammed Abdulla, director of Geological Survey, who is also tremendously interested in the matter of mineral resources and water supply, and talked animatedly about it at dinner at his spacious mansion, along with his wife and sister from overseas.

Whatever the anthropologists may say about people NOT being Negroes, most of this republic's rulers would be inconspicuous on South Parkway, Lenox Ave., or Beale St.

Communists Wooing Africa Warns Bishop

~~Stats~~ Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va. P1

18a

Sat 3-29-58

By JOHN J. CASSERLY

ROME —(INS) — The first African Catholic Bishop since the times of St. Augustine said last week the entire dark continent is "on fire with the desire for independence" and the surge is so strong that the African people will turn to whoever is willing to give them help.

Bishop Joseph Kiwanuka, the 59-year-old prelate of the Diocese of Masaka in Uganda, said in an interview that both the Communists and Egyptian Nationalists are hard at work to win converts in Africa. He added that although the United States has shown greater interest in Africa during the past three years, it efforts seem to be lagging.

* * *

THE BISHOP, who studied in Rome, said his continent is at a critical crossroads in its history. He stressed that as a clergyman he did not wish his remarks to be construed as political, but he said many forces are at work in Africa with the fate of millions at stake.

"Everywhere one goes," the Bishop said, "you hear talk of independence, freedom, liberty. This subject occupies the minds of every man, woman and child old enough to think and talk. Africa is on fire with the desire for independence. The flames are everywhere. And the people will turn to whoever is willing to give them help."

* * *

BISHOP KIWANUKA, who was ordained to the priesthood in 1929, was consecrated a bishop 19 years ago. He could well be the first Negro Cardinal in the history of the Catholic church. His views are highly respected by the Vatican. Recently, he had an important audience with Pope Pius XII.

Journal & Guide

18a

The Bishop said frankly that it is most difficult to tell what road Africa, as a continent, will take from its present crossroads. He added that he would hesitate to predict — if there were a choice of only two roads — whether the people would elect to go with Democracy or Communism.

P 2

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HE WARNED OF the serious danger of Communism in Africa, saying: "Communists in Africa are not open. A man does not get up to speak saying he is a Communist and ask people to follow him for this or that reason. However, we know that various political parties are infiltrated by Communists. We may even strongly suspect some men but many times we are not sure. Therefore, it is not so easy to draw any dividing lines of battle.

Sat 3-29-58

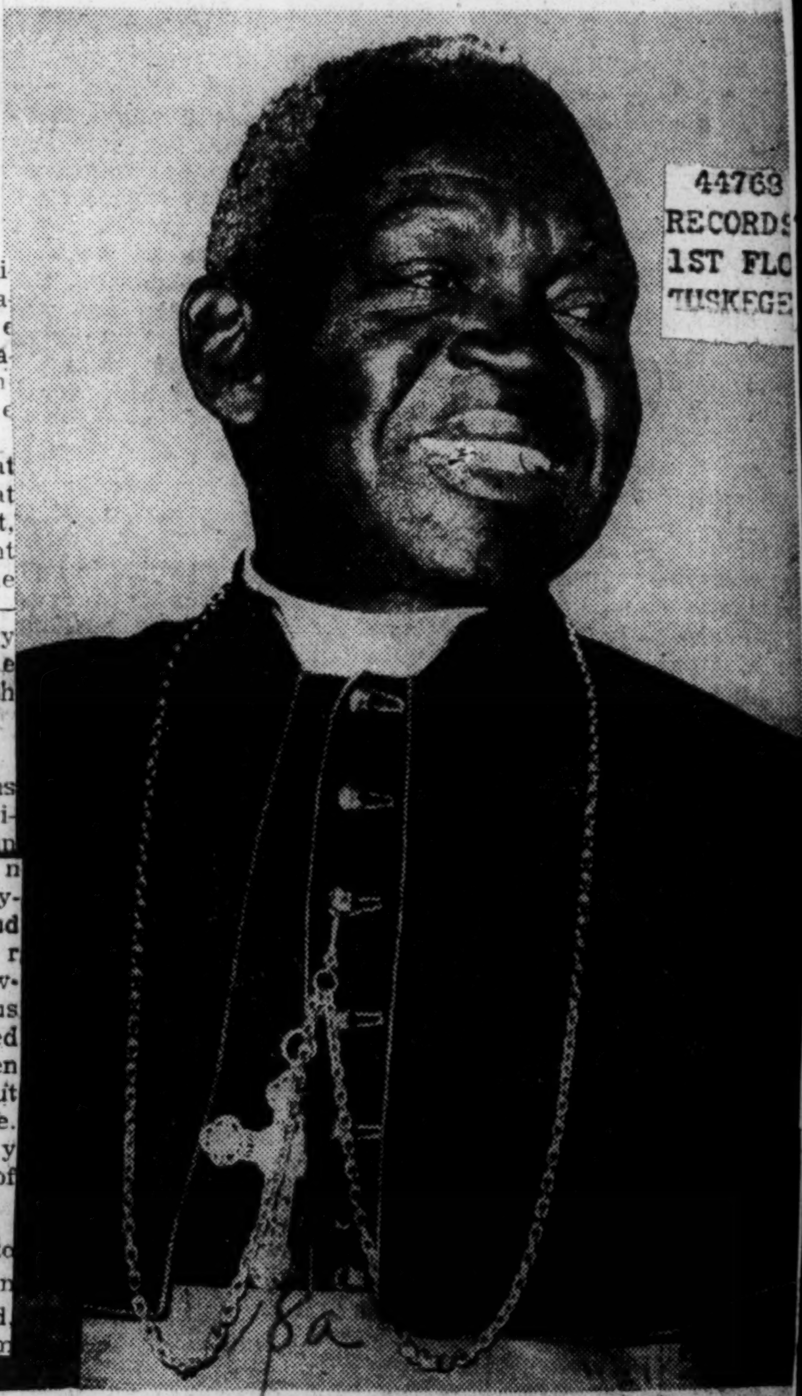
"Moslems are beginning to make strong inroads in Africa," the Bishop said, "particularly, Moslems from Egypt. And already we see the situation between Egypt and the Sudan. After Sudan, there is Uganda — and Uganda, those are my people.

* * *

"WE BADLY NEED schools, mostly teachers. Some teachers are coming from Egypt. Although the Moslems are somewhat weak now in central Africa, they are coming up.

"Of 5,000,000 people in Uganda, there are more than 1.000.000 Roman Catholics.

"People Want Liberty.."



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Bishop Joseph Kiwanuka said last week that Africa is "on fire with the desire for independence." Bishop Kiwanuka, who is reportedly in line to become the first Negro Cardinal, said the Africans will turn to whoever is willing to give them help.

We are, therefore; htrong."

• • •

THE BISHOP, a quiet and gentle man, indicated that the United States was far behind in its thinking and action with respect to Africa. He said Africans need a friend, that his people liked very much what they saw of Americans, but that they saw very little of them

He cited an example: Most Africans read about Americans. They are very interested in what they read. But without personal contact as well as greater show of interest—merely on a friendly basis of visits by Americans — Africans would turn toward those who show face - to - face interest in their problems.

• • •

BISHOP KIWANUKA also suggested a way in which the United States could show its interest in Africa: Educational scholarships. He said some scholarships are available now but they are very few. The Bishop indicated he felt it [illegible] be an excellent way of [illegible] friends with Africans [illegible] United States were to offer more scholarships.

"I wonder about the transformation that is now taking place in Africa," he said. "We all wonder: Where are we going? History may prove it to be a most important question."

NEW AFRICA RISES UNDER U. N. AEGIS

Sears, American Member of Trusteeship Council, Hails Growth of Nations

By JOHN SIBLEY

Special to The New York Times.

Times P. 19

Sun. 3-23-58

New York N.Y.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 22—Mason Sears' Yankee forebears, not given to flowery speech, might have squirmed to hear him talk this week about "African flowers that will have to grow in their own soil and blossom into their own colors."

Mr. Sears, a former Republican state chairman of Massachusetts, shuddered at his own metaphor. As United States representative of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, he has earned his colleagues' respect as a plain-speaking New Englander who scorns striped-pants diplomacy.

"African territories approaching statehood," he rephrased his warning, "are especially vulnerable to communism. If we were to lose Africa to the Soviet orbit, it would mean strangulation for the United States and for Europe, too."

On the other hand, he said, "a newly independent state should not become a small United States." He cited Ghana as a nascent nation that during its first year of sovereignty had successfully charted its own destiny.

Council's 21st Session

Mr. Sears was "thinking out loud" in his Park Avenue office about the accomplishments of the Trusteeship Council's twenty-first session, now scheduled to end early next week.

The council convened in January to study the political, economic and social progress of Tanganyika under British administration, the British and French Cameroons, French Togoland, Italian-administered Somaliland and Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian guidance.

Mr. Sears said the council demonstrated "rather unusual good will—a better spirit of cooperation than I've seen since I came here."

Other members concurred. They noted that even Ivan I. Lobanov, the Soviet delegate, had been moderate in his remarks about French difficulties with the Union des Populations du Cameroun (roughly, the Camerouns Peoples party), an outlawed Communist-dominated native political organization.

Mr. Sears recalled that when he was appointed to the Trusteeship Council in 1953, Africa was to him a Dark Continent. Today, after five extensive trips to Africa and a term as President of the Council, in 1956, he has acquired enthusiasm and knowledge that command attention.

An uneasiness between administering and non-administering governments has narrowed appreciably in recent years, he said. (The United Nations Trusteeship Council consists of seven members representing governments that administer trust territories and an equal number of delegates of other nations.) This growing mutual confidence has benefitted the trust territories, Mr. Sears added.

"The council's reports are read by every African who is politically conscious," he said, "and the administering authorities can't afford to disregard them."

The reports are culled from these basic sources:

¶Written answers by the administering authorities to detailed questionnaires. A representative of each administering power is later questioned orally by council members.

¶Petitions from natives of the territories. Any man, woman or child is entitled to address his hopes, grievances or demands directly to the United Nations. At this session, the council studied nearly 1,200 petitions.

¶The council's visiting missions to the trust territories, which submit their own reports. The most recent mission was headed by Max H. Dorsinville of Haiti last summer.

The council's assessment will be submitted to the General Assembly at its next session.

The New York Times

NOTES AFRICAN GAINS: Mason Sears, U. S. member of U. N. Trusteeship Council. who told of its work.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Teapot Tempest

Time P. 34

Mon. 3-31-58

N.Y. N.Y.

White settlers of the Salisbury area were comfortably settled on the veranda of the picturesque Mazoe Hotel in suburban Mazoe sipping their customary sundowners (brandy and soda). Suddenly glasses were put down and eyebrows raised as their lily-white privacy was invaded by plump, brown-skinned Jagannath Rao, the press attaché of the Indian diplomatic mission, who had brought his wife, two children and a friend into the lounge for a cup of tea. Before they could be served, the hotel manager bustled up, asked them to leave. Rao protested that he was a foreign diplomat, but the manager snapped: "I don't want any Indians in my hotel. The right of admission is reserved." The Indians got up and left.

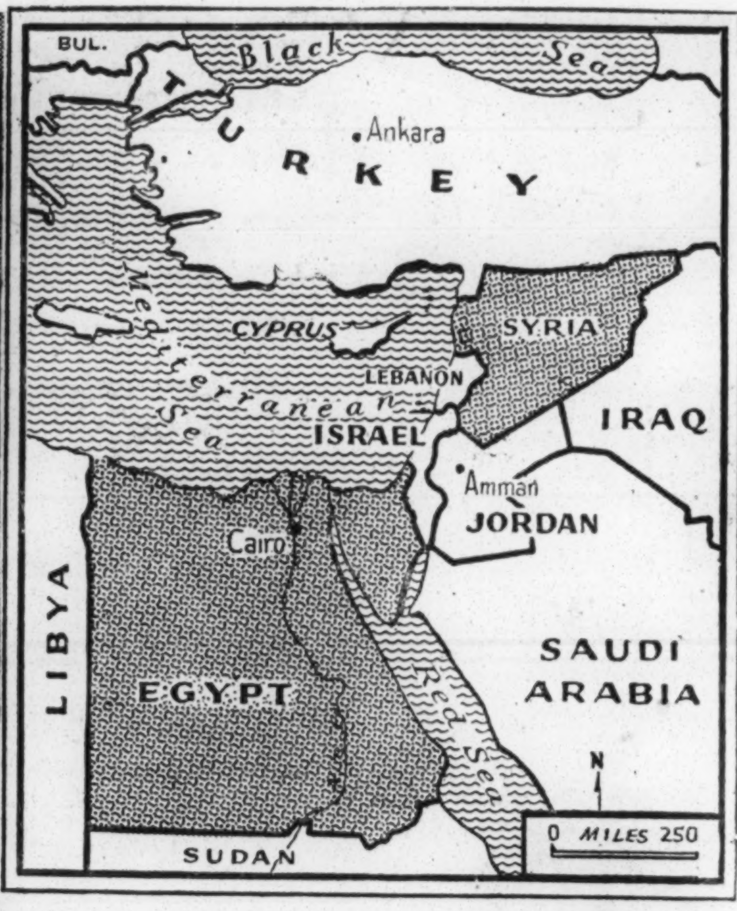
40 Miles From Zomba. Central Africa's Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland proclaims "racial partnership" as its official policy, but unofficially the color bar is so rigid that Indian and Pakistani diplomats are continually turned away from movie theaters, liquor stores, hotels and restaurants—even when they are guests of whites. The wife of an Indian official was not allowed to enter an elevator in a Salisbury department store, and later was refused admission to a "European" maternity home. A Pakistani trade commissioner who had been an R.A.F. squadron leader during World War II was invited to represent his country at a ceremony arranged by the city of Salisbury to honor Britain's Marquis of Salisbury. He found himself shunted to a segregated seat, along with other non-whites while the rest of the diplomatic corps were allotted seats in the council chamber. When the Indian assistant commissioner, the wealthy, Oxford-educated Rajah of Alirajpur, had to visit the Nyasaland capital of Zomba on official business, the only hotel accommodations he could get were 40 miles from town. The rajah has his hair cut by his pretty wife because, he says bitterly, "it has been made painfully clear to me that if I go to a barbershop, some white bricklayer or truck driver will object to sitting next to an Indian."

Civilized Treatment. Last week India officially protested the Rao incident and, as after all the other incidents, the Federation government made official apologies. It further promised that, under a new Immunities and Privileges Act, Asian diplomats will receive a special permit entitling them to order a cup of tea without being thrown out of the tearoom. Indian newspapers fumed that the Federation permit "is in itself an act of racial discrimination. No self-respecting country can allow its envoys to go about demanding civilized treatment on the strength of such chits of paper." Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru himself seemed equally unsatisfied to accept apologies as a substitute for immediate and constructive action. Last week he told his Parliament that India will break diplomatic relations with the Federation unless discrimination comes to an end.

18a . 1958

Associated Press radiophoto

SIGNING THE PROCLAMATION—Presidents Shukri al-Kuwatly of Syria (left) and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt (right) in Cairo yesterday signing the proclamation merging their nations.



Herald Tribune

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—Shaded area locates Egypt and Syria, which yesterday merged into a single nation.

Egypt And Syria Form New Nation

Herald Tribune P. 1

New York N.Y.

'Known as United Arab Republic'

Union of the Arab world has been a dream for centuries. Yesterday the two Arab nations most opposed to Western influence in the Middle East announced their merger.

Sun. 2-2-58

From Cable Dispatches

CAIRO, Feb. 1. — The Presidents of Egypt and Syria today proclaimed a merger of their countries into a single new nation to be known as the United Arab Republic.

Announcement of the union, slated to be ratified by the two Parliaments Wednesday and by nation-wide plebiscites later this month, was the occasion for celebrations here and in Damascus.

The proclamation signed by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Syrian President Shukri al-Kuwatly envisaged a united Arab world from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf. All Arab nations were invited to join the new republic "in union or federation."

Cairo the Capital

The new state may be functioning by next fall, with Cairo as the capital and Col. Nasser as the probable president.

It will have a combined population of 28,000,000 and an area of more than 458,000 square miles, about one-sixth the size of continental United States. Syria and Egypt are separated by 150 miles of territory of Israel and Jordan, both of which are hostile.

Col. Nasser and Mr. al-Kuwatly embraced in Moslem fashion after the signing ceremony at Kubbeh Palace. Then they appeared on the balcony and were cheered by 5,000 Egyptians assembled below. Shouts of "Nasser, [illegible] of imperialism" were [illegible].

In a brief address, Col. Nasser said: "We have formed a strong country free from the influence of foreigners who used to boast of being . . . strong and great powers."

Mr. al-Kuwatly described the occasion as "a great day in the history of Arabs and a turning point in world events."

Herald

The official announcement was made by Syrian Premier Sabri Assali, who declared that the union was "the first step on the path to achieve entire Arab unity."

Sun. 2-2-58

Col. Nasser and Mr. al-Kuwatly then led a parade through Cairo's gayly decorated streets. An estimated 500,000 persons cheered wildly as the two Presidents rode past standing in an open car. Women on balconies threw flowers on the motorcade. Girl students released flocks of white doves.

"Called Greatest Step"

In Damascus, at the same time, thousands of Syrians thronged the capital's streets shouting, "Long live the United Arab Republic."

Syrian Parliament Speaker Akram Hourani, acting President during Mr. al-Kuwatly's absence, declared: "This is the greatest step by Arab states toward restoring Palestine."

The two-nation plebiscite will be held before Feb. 20 to elect a President of the new state and to ratify a temporary constitution to cover a six-month transitional period. The new President would take office early next month and appoint a governor for Syria huring the transitional period.

In August, a plebiscite would elect a united Parliament, in which Egyptians are expected to outnumber Syrians by four to one, and also approve permanent constitution.

Today's proclamation united two independent Arab states for the first time in 800 years. It called for the adoption of a "Presidential democratic system of government for the Arab republic" and provided for one legislative house, "one army and one people, who shall remained joined in unity where all will share equal rights and duties."

The Egyptian and Syrian armies already are united under an Egyptian commander, Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer.

Federation Doubtful

The proclamation's optimism, however, must be viewed in the light of the other Arab states' suspicions and jealousies, which make a larger union or even a federation doubtful.

Of the eligible Arab states—Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and the sheikdoms of the Arabian Peninsula — only Yemen appears to be a likely candidate.

Tunisia and Morocca want a North African federation including Algeria in the event that territory ever becomes independent of France. Jordan, Lebanon and Oraq have been feuding with Syria and Egypt.

Saudi Arabia is suspicious of Egypt's ambitious plans. The Sudan is strongly opposed to union.

Libya has indorsed the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine, denounced by Egypt and Syria.

FRENCH CAMEROONS

Fallen Idol

Times

18a

Chicago, Ill.

The French thought they had found the ideal man last May when they picked André-Marie M'bida, 40, to serve as first Premier of the semiautonomous French Cameroons, the California-sized territory near the equator on Africa's west coast. His forehead bears a blue tribal tattoo; he is a Roman Catholic; and like the French themselves, he does not want to rush into independence before the 3,300,000 African inhabitants are prepared for it. When M'bida wanted to get tough with Communist-led rebels who were terrorizing parts of the country's coastal regions from jungle bases (TIME, Dec. 2), the French approved and dispatched two companies of French troops to help out.

But M'bida became careless with the label of "Communist"—he began to use it against anyone who disagreed with him. He banished political opponents to remote areas, imprisoned an opposition editor who published an article written by Ruben Um Nyobe, Red-trained leader of the rebels. The French themselves gradually became disenchanted with M'bida. Last month to the Cameroons Paris dispatched a new high commissioner: energetic, 44-year-old Jean Ramadier, son of former Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier. Within days of Ramadier's arrival, M'bida's coalition partners ganged up on him, demanded his resignation. M'bida promptly accused Ramadier of trying to unseat him. Although his own Cameroons Democrats Group was outnumbered 48 to 19 in Parliament, M'bida tried to hold on with a one-party government. "I will take this to the highest level," he cried, and flew off to Paris.

18

A.D.P.

AMADOU AHIDJO
After a double knockout, a new champ.

There, in words Frenchmen hardly expect to hear these days, M'bida, the African, complained that Ramadier, the Frenchman, was trying to propel the Cameroons toward independence too rapidly. And with one of those sideswipes for which he had become notorious, M'bida declared: "I regret that in disavowing me, Mr. Ramadier furnished support—which I would like to believe was involuntary—to the agents of the Soviet Union."

P 29

The best M'bida could manage was a kind of double knockout. Gérard Jaquet, Minister for France Overseas, transferred Ramadier to another post, but gave M'bida no help at all. The Premier dejectedly flew back to the Cameroons' capital of Yaoundé, where, realizing that he faced certain defeat in Parliament, he resigned. As successor, the French chose Amadou Ahidjo, 33, who had served as Vice Premier and Interior Minister in M'bida's government. Ahidjo announced his policy: independence (but without a timetable), union of the British and French Cameroons, cooperation with France on a basis of equality and confidence—a program that should steal thunder from the supporters of Moscow and Cairo. Ahidjo also is expected to try to lure the rebels out of the jungle with the promise that they will suffer no punishment if they surrender—the kind of offer M'bida had refused to make.

Mon. 3-3-58

18a

Courier P 3

Sat 3-22-58

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fellow Travelers— Actor Errol Flynn bestows a patented buss upon the brow of this little child who, like Errol, was en route to Fort Rachambaumt, Africa, from the Paris Airport on the same plane. Mr. Flynn is to star in a film which will be made in French West Africa.

18a 1958

New Orleans, La.

Weekly P. 1 Sat 2-15-5

18a

DOING THE HONORS - Governor Averill Harriman pours coffee for Ghana's Chief Justice, Sir Arku Korsah, and his wife, during the couple's recent visit with the state's Chief Executive at his New York City residence. The jurist paid a courtesy call on the Governor as he continued his tour of United States cities. (Newspress Photo).

Weekly P.1 Sat 2-15-58

New Orleans La.

Egypt-Sudan Talks Break Down

Times P. 1 Thurs. 2-20-58

New York, N.Y.

18a

Associated Press Radiophoto

President Gamal Abdel Nasser, left, with Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, Sudanese Foreign Minister, yesterday in Cairo.

By FOSTER HAILEY

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 20 —Negotiations between Egypt and the Sudan over control of two disputed border areas were suspended last night. The talks were broken off after the Sudanese Government in Khartoum had announced that its proposals had been rejected by the Egyptians. Egypt issued an angry statement saying that this showed the Sudan "was not serious toward the negotiations." It was presumed that Egypt would proceed with plans to conduct a plebiscite tomorrow in the disputed territories on the proposal to marge Egypt and Syria in a United Arab Republic.

Earlier, the Egyptian Government radio had announced that Cairo had offered to abandon its plan conduct plebiscite in the border areas if the Sudanese also would not poll voters there in their parliamentary elections Feb. 27. The broadcast said the Sudan had rejected that compromise.

Meanwhile, the frontier remained quiet. At Halaib village the Red Sea, which is claimed by Egypt, a Sudanese Army which detachment reinforced the police post there was awaiting reinforcements.

Fifteen miles to the north at Ramada, an Egyptian colonel with about thirty soldiers and 200 men described by him as "workers" are encamped.

Before the breakdown of the negotiations, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt had conferred for more than five hours with Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, Foreign Minister of Sudan, and Mustafa el Tenny, the Sudanese Ambassador to Cairo.

The Sudanese Foreign Minister flew to Cairo yesterday after his Government had issued a statement saying Egypt was sending troops into the disputed areas north of the Twenty-second Parallel. Egypt countercharged that the Sudan had sent troops into the two enclaves. Cairo told its Ambassador in Kharteum to demand withdrawal of the troops.

Egypt has always claimed the areas in dispute but had permitted Sudanese administrative control. On Feb. 1, Egypt asked Khartoum to surrender control so Cairo could hold a plebiscite there on the proposed union with Syria that had been proclaimed that day.

Times P. 1 18a

Thur. 2-20-58

New York N.Y.

Times P. 1

Thu. 2-20-58

New York N.Y.

Sudan Set to Go to U. N. In Dispute With Egypt

Star Thurs 2-20-58

Pr. 8

18a

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Feb. 20 (AP).—Egypt's dispute with Sudan over two border areas that both claim headed for the United Nations Security Council today after top-level talks in Cairo broke down.

Meeting in an urgent session after midnight, the Sudanese cabinet decided to appeal to the council after Foreign Minister Mohammed Mahgoub reported from Cairo that negotiations with Egyptian President Nasser had been fruitless.

In Cairo, Arab League Secretary General Abdel Khalek Hassuna said the league may intervene before the two nations square off in a Security Council debate. A Sudanese complaint to the U. N. would be the first by one league member against another.

Egypt claims all territory north of the 22d parallel and would yield a small area south of the line.

Desert Triangle Sought

One portion of the disputed territory sought by Col. Nasser is a 6.000-square-mile desert triangle along the Red Sea. It has been run by Sudan to unify administration over the 10,000 wandering tribesmen in the area who move back and forth across the parallel.

The other is a finger extending north from the parallel along the Nile Valley for about 25 miles.

The Egyptians claim that the people in the disputed areas have a right to vote in tomorrow's plebiscite to approve the new United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria and to elect Col. Nasser as its President.

Sudan holds parliamentary elections one week later. For either nation to permit the territories to vote in the other's election might effect its claim to them.

Washington D.C.

Row Flares Into Open

Negotiations between the two countries had been going on without fanfare since February 1. But the dispute broke into the open Monday when troops were reported moving into the areas from both sides. Sudan and Egypt denied the troop movements, although Egypt admitted sending in policemen to protect polling places.

Mr. Mahgoub conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi last night after spending five hours with Col. Nasser. Radio Cairo announced later that Sudan had rejected an Egyptian compromise proposal to postpone all elections in the disputed area.

An Egyptian source said the plebiscite would be held tomorrow in the two areas as planned. He discounted the possibility of violence.

18a

DISCUSS BORDER ISSUE—Talks between Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser (left) and Sudanese Foreign Minister Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub yesterday ended in deadlock, but they seem to have something in common—their choice of neckties. They are shown leaving the Egyptian President's Cairo office after meeting on the border issue.—AP Wirephoto.

Ebony Reports Job Opportunities In Africa

Globe P. 7

18a

Nashville, Tenn.

Fri 2-21-58

CHICAGO - The American Negro can find profitable job and business opportunities in thirteen African countries, difficult to obtain in sixteen, and non-existent in twelve, because of economic, Af[illegible] other reasons, according to a 41-country report in the March issue of EBONY.

Job and business opportunities for Negroes are exteremely good in Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morroco, Nigeria, Sudan and Tunisia.

Jobs are possible but difficult to obtain in Algeria, Madagascar, Angola, and other colonies of Portugal, however business opportunities are possible if sufficient capital is available.

In the Belgium Congo and Ruanda-Uruni prospects for jobs or businesses are not too good.

Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda do not encourage immigration of the American Negro, and jobs are very limited.

In other countries according to the EBONY chart, job and business opportunities are either very poor, or in the case of the Union of South Africa, and Southwest Africa, Negroes must work in "African jobs" at "African wages" and live in African quarters. Businesses must be operated only in African townships, with no "white competition guaranteed."

Some rules of advice offered by EBONY are: write before you go to Africa, so that you may have all the available information and go for a visit before you move.

U.S.I.A. pushes program in Africa

18a

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 3-8-58

WASHINGTON

Because of the growing importance of present - day Africa, the U.S. Information Agency has made plans to further strengthen its program on that continent, especially in countries which have recently achieved or are moving to toward independent systems of government.

This matter was stressed in its half - year review of operation, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1957, which was the 9th such review published by the agency. It specifically mentions such countries as Ghana, which this year celebrates its first anniversary as an independent state; Morocco, Tunisia, Liberia and Rhodesia.

THE AGENCY presented perspective on the Little Rock, Ark., story by presenting it in the context of the significant advances of our colored population as well as the general development of integration in the public schools.

The agency supplied facts and photographs on typical integrated schools and used reports on these schools in Voice of America broadcasts and in newsreels.

Sat. 3-8-58

It continued the educational work it has long carried out to explain the major problems involved and to demonstrate the great general progress of the colored people throughout the United States, particularly in the field of education.

* * *

AS ONE PHASE of this work, overseas officers arranged press conferences and other discussions between local groups and distinguished colored American personalities.

Contralto Marian Anderson, for example, talked about the American racial picture before many gatherings during her concert tour of the Near and Far East.

* * *

REPORTS FROM posts abroad indicate that this consistent, factual handling of the racial question contributed substantially to the generally restrained and well - balanced reaction to the Little Rock story overseas.

There were many sensational stories, of course, especially where the Communists printed or broadcast the news or influenced others to do it.

Despite this, the main body of responsible foreign newsmen and officials described the general situation accurately and referred to Little Rock as an episode in a period of social change.

* * *

FOLLOWING ARE some current information activities in Africa:

Today, a monthly newsreel, filmed in Africa and in the United States, is distributed to 12 African countries in English, French and Arabic.

The Voice of America's daily 15-minute broadcast of news to Africa includes special coverage of many events linking African countries and the United States.

New English teaching classes in Morocco, Tunisia and Libya — and expanded classes in other countries — are helping fill the increasingly lively demand for English throughout Africa.

Widely read in West Africa today is the USIA magazine, American Outlook, with a current circulation of 102,000 — likewise the pamphlet, The Future Belongs to Freedom, which explains U.S. policy toward its former and present possessions.

18a 1958

King Freddie Greeted

18a

Informer

Houston, Texas

Natives of Buganda, British protectorate in East Central Africa, kneel before their Kabaka (King Freddie) in welcome upon his arrival on a private visit to London. It was the Kabaka's first visit to England since his exile in 1955. Newspress photo

Sat 2-1-58

Mutual Aid For Africa

Defender P. 10

Sat 2-1-58

Chicago, Ill.

A Foundation for Mutual Assistance to undeveloped African countries south of the Sahara Desert has just been organized in London. The purpose is not to extend economic aid but to serve as a clearing house for the states that may wish to offer financial and technical assistance to Africa. The Foundation has no funds of its own. The countries sponsoring it are Belgium, France, Britain, Portugal, Liberia, South Africa, Ghana, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

It is to be an international group arranging bilateral agreements between states. It will not supersede or replace any existing agreements for cooperation. The manner in which the Foundation will operate was made clear by Claude Cheysson of France secretary-general of the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa south of Sahara. He said:

"Suppose Brazil were a member. It might wish to aid an African state by supplying experts and equipment to develop coffee production. It might not, however, know just how such aid might be applied most effectively.

"The Foundation will know where such aid may be applied, and bring a request and an offer of aid together. Similarly, African states will be able to assist each other."

The Foundation, however, places no undue impediment on the right of the African countries to seek assistance from other quarters. They may do so at their convenience and as necessity dictates. It is hoped that any request for aid will not go to countries which look upon democracy as an alien political tenet.

The organization came into being as a result of a Technical Commission largely concerned with a scientific study of Africa's manifold needs. Its sponsors regard it as an effective means of altering Russian penetration of the black man's ancestral home.

A constitution to formalize the scope of the Foundation is being drafted and will be acted upon in February when delegates from the interested countries will assemble in Ghana, the former Gold Coast colony. This new approach to the solution of African problems should be hailed by all who are honestly concerned with the ultimate place of the Dark Continent in world affairs.

Voice Of Free Africa Broadcast Twice Daily In African Dialects Urge Natives To Drive Whites From Their Lands

Violent Anti-Western Campaign Seen Resulting From Asian-African Parley

Advocate

P. 1

18a

Jackson, Miss

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—A new "voice" has been added to Cairo's violent anti-Western babel.

It is the Voice of Free Africa, a two-hour daily short-wave broadcast from President Gamal Abdel Nasser's Cairo radio exhorting Africans in their own dialets to drive the "white dogs of the oppressor countries of the West" from their lands.

The campaign is aimed with special vehemence at President Nasser's chief enemies, Britain and France, who still control vast stretches of the African Continent from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. But for good measure the United States comes in for continual drubbing in the Cairo broadcasts on the propaganda charge that it is the "banker for the sterling bloc countries" and therefore Africa's "second colonial master."

Sat 2-1-58

These are the type of words the people of Africa may pick up on their radios. They are spoken in Swahili, the lingua franca of most of the East and much of Central Africa; in Amharic, the language of Ethiopia, and in Arabic, English and French.

Advocate

Cairo Facilities Used

P. 6

The Cairo radio started late last summer to beam new broadcasts to Africans over the same facilities that have for the last two years been used by President Nasser's Voice of the Arabs. However, the broadcasts then were not identified as having emanated from Egypt and they were on a modest scale.

18a

The Asian-African peoples' solidarity conference wound up its week-long meeting in Cairo at the beginning of this month and then broadcasts began on regular schedule under the new name of the Voice of Free Africa.

This, added to the first issues of a new magazine in Arabic, called the African Renaissance, was the opening gun of President Nasser's new African drive. Under the direction of the Ministry of National Guidance the campaign has adopted the slogan "Africa for the Africans."

Using the central theme of anti-colonialism the broadcasts have turned to fanning the flames of racism in an effort to stir up the already existing bitterness of many awakening Africans against their "white masters."

Presiident Nasser's campaign received the full endorsement of the Asian-African conference.

A perusal of a few sample broadcasts from the new program demonstrates once again President Nasser's ability to speak with two voices—both of them quite genuine.

With one voice President Nasser is proclaiming a policy of moderation and "neutralism" to restore Western confidence in him and along with it Western trade. With the other voice the Egyptian leader gives vent to his inherent bitterness agaiinst injustices, some real and some imagined, and seeks by every means to wipe out the last vestiges of Western influence in Africa and the Middle East.

In a recent broadcast in Swahili, beamed specifically at East and Central Africa, a young African announcer, a student at Cairo's ancient Moslem University of Al Azhar, said to his people back home:

Sat 2-1-58

"Western colonialism is like an untamed horse or donkey going round and around without thinking. Hitting such a horse or donkey is a good way to teach it manners and our blows will not stop until this horse or donkey leaves our lands."

U. S. Called Colonial State

Another African broadcaster told his listeners that Britain, suffering from economic collapse after two world was, "induced another colonialist state—the United States—to establish companies in our countries thus giving the nationals of Africa two masters."

"Nationals of the French Cameroons have taken up arms against the French dogs who dominate and rule them," a commentator said. "Our countries of East and Centra Africa are also cleasning themselves of dirt smeared on them by white British dogs.

"Kenya is taking strides toward achieving freedom. So is Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias."

Extolling the decisions of the Asian - African conference, the broadcaster declared:

"The African and Asian countries that held their solidarity conference in Cairo must take giant strides on the path of aid to those countries dominated by the white dogs of the oppressor countries of the West."

U. S. Would Like Troops Placed Along Border

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

By PIERRE J. HUSS

Fri 2-14-58

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(INS)—Three Tunisian diplomats arrived in New York Thursday and delegates said Tunisia would "press forward" with an appeal for U. N. Security Council action against France.

P. 1

At the same time, U. S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth conferred with various council members on a plan for placing patrols along the Tunisian-Algerian border.

Wadsworth met for the second successive day with Tunisian Ambassador Mongi Slim as French Delegate Guillaume Gorges-Picot called on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Georges-Picot said he came "to get information, not to give information."

The three diplomats from Tunis, who joined Slim in preparations for a council session expected to be held Monday or Tuesday, were identified as Najib Bouziri, No. 2 man in the Tunisian Foreign Office, F. Benghazi, in charge of African Affairs, and A. El-Goull, counsellor.

A Tunisian delegation spokesman said the Bouziri trio "brought the documents pertaining to the case" which will be put before the council "very, very shortly."

Informed sources said the plan for bi-lateral or neutral patrols along the frontier, perhaps augmented by U. N. observers, "will be ready before the council meets."

These informants said it was "unlikely" that any formal offer of U. S. mediation would be utilized to end the international crisis. They added, however, that "efforts are being made to employ the good offices of the Secretary General."

A diplomat who has taken an active role in the hectic activity at U. N. following the French air raid against the Tunisian border village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef said there were "many bugs" in Tunisian President Habia Bourguiba's offer to withhold council action if France accepted U. S. mediation.

The source said reports on the statement "appear to be garbled" and that what Bourguiba had in mind was mediation solely on the evacuation of French troops.

The Realities In Africa

The meeting of West African leaders with officials of the French government which was held in Paris, last week, has focused attention not only on French West Africa and Equatorial Africa and Madagascar, but as well on South Africa where the nationalist movement is slowly gaining in strength.

Defender P. 10

Though the problems are vastly different in nature and dimensions, there are areas of striking similarity. French West Africa enjoys partial autonomy and has some representation in the French Parliament, though not proportional to the density of the native population. South African natives are excluded by law from government participation and are drastically segregated from the white citizenry.

Chicago

Def

The similarity lies in the fact that both South and West Africa are under white domination, and both are agitating for independence. Since Ghana, Libya, and Tunisia are now self-governing states, the movement for political and economic freedom is spreading like prairie fire throughout the rest of shackled Africa.

Sat. 2-22-58

The meeting in Paris was for the purpose of stalling as long as possible West Africa's demands for complete autonomy. Consideration of political reforms within the limits of the French Constitution was given as the basis for summoning the African leaders to the French capital. If concessions are made by the French Parliament as a result of theconference they will prove to be minor in character, but enough perhaps to deter the march toward speedy freedom.

The French are a stubborn people. Inasmuch as they depend on the African colonies for survival, they will be slow, aggravatingly slow at granting them freedom. There are vested interests in France which are strongly opposed to even acquiescing to the colonial plea for political autonomy. These interests control French politics, and needless to say that no French government that contemplated loosening France's grip on her African colonies would last a day.

The prospects for South African natives are equally dark. The African National Congress of South Africa is not sufficiently galvanized to withstand the persecution and ordeal attendant upon its program. The trial of ninety-five of its leaders, accused of conspiracy, is a stern test that may end in the abolition of the National Congress.

The organization, though militant, suffers from lack of organic unity. The difficulty springs from the fact that the natives have not yet developed a deep sense of national self-consciousness. A spirit of dedication to a common cause must be generated on a grass-root level before any concession of any kind, political or economic, will be granted by the ruling white class.

Nevertheless, hope for eventual independence springs eternal from the breast of every enslaved African. Moral force alone from the white world will not salvage Africa from the tenacles of the colonial octopuses. Enslaved Africa must carve her freedom out of her own leadership, out of her own native hands and blood.

Foundation For Mutual Aid In Africa Is Sought

A plan to provide greater technical assistance in Africa south of the Sahara was officially inaugurated at an Extra-ordinary Session of C. C. T. A. (the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara) held in Accra February 19 and 20.

Wld P. 1

It will be known as F. A. M. A.—the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa south of the Sahara.

Sat 2-22-58

Atlanta, Ga.

Members of the Commission are the Governments of Belgium, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, France, Ghana, Liberia, Portugal, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Countries to benefit under the scheme will be the Sudan, Ethiopia, Italy (for Somalia) and Spain (for her tropical African territories) as well as the members of C. C. T. A. Those four Governments, representatives of the United Nations and of certain specialised agencies, are expected to attend the Session.

Africans Given Prominent Role At Cario Conference

Daily World
Atlanta Ga
Wed. 1-1-58

CAIRO, Egypt—(ANP) — A pronounced gesture to win support from native-run African nations was made last week by leaders of the African-Asian peoples' conference which met in the spacious Cairo university auditorium here.

18a

Some 400 delegates from 40 countries attended the conference, believed to be a follow-up to the 1955 Bandung conference at Indonesia. The week-long conference also attracted 2,600 guests and representatives from Russia and Red China.

But perhaps of all the delegates attending, those enjoying the most prominent were representatives from Ghana, Nigeria ;Uganda and India. Delegates from these countries were given front row seats, while representatives from Russia and Communist North Korea were seated behind them. This may be viewed as a pronounced gesture to win over these newly-freed territories to the anti-Western camp.

However, the Afro-Asian nations for the most part, went only so far as to support the neutrality stand of the conference. They made no commitment to support the appeal of anti-Western students.

Little Rock Gets Airing At Afro-Asian Conference

World
B'ham Ala
Wed. 1-8-58

CAIRO, Egypt — (ANP) — The Little Rock crisis which erupted over school integration at Central High school last year got an airing by delegates attending the ~~African-Asian conference here last week.~~

It was mentioned in one of two proposed legislations criticizing the United States during the closing sessions of the conference. Some 400 delegates from 40 countries attended the conference, aimed at obtaining solidarity among the Afro-Asian countries.

18a

The resolution touching upon the Little Rock situation was introduced by representatives from Jordan and French Sudan. They demanded that the United States be censured in a resolution on racial discrimination, saying that Little Rock was sufficient justification.

However, the resolution was dropped when Dr. Anup Singh of India spoke against singling out the United States for criticism.

In the closing sesions, the conference, held in the spacious Cairo university auditorium, passed a flurry of resolutions, several of which were critical of foreign exploitation. It also endorsed the 10 basic principles of the Bandung conference of 1955.

P. 6
World
Wed 1-8-58

Among those attending the conference, said to be unofficial in nature, were representatives from the new Negro nation of Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, and Nigeria. Delegates from these two countries were given front seats at the conference.

African Segregationists Jolted by Cairo Council

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Establishment of an Asian-African permanent solidarity council in Cairo has handed the segregationist government of South Africa a rude jolt.

Egypt's capital is 3500 miles from the Limpopo river, South Africa's northern boundary. But the South African Government looks with horror upon the prospect of a Russian sitting on such a council in Cairo. The South Africans have in mind Russian intentions toward the continent's 200 million black Africans.

Post P. 15

The South African Government practices apartheid, creating a wall between the white and black peoples of the Union. The policy has aroused tremendous resentment among Africans, and, in effect, may be of considerable assistance to the Russians in their drive for recruits.

Jan 25-58

The government has an obvious fear of Communist influence. It has no diplomatic relations with Moscow and it has outlawed the Communist Party.

Wash. D.C.

South Africa uses a broad treason law both in its suppression of the Communists and its attempts to discourage nationalist activities among black Africans. Under this law, whose terms are highly flexible, it recently indicted 95 person on high treason charges connected with alleged plans for a Communist state in South Africa.

This, in the twin campaign against African nationalism and communism in South Africa has tended to lump the two together.

The Russians, for their part, happily joined with other Asians and Africans at the Cairo conference last year in condemning "racial discrimination in South Africa," thus laying some claim to allegiance from the underground nationalist forces.

South African fear of communism is genuine enough, even though the country's policies may contribute to its growth. Foreign Minister Eric Louw Long has been issuing warnings that a real threat exists of infiltration by way of Cairo. He has also pictured Prime Minister Nehru of India as looking upon Africa as one answer to south Asia's vast population problems.

The South African press, usually preoccupied with racial problems, viewed the Asian-African meeting in Cairo as a new threat to the white man's future in the Continent. It has accused the Russians of trying to capture the Nationalist cause and has called for preventive measures to defend the sea lanes around the Cape which are vital to East-West commerce, particularly now that the Suez Canal is wholly under Egyptian control.

Battle for Africa Is On!

Russia Fires Propaganda Bomb!

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR
(Special to The Courier)

Courier P. 2 Pittsburgh Pa.
18a

CAIRO—Russia exploded its propaganda bomb here at the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Conference by promising to give economic and technical assistance to the more than 40 countries represented "as brother to brother" without any strings attached.

The offer was made on the second day of the week-long conference by Arzumanya A. Agofonovich, chairman of the International Economic Institute at the Moscow Academy of Science.

"We are ready to help you as brother helps brother," he declared. "Tell us what you need and we will help you and send to the best of our capabilities money in the form of loans or aid."

Sat. 1-4-58

THE RUSSIAN OFFER served to heighten the suspicion of Western observers here that the conference is Communist-dominated.

Western newspapermen and officials who listened to the opening day speeches concluded that the conference, held in the Egyptian parliament building, had for its purpose an angry and unjustified attack on Western white nations for colonialism and imperialism.

Although this is not a Government-sponsored conference, most of the delegates are from colored countries. They represent two-thirds of the world's population.

Japan has the largest delegation. Its spokesman charged that the atom bomb would not have been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki if the Japanese had not been colored people.

■

WESTERN CRITICS of the conference, apprehensive of communism, have failed to give proper significance to the unanimity with which the delegates here have denounced exploitation of the natural resources of Asia and Africa by the Western powers.

This is the crux of the challenge being spelled out here at Cairo. This challenge might be put in the form of a question: [illegible] the Africans?"

It is noteworthy that colored nations which have received significant financial help from the United States are not represented at the conference. This group includes Liberia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

GHANA AND NIGERIA were given front-row seats. The British refused to permit African delegates from Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Kenya to leave those colonies.

~~Not Clever At All~~

Afro-American

Three members of a Zanzibar delegation en route to the Afro-Asian Conference at Cairo, had their passports taken when their airplane landed in Kenya to refuel.

Sat. 1-18-58

Zanzibar is a British protectorate 23 miles off the eastern coast of Africa.

18a

It has a population of 274,000 persons, chiefly Mohammedan, governed by a sultan and administered by a British resident.

Baltimore, Md.

Kenya is a British crown colony and protectorate bordering Ethiopia.

P. 4

It is distinguished by the fact that it was the scene until recently of the bloody Mau Mau conflict as 5,900,000 Africans protested their richest land being given to a handful of white settlers while they were relegated to a worthless arid area.

Even today, the British must maintain troops in Kenya to guard 60,000 Africans held in concentration camps that would make Hitler's seem like paradise.

Kenya authorities probably considered their high-handed act in denying the Zanzibar delegates passage smart and clever. Actually it was stupid.

History has countless examples proving that such actions only serve to spur human yearning for freedom and is the one sure way to make oppressed people all the more determined to throw off the yoke of foreign domination.

ASIA-AFRICA BODY ADVANCES PLANS

New York, N.Y.

Permanent Council Is Seen as Center for Red Drive, Despite Egypt's Denials

Sun. 1-5-58

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Jan 3—Egyptian officials continue to profess that every effort will be made to prevent the Cairo headquarters of the new African-Asian Peoples Solidarity Council from becoming a center of Communist subversion.

18a

However, it is difficult to see how they will be able to do so if the Soviet Union and Communist China are permitted to establish a base in Cairo from which they can maintain close contact with the new friends they found at the Asian-African conference that closed here this week.

The most important decision taken by the conference whose delegates claimed to represent forty-five nations, colonies and protectorates in Africa and Asia, was to set up a permanent council with headquarters in Cairo. In effect, this council, with the Soviet Union and Communist China represented in its all-powerful secretariat, promises to become the nerve center for an all-out Communist offensive directed particularly at newly independent countries and those peoples still under Western domination in Africa.

Funds Offered by Egypt

It still has not been settled how the new council and its headuarters are to be financed. Egypt has offered to contribute £10,000 Egyptian, or almost $29,000, a year to the budget.

Although some of the nearly 500 delegates who attended the nongovernmental Cairo conference began leaving for home today, the leaders planned to stay on a little longer to continue the work of organizing the permanent headquarters in Cairo.

The next meeting of the Solidarity Council is scheduled to be held in March.

The delegates also decided today to call on all peoples of Africa and Asia to demonstrate March 1 in favor of a demand for banning all nuclear weapons tests immediately. March 30 has been set aside as Algeria Day, during which Africans and Asians will be called upon to support politically and materially (probably with contributions) the Algerian nationalist rebellion against French rule.

Soviet Wins Key Post

At the council meeting, the Soviet Union won one of the deputy chairman's posts over strong objections by one representative.

A delegate from Thailand, Kim Pong Aye, a business man who coupled his attendance at the recent conference with a mission to negotiate some private trade, was the only dissenter.

In keeping with a resolution adopted unanimously by the conference, an Egyptian is to hold the post of secretary general of the council for the next two years. The resolution did not specify who would be the deputies to the secretary general, but it was proposed that India, Algeria, the Soviet Union and the Sudan be given these posts.

Also represented in the secretariat with India, the Soviet Union and Communist China will be Syria, the Cameroons, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan and the Sudan. It seems hardly possible that any of the men chosen from these countries will be anything other than extreme anti-western nationalists.

Text of Sudanese Statement on Coup

18a

N.Y. Times

N.Y.H.T.

Sudan 11-18-58

4-29-C

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Following is an unofficial translation of the text of the communique issued by the Sudanese Army commander, Lieut. Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, on his seizure of power, as broadcast in Arabic by the Omdurman radio:

Fellow Countrymen: I address my best greetings to you. You all know very well how bad conditions in this country have become. Anarchy and corruption have spread to all state organs and public utilities without exception. All this is due in the first place and in the final analysis to political crises raging among all parties in the country.

Each party wants to assume power by all means and methods, both legitimate and illegitimate, by using some newspapers and by contacts with foreign embassies. They did all this not because they cared for independence and progress in the Sudan and not because they wanted to serve the interests of the people who lack essential means of livelihood.

They did so because they are keen on securing seats from the Government and controlling the country's resources and potentialities.

This has been going on for a long time and on a wide scale. We have been patient with successive party governments in the hope that conditions would improve and stability prevail and anxiety end and hatreds vanish.

But I am deeply regretful to say that the situation worsened and every party tampered with the Sudan's security. Every citizen com plained of this degeneration and anarchy and corruption to which the country has been reduced. And it was feared that the country would be plunged into an abyss the depth of which God only knew.

End of Instability Sought

Consequently, it was only natural that the nation's army and security forces should act to put an end once and for all to this anarchy and to restore order and stability for the benefit of all citizens and foreign residents.

Allah be thanked that your loyal army took this wise and blessed step on this day, Nov. 17, 1958. We pray that it will be the turning point from anarchy to stability and from corruption to honesty and integrity.

I am confident that all those who are loyal to this country will welcome it.

Fellow countrymen: we are changing the present set-up, not in pursuit of personal gains and not out of hostility toward anyone, but in quest of stability.

I appeal to all citizens to remain calm and quiet, each doing his work sincerely—the employe in his office, the worker in his factory, the farmer on his field and the merchant in his shop.

Now that security forces have taken over the reins of power and order that they may discharge their duty in the best possible manner, I hereby order that the following measure be carried out immediately:

First, the dissolution of all political parties; second, the banning of all public gatherings and demonstrations and processions; third, the suspension of newspapers pending further orders from the Ministry of the Interior.

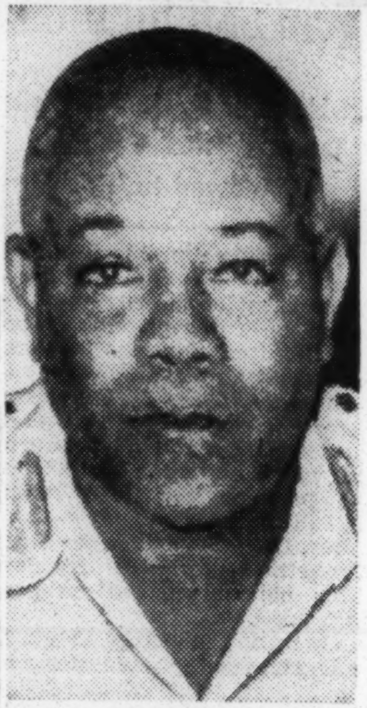
Punishment for Offenders

Security authorities request that all citizens obey these orders with eager spirit. Security forces will not hesitate to inflict severe punishment on offenders.

Before concluding this statement I would like to assure foreign ambassadors, consuls, and foreign communities about the safety of their lives and property. I would also like to emphasize that a free and independent Sudan will base its relations with all countries generally, and with sister Arab states in particular, on respect, friendship and mutual benefit.

As for our sister country, the United Arab Republic, we shall make every effort to improve relations with her and to solve all outstanding artifically contrived tension between the two sister countries.

I pray that God will grant us success, and wish the people stability, security and prosperity.



Gen. Ibrahim Abboud

Associated Press

Abdullah Khalil

Revolt in the Sudan

18a

N.Y. Times

N.Y.H.T.

Sudan 11-18-58

7.36-M

"New" countries like the Sudan, which has only been independent since Jan. 1, 1956, are more complicated and harder to understand, politically speaking, than old, established governments. It does not pay to be too hasty in one's judgments. The world learned one such lesson at the time of the recent revolt in Iraq, which seemed to be a pro-Nasser and Nasser-instigated coup and which was essentially an internal affair.

In the favored, small hours of yesterday morning the army in the Sudan sctaged a successful coup. Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, who led it, issued a proclamation to the nation which can only honestly be characterized as nonsense. He spoke of corruption and instability, of "political parties each seeking gains for themselves," and of them not safeguarding Sudan's independence. Whatever truth there was in the charges, the real reasons for the coup were neither so simple nor so obvious.

Among the factors at work was the perennial problem of relations with Egypt, which, in turn, revolves around the vital question of what to do about the waters of the Nile. The Sudan wants a complicated system of dams and storage in the upper waters, while President Nasser of Egypt wants his Aswan dam.

The Sudanese Government of Premier Abdullah Khalil, a coalition of the Umma and People's Democratic parties, had been pro-Western and anti-Nasser, but it was in the midst of a parliamentary crisis at home and of negotiations in Cairo that seemed to be going Nasser's way.

The issues at stake are of great importance to North Africa and the Middle East, and hence to all of us. No one can blame President Nasser or the Egyptians for being concerned about the Nile waters, since the life of Egypt depends on their flow and, as it happens, the Sudan controls that supply. At the same time the Sudanese have a right to their independence and a right to dispute the Aswan dam project, which would flood 150 miles of the Nile inside the Sudan.

General Abboud has assumed a great responsibility. He has overthrown a democratic, parliamentary regime and installed a military dictatorship. This is never a cause for rejoicing.

SUDAN'S NEW REGIME FACES A ROCKY ROAD

A Varied Population and Terrain Multiply Country's Problems

By FOSTER HAILEY

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times 158

New York N.Y.

Sun 11-23-58

P. 4E

158

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Nov. 22—As one flies down from the 8,000-foot-high plateau at Addis Ababa to Khartoum, the country passing under the wings of the big American-built plane of the Ethiopian Air Lines begins to flatten out.

The rocky highlands of Ethiopia give way to rolling stretches of timberland and finally to the rich alluvial plain that lies between two of Africa's great rivers, the White Nile and the Blue Nile. From horizon to horizon, the land appears as a smooth green and brown carpet of varied geometric pattern.

The Sudan is almost 1,000,000 square miles in area, one-third the area of the United States. The Sudan's southern border is only 4 degrees from the Equator and the country stretches north 1,200 miles to the Twenty-Second Parallel.

The land has no outstanding topographical features and only one climate—hot. Daytime temperatures in late November still are in the 90's.

Soil and People

The Sudan soil is as varied as the population. But in many areas the ground is rich and needs only water to make it bloom like the mythical Garden of Eden. Long-staple cotton as fine as any in the world is grown in the Gezira between the White and Blue Nile, and its lands will produce almost any crop from rice to sugar cane to peanuts, to tea and coffee.

The Sudan has been called many things. None seems exactly to apply.

Some say it is a showplace of British colonial administration with its fine little army and civil service, its intelligent river control and irrigation systems. But a literacy rate of only 5 per cent after more than a hundred years of British influence and fifty-eight of almost full British control does not make it appear that any great preparation for self-government was attempted.

The Sudan has called itself a democratic republic since it was given its independence in 1956. But that also hardly would seem to apply with 95 per cent of its population unable to read or write and bound by tribal loyalties and custom.

The Sudan is a member of the League of Arab States and calls itself Arab. But only 39 per cent of its estimated 11,100,000 people are Arabs, according to the 1955-56 census, and only 51 per cent speak Arabic.

The Sudan has been called one nation. But it really is many. There are no less than six distinct ethnic strains among its multi-lingual, multi-colored citizens.

One thing the Sudan is. It is a million square miles of strategic real estate built along or athwart trade and principal land and water migration routes between East and West and between Central Africa and the Mediterranean basin.

Religion plays a large part in Sudanese life and is both a unifying and divisive force. Seventy-two per cent of the Sudanese, about 8,000,000, are Moslems. The remaining 3,000,000 are either Christian or pagan.

The success of this week's coup, in which Lieut. Gen. Ibrahim Abboud ousted Premier Khalil, was assured this week when the leaders of the two principal Khartoum Moslem sects, Khatmian and Ansar, promptly gave it their blessing.

Politically, the Sudan still is in swaddling clothes. There were independence groups through the years of Egyptian and British rule. But political parties as organized groupings in a democratic society came into being only during World War II.

Before the revolution, there were five major parties. But there was little distinction between them, except for pro-Egypt and non-entanglement feelings. And many observers believe those were political talking points as much as they were honest convictions. It was the inability of political parties to unite that gave the army chiefs a case for taking control.

Musical Chairs

No one party had majority control and Governments always had to be coalitions. The assembling of cabinets was a sort of musical chairs game. General Abboud, the new military ruler, had to look far to find five civilians who were not now or had not been closely allied with one of the principal parties.

It is believed that a majority of the Sudanese would subscribe to foreign policies outlined in the booklet "Basic Facts About the Sudan" that was issued by the Ministry of Information in September. Those were:

(1) Non-alignment with the East, West or any Arab bloc; (2) non-participation in any military pacts except as defensive measures against aggression; (3) extension of help to dependent African territories to gain their freedom.

On the third day of the revolution, the Government radio said General Abboud had set a similar policy of non-alignment and subscription to the Charter of the United Nations.

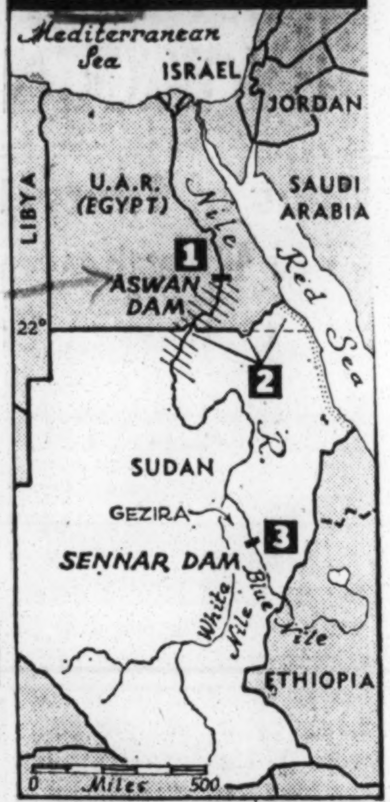
It is the economic problems that will weigh most heavily in the Sudan's future and in the shaping of foreign policy. The revolution did not solve those.

The answer up to now in the Sudan to nearly every problem has been cotton. When the crop is good and the price is high, the Sudan is prosperous and tranquil. When the crop is bad, as it was this year, and the price is low, there is unrest—and revolution.

The best hope for the future, one neutral economist believes, is for the Sudan to establish some light industries—textile and sugar mills—that will use locally grown products, and to diversify its agriculture.

That is the long-range program and the Sudan will need foreign help to carry it out. If Egypt could supply it, the Sudan might become more closely allied to Cairo. The West seems the better hope, however. And that may be the answer to the future.

SUDAN AND NASSER

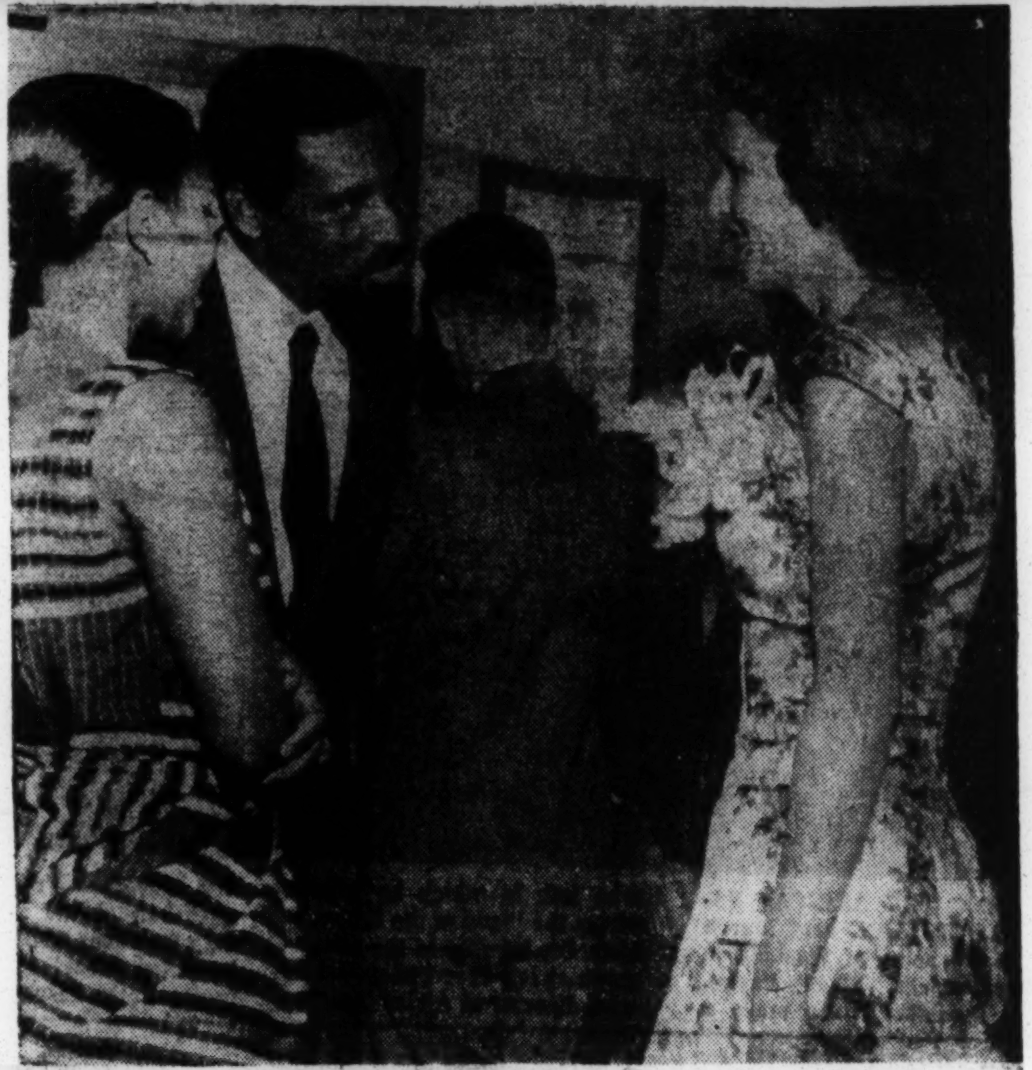


Among the issues that divide Egypt and Sudan are: (1) possible flooding in Sudan by proposed Aswan Dam; (2) Egypt's claim of boundary along 22 degrees latitude; (3) the Sudan's diversion of Nile headwaters.

18a 1958 AFRICAN SAFARI REUNION

Defender
P. 21
Chicago Def.
Sat 3-15-58

AFRICAN SAFARI REUNION brought together Vice President and Mrs. Richard Nixon, newsmen and women who accompanied them on the journey and a host of other distinguished guests last week in Washington, D. C. Among the guests at the party and shown in the photo at left with Nixon are Dr. Helen Edmonds and Miss Marjorie Brown of Durham, N. C. In the center picture, Alex Rivera of Durham, N. C., and the Vice President



seem to be arguing a point. Amused at the exchange is Bernard Frazier, public relations director for the Firestone Rubber co., and Robert Fleming, left. In the photo at right, Mr. and Mrs. Kojo Akwei of the Ghana Embassy are shown chatting with Nixon.

Back to Africa Movement Planned By Negro Pastor

News-Observer

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP)—Clennon King, Negro minister and former college professor who tangled with Mississippi segregation, said Monday he will head a "Back to Africa" movement for skilled American Negroes.

King said he will accept a tentative proposal by Bert C. Newton, a white Jacksonville, Fla., businessman, to start the movement.

Raleigh, N.C.

Bishop Frederick Jordan of the African Methodist Episcopal church at New Orleans has accepted his resignation as pastor of St. Andrews A.M.E. church in North Gulfport, King said.

Newton has talked to him at length, King said, about establishing an "African American Investment Co." which would relocate skilled Negro Americans in independent Negro countries in Africa.

The organization, King said, will have two purposes: to help elevate the standards of living in the African countries and to demonstrate the Christian way of life. If the plan gains support, King said, he hopes to visit the English-speaking independent countries of Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria to survey commercial needs for employment of skilled labor, present and future.

Tues. 10-14-58

He expects to visit Liberia first, he said, and hopes to convince his wife and five children to accompany him. They presently are in Woodbine, Ga., with relatives.

King said he would leave here Monday for Woodbine to visit his family and he then plans to confer with Newton in Jacksonville.

P. 2

Premier Nkrumah of Ghana has welcomed him to visit that country, King said, but discouraged the idea of any wholesale emigration of American Negroes to Ghana.

PARLEY PLANNED HERE

Jacksonville Man Backs Negroes-to-Africa Plan

Times-Union

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P. 37

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Newton has contacted him several times, King said, since reading an article he authored in American Opinion magazine of Boston. King said his article was entitled "Negro Americans Back to Africa."

Premier Nkrumah of Ghana has welcomed him to visit that country, King said, but discouraged the idea of any wholesale emigration of American Negroes to Ghana.

Nkrumah "felt American Negroes were still Americans and should try to settle their problems over here and not think in terms of repatriation to Africa," King said.

King, 35, left his history professorship at all-Negro Alcron A&M College last year after a student boycott sparked by pro-segregation articles he wrote for a newspaper.

He came into the news again last summer in an unsuccessful attempt to enroll at all-white University of Mississippi, resulting in his arrest and forced examination by a board of psychiatrists, which declared him sane.

PASTOR PLANS NEGRO BACK TO AFRICA DRIVE

Chicago Tribune

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Tues 10-14-8

Lists Two Purposes

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P 2

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Quit College Post

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18a 1958

BASUTOLAND

Basutos Seek Self-Rule In Africa

18a

MASERU, Basutoland — Proposals calling for granting a degree of self government to the Basutos were called for in a report [illegible] last Friday to the Basutoland National Council.

The proposals would change the National Council, now an advisory body, into a legislative council with half the members elected by the Basutos. The council would legislate all matters except external affairs, defense, internal security, and some additional areas.

These would be reserved to the High Commissioner who administers Basutoland as a protectorate of the British Government.

Basutoland is a 12,000 square mile area entirely within the confines of South Africa. There are about 600,000 inhabitants, mostly Basuto who largely depended upon agriculture for a livelihood.

Defender

P. 11

Chicago Def

8-9-58

Greeting Vice President

Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 2-18-58
P. 3

MR AND MRS ADOLPH HUGHES and children, Robert and Lola (hidden by her father) are greeting Vice President and Mrs Nixon during their recent tour of Africa at Adis Abba Airport, Ethopia. Mr Hughes, formerly of Galveston, is the nephew of Mrs L E Jones. He may be remembered by many Galvestonians for being an outstanding high school athlete, with special achievements in football. While in Ethopia, Mr Hughes was Athletic instructor in the Kings School For Boys. His wife is a native of Ethopia.

"NEW PLACE" IN ETHIOPIA

Times P. 22
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 3-9-58

Alemaya means "New Place" in Amharic, the principal language of Ethiopia. What is new in Alemaya, as Osgood Caruthers writes to this paper, is an "agricultural college and farm, built and operated with United States assistance." The new town and the new college are on a lake 200 miles east of Addis Ababa where the Ethiopians, living in primitive conditions, have been growing corn, sorghum and wheat and raising cattle and black-faced sheep. Now, in an institution headed by an Oklahoma professor, Dr. L. A. Parcher, they will learn how to produce more with less work.

Ethiopia is governed by an Emperor who could have remained absolute if he had wanted to but who has used his power to build up a legislative and judicial system that will increasingly limit it. When this Emperor, Haile Selassie, was in this country several years ago he had little to say about the troubles he had undergone when Mussolini's troops invaded his country. This modest and kindly ruler who sometimes seemed slightly amused by the deference shown him had not been called for nothing the Lion of Judah, but his interests seemed to run strongly toward education. He wanted to do something for his people—not in the showy way of today's upstart dictators but solidly and carefully.

18a

Now, with a surprisingly small amount of help from outside, he is doing it. Dr. Parcher believes that it will take ten years under American supervision to produce Ethiopian personnel to run the school at Alemaya, but ten years is not much time in view of the centuries that have passed over Ethiopia's head. Haile Selassie is supposed to be a lineal descendant of King Solomon and the 225th monarch to rule over Ethiopia.

Anyway, when so much bad news comes out of Africa, it is a pleasant thing to read this good news from a country where Christians, Mohammedans, Jews and people of other faiths seem to be getting along in relative harmony with no unwanted outside interference.

U. S. Aids Ethiopian Farming

Times P. 3-C
New York
Thurs. 3-6-58

18a

This is part of the modern, lakeside Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts on a sloping 2,000-acre tract of land in Alema a. It was designed and built two years ago by Americans under the United States T nical Assistance Program.

Agriculture College Helps Spread New Crop Methods

Times
New York
Thurs. 3-6-58

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

ALEMAYA, Ethiopia, Feb. 13—Alemaya is Amharic for "New Place." And, while much is primeval around the shores of the lovely lake here, on the central Ethiopian plateau, there is a reason for this name.

P. 3

A new agricultural college and farm, built and operated with United States assistance, has begun to change the face of the countryside.

18a

On the lake 200 miles east of Addis Ababa, thousands of wild ducks and geese live, seldom molested by hunters. On the verdant slopes leading up from the shores, tiny primitive villages with round, conical-roofed mud and twig houses, nestle among tall eucalyptus, pine and cedar trees. Patches of corn, sorghum and wheat are cultivated and in between them herds of small African cattle and black-faced sheep graze.

One is startled to see a cluster of handsome modern stone buildings and houses in the center of a 2,000-acre tract of sloping, open land. Villages that once occupied the area have been removed. Deep ugly gashes cut in the hillside by erosion have been filled in and the land has been terraced. Brilliant flowers and trees surround the buildings and walks.

Pride of the Emperor

This is the two-year-old Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. It is the pride of Ethiopia's ruler, Emperor Haile Selassie, whose dream is to raise his 15,000,000 subjects out of centuries of darkness into the light of modern, healthy self-sufficiency.

The $1,000,000 college was designed and built by Americans under the United States Technical Assistance Program. Operation costs are jointly shared by the United States and the Imperial Government of Ethiopia.

Eleven American teachers, farm experts and administrators, all under contract with Oklahoma State University, carry on the work of training young Ethiopian men in the ways of modern farming. The idea is that when they finish the three-year course they will go out among their people as government agents to teach the farmers (who make up 85 per cent of the population) how to raise more and better food. They are being trained in saving livestock from disease, halting devastating erosion and in mechanized farming.

Considering the modest expenditure (about $2,500,000 annually) for the United States agricultural aid program, and the backwardness of the country, one might think the goal is overambitious.

However, in no other country in the world is the American aid program more greatly appreciated. There is no noticeable political opposition. Lack

The New York Times (by Osgood Caruthers)

Dr. L. A. Parcher, an Oklahoma State professor, is president of the college.

of basic education, rather than the usual primitive conservatism, has been the greatest stumbling block to progress.

In the several educational programs conducted by the United States mission in Ethiopia—public health, nursing, vocational training, teaching—more applicants have been turned away than have been accepted because of the lack of facilities.

The president of the college here, Dr. L. A. Parcher, a senior Oklahoma State professor who divides his time between teaching classes and running the school, said:

"We have no vested interest in this project. None of us here is trying to perpetuate his job. We all are here on two-year contracts."

Dr. Parcher said it would probably take ten more years of American supervision before the Ethiopians would have enough trained personnel to run the school themselves.

95 Getting Training

There are ninety-five young Ethiopian students at the college now. By 1961 it is hoped that the college will be able to train 350 students. English is taught so that some of the students can go on to more advanced study in the United States.

The teaching staff, housed in handsome fieldstone American-style bungalows, eats well on food raised on the farm.

The college supervises an extension program in which thirty trained Ethiopians carry on demonstrations among farmers. Big Rhode Island Red chickens have been brought in and distributed to replace the scrawny native flocks. Efforts are being made to sponsor youth farming programs that, in a quaint, primitive way, resemble the 4-H program in the United States.

Learning English Vital to Ethiopians

School Child Starts Early, Visitor Says

By CAROL SUTTON

Courier Journal

Louisville Ky.

An Ethiopian school child who doesn't learn English "doesn't learn anything at all," the secretary general of Ethiopia's Ministry of Education at Addis Ababa said here yesterday.

School children begin learning English in the third grade, and all courses above the elementary level are taught in English, Wubishet Dilnessaw said in an interview.

The country's national language is Amharec, a Semitic language with its own literature and scriptures, in which Government business is transacted.

Dilnessaw is in this country under the State Department's exchange-of-leaders program, and he is the guest here of the University of Louisville International Center.

Plans Frankfort Visit

Dilnessaw, 30, is visiting educational leaders here, and will go to Frankfort Monday morning.

He said that in his country only about 6 per cent of school-age children are in school.

"We have just touched the surface of our illiteracy problem with our education program. We have made a good deal of progress in a short time, but there's a long way to go," Dilnessaw said.

Until about 1920, all schools in his country were run by the Ethiopian Orthodox Christian Church, and less than one per cent of school-age children attended.

Sat. 4-26-58

Then the Government set up a school program, modeled on systems of England and the United States, which was interrupted from 1936 to 1941 when the Italians occupied Ethiopia.

Has About 500 Schools

The mountainous country on the Red Sea ruled by Emperor Haile Selassie now has about 500 schools for its 18,000,000 population, including one university at Addis Ababa, a college of engineering, and several vocational schools, Dilnessaw said.

Ethiopia needs more schools and more teachers, he added.

Courier-Journal Photo

WUBISHET DILNESSAW

'A long way to go'

and most important many teachers from America, England, and India to teach in the higher levels.

P. 3-2

The great amount of illiteracy among the population did not create too great a problem in the country's first popular election last year, according to Dilnessaw. (He could not give a figure as to how much illiteracy there is, but it has been estimated recently as high as 90 per cent.)

2 Women Elected

Two women were elected to the Parliament ~~in the~~ 1957 election, Dilnessaw said, and it is the first time women have been members. Candidates' pictures and identifying colors were used on the secret ballots to aid illiterate voters.

Dilnessaw said that despite the Russians setting up an information center in Addis Ababa and offering tempting credit terms to Ethiopia, "there is no Communist problem" there. "They don't have a Communist Party—nothing at all that is known to us," he said.

ETHIOPIA AND INDIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

Atlanta World

Atlanta Ga.

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS (ANP)— A Trade agreement, valid until May 31, 1959, has been signed by representatives of Ethiopia and India, according to information received recently.

Sun 6-15-58

However, it is noted, the trade agreement may continue in force for a further period of one year, subject to any modifications.

The agreement provides for most favored-nation treatment in regard to customs duties, other taxes on imports and exports, and customs regulations and formalities.

A list of articles available for export from either country will be exchanged periodically.

The possibility of closer economic cooperation, particularly the perience and training facilities, will be "explored by the two countries.

Both governments will "encourage contacts between traders and trading organizations."

India, the U. S. Japan and Italy are the four largest suppliers of goods to Ethiopia.

Indian exports to Ethiopia amounted to $7.7 million in 1956 and to $6.2 million in the first nine months of 1957. The Indian exports consisted mainly of cotton textiles and yarn, jute manufactures, aluminum products, spices, oils, and fats.

Speaking of trade agreements, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah recently visited Addis Ababa, Ethiopia where he conferred with Emperor Haile Selassie. Joint communiques indicated that Ghana and Ethiopia had signed agreements to "strengthen" the links between them, particularly in the economic sphere. (59)

U. S. SENDS ETHIOPIA AID

Diverts Wheat From Lebanon to Help Stricken Nation

Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Sept. 9 (AP)—The United States Embassy disclosed today that it was taking wheat from aid shipments to Lebanon and sending it to drought-stricken Ethiopia. The embassy said 5,000 tons was being "borrowed" from 65,000 tons being supplied to Lebanon under an emergency program.

P 9c

The S. S. Exchequer sailed today from Beirut with about one-fourth of the 5,000 tons aboard.

New York N.Y.

The embassy said Lebanon's supply was adequate at the moment.

Reports from Ethiopia to the embassy said a drought had caused crop failures, that flour mills in eastern Ethiopia had closed and that no bread was available.

Wed 9-10-58

Ethiopia Turns Toward Africa

By Dan Kurzman

Special to The Washington Post

Post Times Herald

Washington

11-30-58

P.E-3

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—The shadow of President Nasser of the United Arab Republic has begun to fall across Ethiopia, encouraging this proudly independent nation to recognize for the first time its natural ties with the African community.

Ethiopia is not one of Nasser's immediate targets in his plan for domination of the Afro-Middle East world. But it is believed that he is laying the groundwork for an eventual campaign to split this country up piece by piece until it falls completely under his sway.

Thus would Nasser win control of the source of the Blue Nile River, which provides 80 per cent of the water flowing into the mother Nile, Egypt's lifeline.

ALTHOUGH the government of this country is Coptic Christian, as are the majority of Ethiopians, more than 40 per cent of the nation's 20 million people are Moslem—a large audience for Nasser's pan-Islamic tirades.

Particularly vulnerable is the province of Eritrea in the north, with a 50 per cent Moslem population, and the Somali-inhabited region of Ogaden in the south, which is almost completely Moslem.

Ethiopia's nightmare is that one day these areas, together with Moslem Somalia and the Sudan, will form around it a contracting ring of Nasserism that could strangle it to death. This is not to mention the potential danger in the coastal regions of Kenya, Tanganyika and other nearby East African areas into which Nasserite elements are believed penetrating in ever greater numbers.

SO FAR, Nasser's propaganda efforts in Ethiopia are not thought to have had a great effect. For one thing, the Ethiopian government has made it a point to foster complete religious equality, though all Ethiopians not of the Emperor's Amharic tribe may find themselves at a slight disadvantage in getting ahead here. But Nasser is doing his best to exploit what dissatisfaction there is.

In Eritrea, he has not had to search very hard for a propaganda peg. It is economic. That province was formerly an Italian colony. After the war, British forces occupied it. Under both European powers, the colony prospered. Customs tariffs were extremely low. Industries flourished. Administration was efficient.

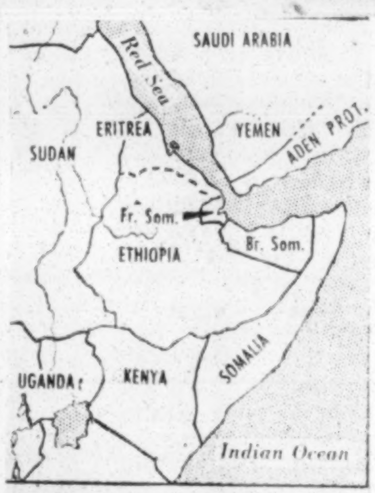
Then in 1952 the U.N. paved the way for the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea, which was given a semi-autonomous status. The result has been a gradual leveling of the Eritrean economy to fit in with the less active economy of Ethiopia proper.

CAIRO broadcasts have exploited this situation, including some delivered by Eritrean political exiles.

Still, some observers think that only a slight economic improvement in this region would adequately counter Nasser's activities.

A greater threat lies in Ogaden, whose inhabitants are of Somali origin. And this danger is likely to increase when the neighboring state of Somalia, a former Italian colony now under Italy's U.N. trusteeship, gets its independence in 1960.

Native leaders of Somalia are already calling for a Greater Somalia which would include French and British Somaliland—and the Somali inhabited area of Ethiopia. And this movement is being backed by Nasser, whose radio "informs" the Somalis of the ill-treatment Moslems receive in Ethiopia.



Map shows how Ethiopia is surrounded by countries into which Nasserites are believed to be penetrating increasingly.

SUBVERSION by Nasserite agents is, moreover, easily effected, as the borders between Ethiopia and all the Somalilands are extremely ill-defined and nomads traditionally follow the rains across them.

If necessary to prevent part of its territory from being swallowed up by a Greater Somalia, Ethiopia might try to settle matters by swallowing Somalia — a possibility dreaded by the latter no less than the thought of losing its Somali area worries Addis Ababa.

"If Somalia wants to be independent, it's all right with us," Emperor Haile Selassie told me. "But we will not be able to tolerate it being an instrument of any outside power."

The monarch is trying to eliminate all sources of dissatisfaction in Ogaden, though it is one of the poorest regions in the country, mostly desert. Schools and health stations are going up. And, perhaps even more important, wells are being dug. For where there is water, the nomads will settle, and thus make less contact with Nasserite border agents.

THE GROWING Nasserite menace has resulted in an important reorientation in the **strategic and geographical thinking of Ethiopia.**

First, with American equipment and instructors, it is making a concentrated effort to build up its armed forces. A naval team is teaching Ethiopians to operate a submarine chaser. An army mission is showing them how to use the latest guns. And air force instructors are introducing them to the jet age, with Ethiopia's first jets—three T-33 trainers—having just arrived.

Second, Ethiopia, which has always considered itself an integral part of the Middle East, has begun to look to Black Africa as a counterbalance to Nasserism. The fable that the Emperor is directly descended from a fair-skinned line of rulers beginning with the union of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba is heard less here now than in the past.

As one observer put it: "The Emperor now sees that Ethiopia, long a small fish in the Middle Eastern pond, can be a big fish in the African pond."

THIS REORIENTATION crystallized with the visit to Addis Ababa earlier this year of Prime Minister Kwame Nkruma of the new state of Ghana. It meant that Ethiopia and the Black Africa it had always spurned at last recognized the fact that this country is part and parcel of Africa's future.

Ethiopia's assumption of an "African personality" has been underscored in recent months by the establishment of diplomatic relations with many previously ignored African countries, the setting up of the U. N. Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, the granting of scholarships to students of other African states to study in Ethiopia and the planned expansion of the swiftly growing Ethiopian Airlines throughout Africa.

[The pan-Africanism to to which Ethiopia is responding was pointed up last week by the announcement that Ghana and Guinea are working on "confederation" in the west.]

Ethiopia has the potential of a "big fish" indeed. Its **long history of independence,** broken only by the brief wartime Italian occupation, makes it a natural leader among its African neighbors, most of which are now only moving toward freedom. At the same time, by pulling itself up largely by its own economic bootstraps at a remarkable pace, it should provide an inspiration—if less burning than Ghana's—for other awakening African countries.

Such a dual inspiration, based on an axis stretching across Africa, could perhaps match to some extent that emanating from Cairo—with the substitution of a pan-African for a pan-Arab or pan-Islamic spirit. In the long run, Ethiopia figures, this may be the one way to halt Nasser's drive into Africa.

Emperor Haile Selassie cutting a tape on the boundary to mark the federation of Eriterea with Ethiopia in 1952. The leveling of the Eritrean economy since then has given the Nasserites a propaganda peg.

Ethiopian Town Is Chief Source Of Popular Narcotic of Arabs

Times P. 6

Kat Trees Grow on Mountain Terraces Near Provincial Capital of Harar—Leaves and Shoots Are Chewed

New York, N.Y.

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS
Special to The New York Times.

HARAR, Ethiopia, Feb. 12—This picturesque mountain town, half way between the Red Sea coast of French Somaliland and Addis Ababa, is probably the kat capital of the world.

To thousands of Arabs as far away as the Aden protectorates of southern Arabia, Harar is as well known as almost any place on earth. For Harar is the chief source of kat (or qat or jat depending on where you are from), whose tender shoots and bitter leaves, when chewed, bring sweet, exotic forgetfulness.

Feb 13-58

On ancient terraces around the steep, high mountains surrounding Harar Ethiopian farmers for centuries have been drawing revenue from the prunings of the kat trees. The Imperial Government of Ethiopia has found considerable profit from duties attached to the export of this mild narcotic, to which Arabs throughout Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Aden and along the coast of East Africa are addicted.

Taste is Bitter

Kat is a small tree that looks something like a privet bush, and its leaves, similary shaped but serrated, are just about as bitterly unappetizing. Because of the revenue derived from its cultivation it probably gets better care than any other crop grown by the primitive farmers of Ethiopia.

The fresh clippings of kat are hauled out of Harar on donkeys to Dire Dawa, 25 miles away. At Dire Dawa (pronounced something like dearie dowa) they are loaded in great bunches aboard cargo planes of the Ethiopia Airlines, the American-operated line that links Ethiopia with the outside world.

The kat is flown from the 5,000-foot plateau to the scabrous, beggar-infested Red Sea port of Djibouti, the capital of France's East African colony of Somaliland. Djibouti is the terminus of a fifty-year-old railroad that runs from up through deep gorges and twisting inclines and many tunnels to Addis Ababa. But freight rates are so high and the trip is so long that the shippers of kat do not use the railroads

Town Is Important

Although Harar would be little known to the outside world if it were not for its kat, it is an important town in east-central Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie was born and spent his early childhood here. One of his palaces dominates a hill in the center of the town. Harar also is a provincial capital and an important market center.

The Emperor has established a new national military academy here, what he hopes will become the West Point of Ethiopia. The academy and the headquarters of one of the Emperor's artillery regiments are in a section that was built by the Italians during their occupation of Ethiopia and now somewhat crumbling and faded.

Outside an ancient wall that surrounds the old part of the town, one can see young Ethiopian soldiers driving new American military trucks around in figure eights as they learn to operate the machines.

Inside the wall is a crowded huddle of mud huts, dark stores and narrow winding alleys of stone.

Ethiopian Mountain Town Thrives on Narcotics

18a Ethiopia

The bustling atmosphere in the narrow cobblestone streets is characteristic of Harar, a town which has grown prosperous over the centuries for handling kat, a mild narcotic.

HAILE SELASSIE MEDIATES EGYPT-JORDAN DISPUTE

Addis Ababia, Ethiopia, Feb. 22—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia revealed today he had intervened personally in an effort to get the Sudan and Egypt to settle their explosive border dispute peacefully.

Advocate P. 1

The Emperor said in an interview with this correspondent that he was "happy to understand that both the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments had expressed willingness to try to settle their dispute along lines suggested by the Ethiopian Government."

Feb 28-58

The Ethiopian ruler had demonstrated his profound concern over a possible flare-up in the Sudan by sending personal appeals to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Premier Abdullah Khalil of the Sudan. He urged them both not to take any action in the dispute over the Egyptian-Sudanese frontier area until after the Sudanese have held their general elections Thursday. The dispute arose when President Nasser announced he would conduct a plebiscite on the newly formed union of Egypt and Syria in areas along the Red Sea and Nile Valley north of the Twenty-second Parallel, areas that have been under Sudanese administration since her independence was declared two years ago.

Jackson, Miss.

The latest reports reaching the Ethiopian capital were that the Sudanese had welcomed the Emperor's proposal and the Egyptians had accepted it.

"Ethiopia is a country that does not approve of any aggression," the Emperor declared. He spoke gently but firmly, his delicate hands folded as he sat before a small table at the end of an elegant salon in the Imperial Palace. Three of his pet toy terriers romped and growled while the interview was going on.

"This matter (of the Sudanese-Egyptian dispute) is being followed here with great interest because Egypt and the Sudan are neighbors," he said. "Ethiopia is especially interested and we felt it necessary to intervene because of the fact we have excellent relations with both sister states."

Thus the Emperor took the diplomatic stand of mediator. He did not accuse or defend either side nor did he indicate which side he thought might be guilty of "aggression" in the crisis.

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had "concentrated on only the exposed portion of the iceberg; a great, submerged mass remains uncharted."

Part of this failure had been due, Mr. Ashmore calmly said, to the tendency of the press to treat the legal and racial explosions in Little Rock, Tuscaloosa, and Clinton as having a separate entity divorced from the malaise of the South as a whole—as having begun on a certain date and ended when federal action was taken.

This attempt to keep the story neat and simple had, he implied, led to too much dependence on Governor Faubus' office, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Mayor of Little Rock, the School Board, the Federal Court, and the local White Citizens' Council as news sources.

Actually, Mr. Ashmore declared, "this was a controversy that had at least three sides. Caught between the committed and dedicated partisans was a substantial and silent mass of plain citizens—confused and deeply disturbed. They were people who deplored desegregation and also deplored violence."

Many of these numerous citizens felt compassion for the Negro children being abused, he said, while still feeling that integration was a mistake. But most of them, he added, were willing to abide by the law enforcing that "mistake"—until Governor Faubus stepped in to proclaim that "their failure to resist desegregation amounted to treason to their own traditions."

Part of the reason that this story of the great mass of southerner—the reluctant moderates, the quiet law-abiders—was not dug out, the Little Rock editor reflected, was "the limiting journalistic axiom that what happens in news, and what doesn't isn't."

But, said Mr. Ashmore, if these matters were too subtle for a harried American press—for those who covered Little Rock as though it were a four-alarm fire—there were other phases of the showdown that were directly in the line of journalistic fire yet were never hit.

Here Mr. Ashmore, a staunch Democrat, indicted the Eisenhower administration. There was, he said a "failure of leadership in Washington which matched the default of southern leadership, and made the ultimate showdown between state and federal forces inevitable."

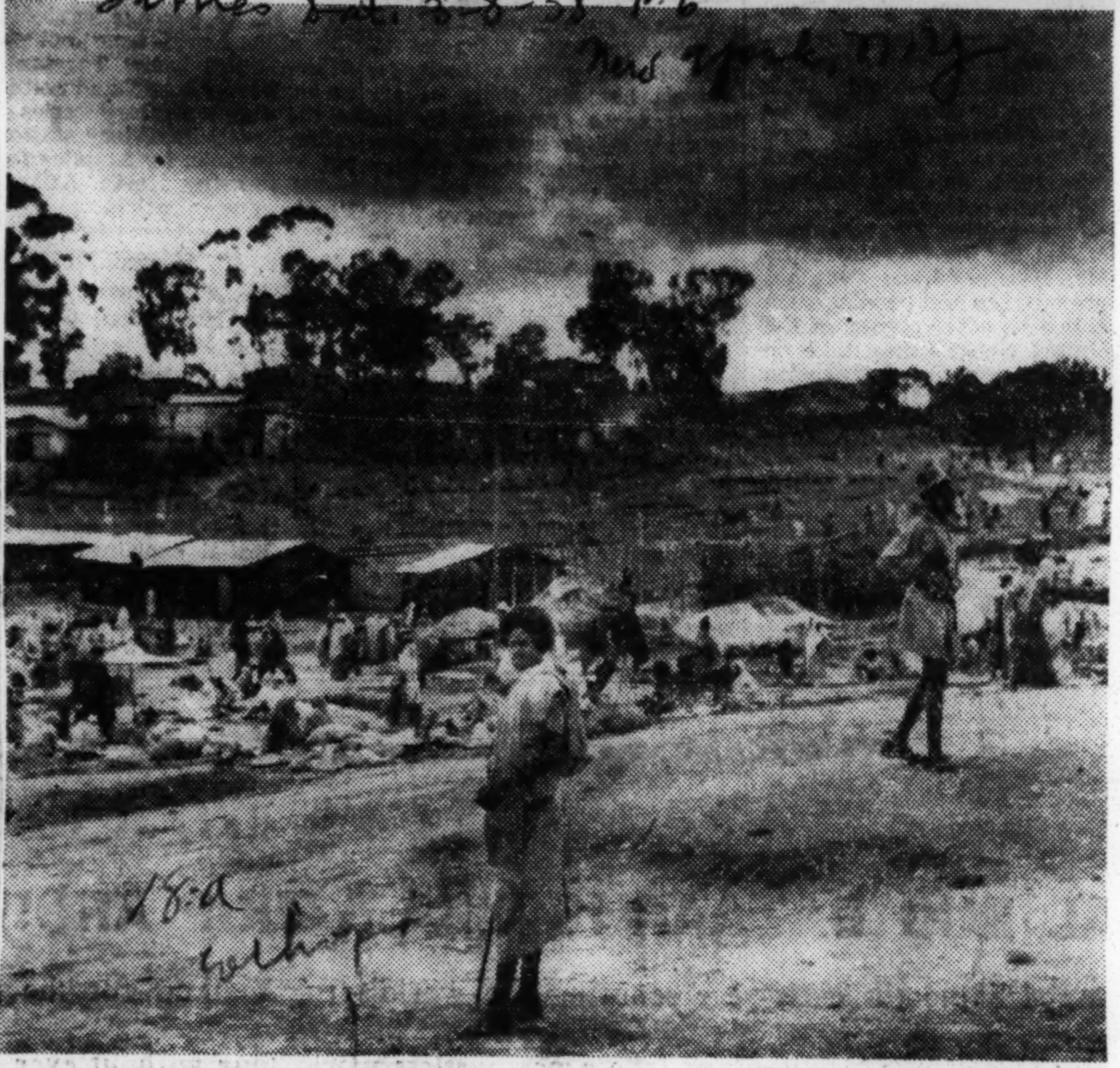
Adverse Effect Seen

The Little Rock editor noted that occasional press conference statements by the President had pointed in what he felt was the right direction—toward "changing the hearts and minds of men." But, Mr. Ashmore said, the actions that were taken—the passage of civil rights legislation and the descent of the 101st Airborne on Little Rock—"only served to lacerate the southerners in Congress and certainly had an adverse affect upon their minds and hearts."

"At no time," said Mr. Ashmore, "did Mr. Eisenhower attempt to use the great moral force of his office to persuade southerners of the justice of the course the Supreme Court required of them, or his great personal prestige in the region to allay their fears that they were being forced into a revolutionary rather than an evolutionary course. Nor did he employ the vast political powers of his office to negotiate with the recalcitrant southern political leaders from a position of strength."

Although two wondered if the move would really accomplish anything and if the troubles might have to be endured all over again, none of the others were critical of the board. The merchant: "It (the action of the board) is not a surrender but a re-statement of a most courageous position . . ." The doctor: "I respect Mr. Blossom, and the board, in an unmerciful seat, is trying to do the best it can, and I don't think the situation could have been handled in a better way

Times Sat. 3-8-58 P. 6
New York, N.Y.



18-A
Ethiopia

The New York Times (by Osgood Caruthers

On market days the neighboring farmers set up their stalls on the plain outside town

All said that what had happened in Central High School and the filing of this petition had slowed considerably or stopped integration in the South. The merchant said: "Little Rock has caused sentiment to grow for a reconsideration." And the banker: "There is many a white [illegible] Negro who will be alive in 1[illegible] would not have been wer[illegible] for what happened in [illegible]."

Ghana Chief Bids Us Drinks Cocoa

New York Telegram

New York, N.Y.

Mon. 7-28-58

P. 5

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana put in a big plug for his country's biggest industry today as his first official act of a busy schedule.

Officiating at the opening of the Cocoa Exchange, 82 Beaver St., Dr. Nkrumah announced he would like to see more advertising of Cocoa in the United States and would "like to see the people drink more cocoa and eat more candy." His country produces more than half the world's cocoa.

Exchange officials presented the prime minister with a special gavel with which he signaled the start of trading. His agenda for today also included a visit to the New York Stock Exchange, an official city luncheon and reception at the Waldorf-Astoria and a chat with Gov. Averell Harriman. Dr. Nkrumah is scheduled to address the Council on Foreign Relations later today at Harold Pratt House, 58 E. 68th St.

Yesterday, he offered to place one of his country's three army baatllions at the disposal of the United Nations for use in Lebanon. He said he was in favor of a general police force for the U.N.

Dr. Nkrumah, who arrived here Saturday, is to attend a meeting of the United Nations trusteeship council tomorrow. He leaves New York Wednesday.

To Aid Ghana's Economy

Action Would Herald, It Is Believed, Our New Approach to Africa

The writer of the following letter, an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University, has spent fourteen months in French West Africa under a Ford Foundation study grant.

Times

P. 20 C

New York N.Y.

Mon 8-4-58

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I should like to call your attention to the significance for America and Americans of three news items in The Times of July 27.

The first is a request from Ghana's Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, for both private investment and public aid from the United States to diversify his nation's economy.

Second is the news item that United States business firms have doubled their investments over the past ten years in South Africa, whose economy has received $1,400,000,000 of foreign investment during the same period of time.

Third is the report that the African National Congress and the African Trade Union Congress of Southern Rhodesia held a "hunger strike" to protest a planned decrease in their Government subsidy on corn meal, the African basic diet.

Our Investments

The relationship between our economic activities in Africa and the social, economic and political developments in that continent has created some concern among those of us interested in good Afro-American relations. Americans might not see our relationship with a strike in Salisbury. But our excuse would be held suspect by Africans who know that we have great interests in the asbestos and gold industries of the Central African Federation.

The problem for us is that we have three-fourths of our African investments in the mining and industrial complex of South Africa and the mining and rubber plantations of Liberia. Our other investments are in the mining complex of the Rhodesias and the neighboring Belgian Congo, but we have almost no investments in the other parts of Africa.

With the exception of Liberia, our investments are all in areas with white governments or under colonial rule. In most of the countries the lot of the African is generally a poor one.

The challenge which Dr. Nkrumah presents to us is whether we are willing to help an independent African nation solve some of its basic economic problems and give its population a better life. Ghana's inability to obtain funds for its Volta River hydroelectric project and its aluminum industry has been the result of a crisis in the aluminum industry caused by Russia's selling her product more cheaply than the West and by the preference which Western businesses have shown for investing in the French-controlled bauxite mines of Guinea. There is the belief among many Africans that the switch of capital from Ghana to French Guinea was due to the unwillingness of Western business to invest in any but European-controlled countries in Africa.

Pledges Made

Ghana's Prime Minister has pledged his country's protection of foreign investments and has promised to repay all loans which our Government might make to him. It is now for us to show the people of Africa and those of the other underdeveloped countries that our aid is motivated by human considerations and not necessarily by the availability of military bases or greater profit.

Ghana is a strategic country for a new approach to Africa. Not only would its 5,000,000 inhabitants profit from our investments and aid, but so will the more than 100,000 migrants from French West African colonies who yearly enter Ghana to seek economic opportunities unavailable to them in their own territories.

ELLIOTT P. SKINNER.

New York, July 28, 1958.

Ghana Rejects Mass U. S. Negro Migration

Courier

P. 9

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 9-27-58

NEW YORK—"We cannot have people coming to Ghana who will become destitute and charges at Government expense," said Finance Minister K. Agbeli in rejecting mass migration of American Negroes to the new republic.

"There is already a minor job problem," he said. "The influx of American Negroes would not be allowed if there were people who came there with no jobs or no immediate prospects."

Mr. Gbedemah, whose visit to the United States is under the sponsorship of the World Federation of World Federalists, of which he is the first African President, stated:

"There are one or two American Negro and interracial investments in Ghana. Such interests include fishing, trucking, insurance and the Ghana Refrigerated Foods, Inc."

Commenting on the difference between the racial strife of the United States and Britain, Mr. Gbedemah said "the Negroes in the U. S. have no home, they have helped to build and have become part of America.

"The British resentment against West Indians comes from the feeling that these people are foreign and should go home, a feeling that their presence interferes with the economic opportunity of the English people."

He said the restriction of immigration on the basis of color is wrong, but that Britain should weed out undesirable immigrants on some other basis.

'We do the same thing," he said. "We don't allow a man to come just because he wants to come."

NCNW Presents Citation to Dr. Nkrumah

18a

Courier P. 19

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 8-2-58

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, during his recent Washington visit, was presented a citation by the National Council of Negro Women.

Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women stated that the citation was made in recognition and appreciation of the Prime Minister's encouragement of education and development of African women. "It is an assurance," said Miss Height, "of our deep interest and concern in the opportunities being given our African sisters in Ghana."

The citation, a beautifully engraved silver tray, was presented to the Prime Minister at the President's guest house by a delegation of National Council officers resident in Washington.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of Negro Women, representing 22 national organizations and 98 local metropolitan councils was the only national women's organization granted an audience with the Prime Minister during his Washington visit.

Members of the council delegation included Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, past national president, representing President Dorothy Height who was unable to be present: Mrs. Marion Jackson, national treasurer; Dr. Lorraine Williams, historian; Mrs. Jennie Walburg, director, Region II; Mrs. Aliene Ewell, member-at-large of executive committee; Mrs. Marjorie Lawson, Miss Vinita Lewis and Mrs. Sadie Franklin, chairmen of standing committees and departments; Mrs. Mary Lassiter, president of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Council and Miss H. Elsie Austin, executive director of the national office.

[illegible] Pa.

Weekly P. 16

Sat. 8-16-58.

18a

SWEET TOOTH -- Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana (center) is given a giant 10-pound chocolate candy bar by officials of the National Confectioners' Association, during a recent luncheon in Chicago honoring the African dignitary. Officials are: Victor Gies (left), NCA board director, and NCA prexy Philip Gott. Ghana gets almost three-fourths of its annual revenue from its cocoa bean crop, and Uncle Sam is its best customer. (NEWSPRESS PHOTO)

WELCOME
NKRUMAH

18a

Ghana

Call

Kansas City Missouri

Fri 8-15-58

P. 8

SWEET WELCOME FOR NKRUMAH. — A "sweet" welcome in the form of a 3' x 4' box of chocolates was one of the colorful greetings received by the Hon. Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, during his recent visit to Chicago, the candy capitol of the U. S. The candy was presented to Dr. Nkrumah by Miss Patricia Hanson on behalf of the retail candy industry, largest consumers of Ghana's annual $140 million cocoa bean export. Dr. Nkrumah is holding a raw cocoa pod from which chocolate is produced.

Diplomats greet guest

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Plush treatment was given to Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, upon his arrival here Wednesday for a three - day visit as the official guest of President Eisenhower.

Sat 8-2-58

A big Military Air Transport Service plane brought him from Ottawa, Canada. It swooped down at the MATS Terminal at 11:30 a.m. P2

Prior to his official visit to the United States, Dr. Nkrumah made an official visit to Canada, at the invitation of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. He and his party left Accra the capital of Ghana, on July 18, and arrived in Montreal early the next morning for a five - day visit to Canada.

After the plane had landed at the MATS Terminal, Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the welcoming party formed a line from the portable stairway.

* * *

AMBASSADOR Wiley T. Buchanan Jr., Chief of Protocol of the United States, who accompanied Dr. Nkrumah on the flight from Ottawa, was the first person off the plane. He was followed shortly by Dr. Nkrumah, then other members of the Prime Minister's party.

Vice President Nixon, who visited Ghana at the time of her independence celebration in March, 1957, was the first to greet Dr. Nkrumah. Ambassador Buchanan introduced Dr. Nkrumah to other members of the welcoming party, included General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff, United States Army; Baron Silvercruys, Ambassador of Belguim, acting dean of the diplomatic corps.

* * *

IN DR. NKRUMAH'S official party were Kojo Batsio, Minister of Trade and Industries, and Mrs. Botsio; Kofi Basko, Minister of Information and Broadcasting; A. L. Adu, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defense and External Affairs, and Enoch Okeh, Acting Secretary to the Cabinet.

With Vice President Nixon, Dr. Nkrumah, Gen. Taylor and Ambassador Buchanan on the reviewing platform, the commander of the honor guard brought his troops to "Present Arms!" The troops commander then brought the honor guard to "Present Arms" and he and his staff saluted.

The Army band played four ruffles and flourishes, then the national anthem of Ghana and the national anthem of the United States. While the anthems were being played, Dr. Nkrumah was given a 19 - gun salute.

* * *

"IT IS A very great honor for me to represent the President of the United States and the American people as we welcome you to Washington, D.C.," the Vice President told the Prime Minister.

Mr. Nixon recalled his visit to Ghana in 1958 on the occasion of Ghana's independence celebration. "It was indeed a great event, the birth of a nation in which you played an important and decisive part," Mr. Nixon said.

The Vice President noted that Ghana has entered into a period of self - government and independence and that the United States went through the same process many years ago.

"This has occurred in the heart of Africa and is an indication of a great trend that is developing in that part of the world,'' Mr. Nixon added."

Mr. Nixon added that Dr. Nkrumah will find "everywhere you go the warmest and most friendly welcome. You will find extended an affection for your people and best wishes for your country in the years ahead.''

* * *

IN REPLYING to Vice President Nixon, Dr. Nkrumah expressed the hope that an agreement will be reached on the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations.

AS SOON AS the speaking was over, the Vice President, Dr. Nkrumah. members of Dr. Nkrumah's party and the welcoming committee climbed into waiting automobiles and the motorcade, headed by Mr. Nixon and Dr. Nkrumah, proceeded from the airport over Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River, down Constitution Avenue to Seventh Street, north on Seventeenth Street to Pennsylvania Avenue and to Blair House.

During his stay in Washington from July 23 to Saturday morning, July 26, Dr. Nkrumah was the guest of President Eisenhower and resided at Blair House, the Presidential guest house.

At 1 p.m., the Prime Minister attended a luncheon given in his honor by President Eisenhower.

BACK AT Blair House, at 6:15 p.m., Dr. Nkrumah was presented a citation by the National Council of Negro Women.

Miss Dorothy Height, president of the Council, said the citation was made in recognition and appreciation of Dr. Nkrumah's encouragement of education and develolment of African women.

The citation, a beautifully engraved silver tray, was presented by a delegation of Council officers who live in Washington. Members of the delegation included Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, past national president; Mrs. Marion Jackson, treasurer; Dr. Lorraine Williams, historian; Mrs. Jennie Walburg, director, Region II; Mrs. Aliene Ewell, member, executive committee; Mrs. Marjorie Lawson, Miss Vinita Lewis and Mrs. Sadie Franklin, committee chairmen.

Also Mrs. Mary Lassiet, president of the Washington Metropolitan Council, and Miss H. Elsie Austin, executive director.

A delegation of officers of the George Washington Carver Memorial group called at Blair House at 6:15 p.m., and presented Dr. Nkrumah with a gavel.

A delegation of officers from the American Friends of Ghana also called on the Prime Minister.

Wednesday evening, the Prime Minister was honored by the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon at a black-tie dinner in the Carlton Room of the Sheraton - Carlton Hotel.

100,000 Harlemites welcome Nkrumah

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — More than 100,000 Harlemites shouted cheers as Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah threaded his way through New York's uptown streets Sunday.

The African minister arrived in New York late Saturday night and immediately set out on a four-day round of conferences, luncheons, banquets and top level meetings with city officials.

Sat 8-2-58

The 25 car Harlem motorcade for Nkrumah began at 110th Street and 7th Ave., and wound its way through the cheering throng to the Armory at 142nd St. and Fifth Ave.

P2

* * *

NKRUMAH rode in a special limosine furnished by the City of New Yoark and was flanked by Wiley Buchannan, chief of State Department protocol, Acting Mayor Abe Stark, and Manhattan Boro President Hulan Jack.

Members of Nkrumah's party followed in the next four cars, all of which were open-air vehicles thus allowing Harlemites to get a good view of the distinguished visitors.

Harlem dignitaries and members of the sponsoring committee of 100 were next in the motorcade.

Both Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and his political opponent City Councilman Earl Brown rode in open cars, but neigher was given a preferential place near Nkrumah.

* * *

THE ENTOURAGE arrived at the Armory where another 10,000 New Yorkers greeted Nkrumah at a mammoth reception.

Elmer A. Carter, charman of the Harlem Citizens committee which sponsored the event said:

"This was—and will be—the largest reception Nkrumah has received in the United States. I am glad to say that the entire community was united in welcoming our distinguished visitor."

Nkrumah told the reception guests that the colored people of the world must be unrelenting in their fight for first class citizenship.

He went on to congratulate the United States for racial progress that has been made and expressed the hope that on his next visit the last vestige of discrimination will have vanished from America.

* * *

ONLY TWO others speakers shared the program with Nkrumah. Mr. Carter made introductory remarks and Thomas V. Sinclair, president of the Harlem Lawyers Association, gave greetings.

The Armory reception for Nkrumah was tense with political undercurrents. Both Congressman Powell and aspirant Earl Brown has made attempts to have Nkrumah as their guests while in New York.

The United States State Department nixed both invitations and the Nkrumah visit to Harlem was allowed only after it was agreed that he would not be involved in local politics.

* * *

THE 50-year old African leader was scheduled to be received at an official New York reception on Monday and was the guest of Governor Averell Harriman at a special dinner on Monday night.

On Tuesday evening, Nkrumah will be feted at a dinner sponsored jointly by the NAACP, The National Urban League, and the American Committee on Africa at the Waldorf Astoria hotel.

Courier P.9 Sat, 8-2-58

Address—Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah addresses the National Press Club at a luncheon in his honor in Washington, D. C. He expressed hope that agreement would soon come within the United Nations in the Middle East crisis. At his left is John V. Horner, press club president, and Daniel Chapman, Ghana Ambassador to the United States. — Cabell Photo.

INSPIRED BY 13 COLONIES

Republic Of Guinea, Ghana Join In Africa Federation

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ACCRA, Ghana (AP)—The new Republic of Guinea has decided to join Ghana in a united republic, leaders of the two African nations announced Sunday.

Premiers Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sekou Toure of Guinea said in a joint statement:

"Inspired by the 13 American colonies, which on attainment of their independence constituted themselves into a confederacy which ultimately developed into the United States, we Premiers of Ghana and Guinea, on behalf of our respective governments, and subject to ratification by our respective national assemblies, have agreed to constitute our two states as the nucleus of a union of West African states."

Guinea, formerly a French colony, proclaimed itself a republic last Oct. 2 after its people had voted heavily against the new French constitution proposed by Premier De Gaulle.

Ghana offered material and technical aid to the new republic and pledged to sponsor its admission to the United Nations.

Ghana, which used to be the British colony of the Gold Coast attained independence in early 1957 and became a republic within the Commonwealth.

Ghana and Guinea are about 350 miles apart at their nearest point in West Africa. Between them lies the Ivory Coast, still part of the French empire.

8-2-58

Smiling Handshake—President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, two of the world's better-known heads of state, end their 45-minute White House conference with smiles and a handshake. The Prime Minister wore the traditional West African garb of kemte cloth. Both agreed on UN role in Mideast trouble. —Wide World Photo.

15A
Ghana

Courier P.9
Dst. 8-2-58

Address—Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah addresses the National Press Club at a luncheon in his honor in Washington, D. C. He expressed hope that agreement would soon come within the United Nations in the Middle East crisis. At his left is John V. Horner, press club president, and Daniel Chapman, Ghana Ambassador to the United States. — Cabell Photo.

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P.1

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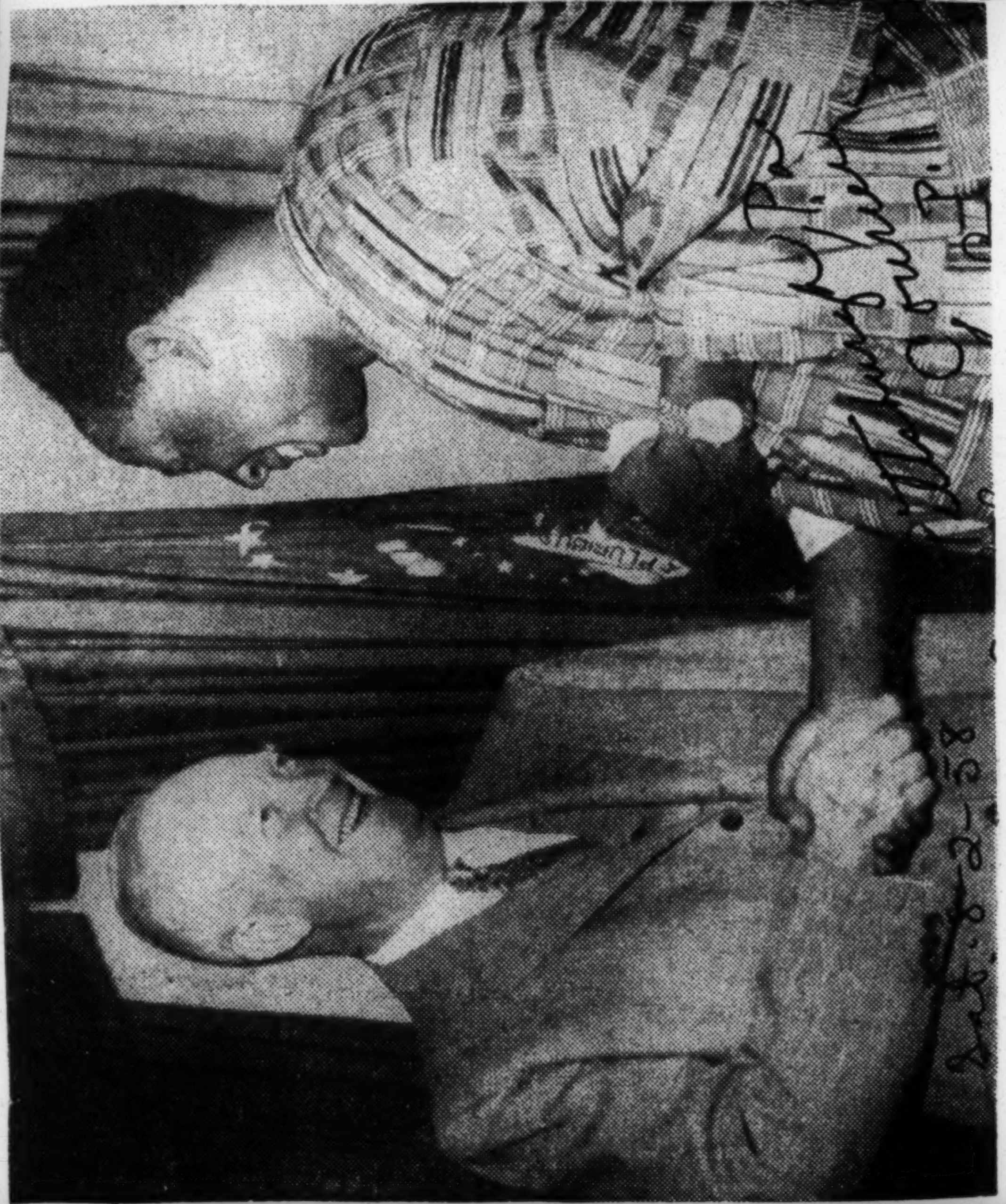
11-24-58



Washington Pa. Observer P.1
Dst. 8-2-58

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5,000 Cheer Nkrumah In Harlem Welcome

Birmingham World

Birmingham Ala.

By DR. SINCLAIR DRAKE

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A cheering crowd of some 5,000 persons, including prominent Negro leaders, greeted Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana at a civic reception in Harlem Sunday evening.

Sat 8-2-58

The reception, sponsored jointly by the Harlem Citizens' Committee of 100 and Harlem Lawyers' Association, was arranged as part of city-wide round of celebrations for the Prime Minister, who was visiting New York City as part of his goodwill visit to the United States. Nkrumah came here from Washington where he was royally received and was the personal guest of President Eisenhower.

WELCOME

At the two-hour reception, held at the Harlem Armory at 143rd Street, Nkrumah got a noisy welcome from the crowd. He arrived in a motorcade after appearing on the NBC television program "Meet the Press."

The armory was well filled long before Nkrumah made his appearance, as men, women and children pushed and shoved in order to get through the door and up close to the balcony. Some 500 persons were in the reception room alone, waiting to shake hands with the African leader, who came to Harlem to " . . Speak to his people."

CHEERED WILDLY

At first Nkruman was closeted in a news conference in an adjoining room as the crowd waiting impatiently in the main hall. Then the buzz of conversation gave way to wild cheering as the Prime Minister made his appearance surrounded by national guardsmen. During the demonstration, a woman broke through the guards rushed Dr. Nkrumah and hugged and kissed him

The program started with the playing of the Ghanian and American National Anthems. Elmer Carter, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, then introduced Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations undersecretary, who in turn introduced Dr. Nkrumah.

Dr. Bunche stressed the universality of Nkrumah's achievement. He told Dr. Nkrumah, however, "You represent spiritually and symbolically all of us whose skins are pigmented."

PM ASKS HELP

Dr. Nkrumah replied in kind that "the bond of blood and kinship between you and the African Continent is well known." He added that he was a son of Harlem, having learned his politics there, and promised the crowd not to rest until all Africa was free. He asked for teachers, doctors, dentists to come over (to Ghana) and give their brothers a hand. The crowd ate it up. The Prime Minister was in good form.

Following the speech, Dr. Nkrumah was presented with gifts. One of the most significant was a large sterling silver bowl presented by Hope R. Stevens, president, United Mutual Life Insurance Company, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee. Stevens said the bowl is symbolically intended "to hold the tears wept by African mothers for 300 years over their children town away and sold into slavery." Dr. Nkrumah expressed thanks on receiving the gifts.

ON WELCOMING COMMITTEE

Members of the group greeting the Prime Minister upon his arrival at the armory included Dr. Bunche, Acting Mayor Abe Stark, Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough President, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Councilman Earl Brown, and Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodgers star.

Aside from the Harlem reception, Sunday was a busy day for Dr. Nkrumah. Among other things, he attended a reunion meeting of some 100 alumni from Lincoln University, Pa., his alma mater, at the Waldorf-Astoria; attended a luncheon on Long Island given by the African-American Institute; participated in the television interview, and attended a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria given by the New York Cocoa Exchange, the National Confectioner's Association, the Cocoa Merchants Association of America, Inc., and the Association of Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of America.

IKE AND VISITORS — President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana scan the sky as they pose for photographers on the White House North Portico after lunch. At bottom, Boy Scout Robert J. New, 13, Arlington, Va., presents to the Chief Executive the first copy of "Handbook for Emergencies." Watching the Washington ceremony is Leo A. Hoegh, Director of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

NKRUMAH URGES RACIAL EQUALITY

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Ghana Leader Says Colored Peoples Demand End to Ideas of Superiority

Wed. 7-30-58

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, said last night the world must realize that African and Asian peoples no longer would put up with imperialism, colonialism or ideas of racial superiority.

P. 9

In a speech prepared for delivery here, he said there could be no real peace until relations with colored peoples were put on the basis of freedom, equality, mutual respect and dignity.

Dr. Nkrumah spoke at a dinner in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel given by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League and the American Committee on Africa.

The African leader is visiting the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower. He was educated in this country, but his present visit is his first since Ghana became an independent member of the British Commonwealth last year.

"There must be a firm and sincere determination to solve the problems posed by all kinds of imperialism and colonialism and all forms of racialism," Dr. Nkrumah said.

"No stable world order can be built on a foundation of political subjection, racial inequality economic exploitation and widespread misery.

"The independence of Ghana cannot be complete as long as large parts of Africa continues under colonial rule."

Dr. Nkrumah said progress in ending racial segregation in the United States should be "freely acknowledged."

He repeated previous appeals to the great powers to meet; relaxe world tensions; agree to abolish nuclear tests; reduce the burden of armaments, and banish poverty, disease and illiteracy from the world.

The African leader was welcomed at the dinner by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Wilkins said the successful struggle of the people of Ghana for their independence had been an inspiration to Americans.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, and George M. Houser, executive director of the American Committee on Africa, also welcomed Dr. Nkrumah at the dinner.

During the day Dr. Nkrumah visited the United Nations, where he called on Secretary general Dag Hammarskjold. Speaking to representatives of Afro-Asian nations there, he urged them to work for world peace and praised the U. N.

At a luncheon of the National Foreign Trade Council at the Waldorf-Astoria, Dr. Nkrumah said Ghana was willing to guarantee protection for American investors against loss from expropriation. He said Washington had been notified of this attitude.

Tax changes have been made to attract foreign investment, he went on, and it will be made easier for Americans to get accurate up-to-date information about investment opportunities in Ghana.

Dr. Nkrumah also attended receptions held in his honor by the Ghana Students Assocaition in Earle Hall, Columbia University, and by David Rockefeller and graduate students at International House, 500 Riverside Drive.

He will leave for Chicago today, return here Friday and fly to London Saturday.

Associated Press wirephoto

New York Tribune

New York N.Y.

Tribune 7-24-58

P.S.

GHANA'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower greeting Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana on the North Portico of the White House yesterday. Mr. Nkrumah was guest of honor at a White House luncheon.

Ghana Premier Flies to Washington, Honored by Eisenhower and Nixon

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

New York Tribune

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the youthful African state of Ghana, arrived by air today for a three-day visit as the guest of President Eisenhower.

New York N.Y.

He was greeted at the airport, where he arrived from a state visit to Ottawa as a guest of the Canadian government, by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, and other military and diplomatic personnel. Full military honors were rendered, including a nineteen-gun salute.

Tribune 7-24-58

Mr. Nixon, in his welcoming remarks, recalled that he had been in Ghana on March 6, 1957, for the ceremonies that marked the birth of Ghana as an independent member of the British Commonwealth. All Americans, Mr. Nixon said, are highly interested in the new country and its first Prime Minister. It was during that visit that Mr. Nixon extended the President's invitation to Dr. Nkrumah to visit the United States.

P.S.

In reply to Mr. Nixon, the Prime Minister remarked that he had arrived at a period of world tension over the Middle East. He said:

"I sincerely hope that you reach an agreement on a very early meeting of the heads of government best able to contribute to the solution of the Middle East problem, and thus contribute to world peace."

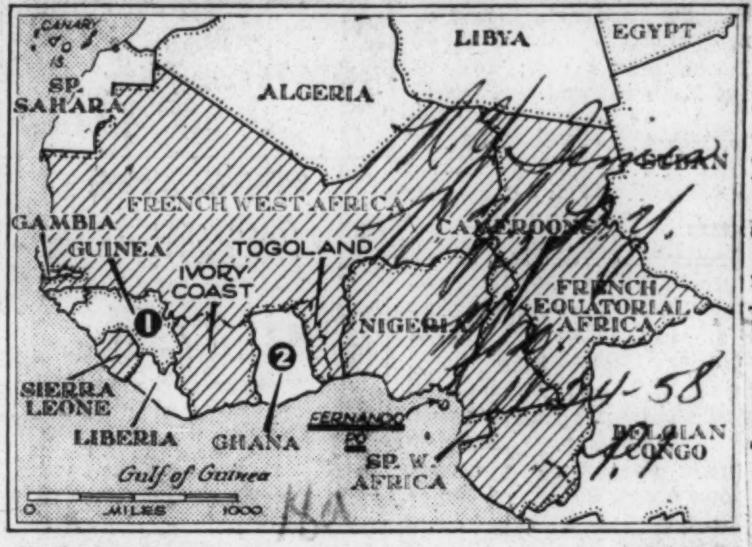
Dr. Nkrumah was than driven to Blair House, the government's official residence for visiting dignitaries. At 1 p. m., he was the guest of [illegible] a a stag luncheon giv[illegible] the President at the Wh[illegible]uses. Other guests included the Vice-President, Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks, Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex., and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Tonight the Prime Minister was the guest of Vice-President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon at dinner. Tomorrow, he will make a major address at the National Press Club here, and answer questions submitted by newspaper men.

On Saturday, he departs by air for Harrisburg, Pa., where he will be a guest of Gov. George M. Leader. He intends also to have luncheon with officials of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., where he received a bachelor of [illegible]s degree in 1939. Then will follow a visit to Philadelphia. He will fly to New York City Saturday night for a three-day visit, then visit Chicago, returning to New York Aug. 1, and departing for home from there by air on Aug. 2.

While in Washington, Dr. Nkrumah will confer with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other officials. But no details have been released on whether some official agreements will be forthcoming.

Ghana and Guinea Agree to Join As Nucleus of Africa Federation



N.Y. Times

N.Y. N.Y.

11-24-58

P.4

NA

The New York Times Nov. 24, 1958

Guinea (1) and Ghana (2) have decided to form a union. Other possible members are shown by diagonal shading.

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 23—Ghana and Guinea announced today a provisional agreement to link the two states in a "confederacy" that is intended to be the "nucleus of a union of West African states."

The leaders of the two states, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sekou Touré of Guinea, signed a joint statement agreeing to the confederacy at an eight-minute ceremony here.

The statement noted that the agreement reached by the two Governments was subject to ratification by the national assemblies of Ghana and Guinea.

It was also announced that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Ghana would give Guinea a £10,000,000 ($28,000,000) loan "to afford Guinea such technical and administrative aid as may be necessary to strengthen the new state."

As a first step in the confederacy, it was stated, the two governments have agreed to adopt a union flag.

The governments also have agreed to develop the closest contacts to harmonize the policies of the two states, especially in the fields of defense, foreign and economic affairs.

N.Y. Times

The statement said the two governments would work out a constitution for the establishment of the union. It stressed that the union was not in any way designed to prejudice the present or future relations between Ghana and the British Commonwealth, on the one hand, and the Republic of Guinea and the French community on the other.

N.Y. 11-24-58

Guinea became independent in October after she had voted to reject the new Frech constitution.

American Example Cited

ACCRA, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—In their joint statement on the federation, Dr. Nkrumah and M. Touré said:

"Inspired by the example of the thirteen American colonies, the tendencies of the countries of Europe, Asia and the Middle East to organize in a rational manner, and, the declaration of the Accra conference [of African states in April], we the Prime Ministers of Ghana and Guinea, on behalf of our respective governments and subject to the ratification of our respective national assemblies, have agreed to constitute our two states as the nucleas of a union of West African states."

They appealed to the governments of the independent states in Africa and the leaders of territories under foreign rule to "support us in our action," adding that "in the same spirit we would welcome adherence to this union of other West African states."

Since before Ghana achieved independence in early 1957, Dr. Nkrumah has envisaged and worked for a West African federation that would include Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

Others mentioned as possible member states are the Ivory Coast, Togoland, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Spanish West Africa and the Spanish-held island of Fernando Po, off the southwest coast of Nigeria.

18a 1958

18a

Defender

PRIME MINISTER of Ghana Kwame Nkrumah (right) accompanied in photo by Canadian Solicitor General Leon Balcer, arrives in Montreal from Lisbon to start a visit to Canada and the U.S. He arrives in Washington this week at the invitation of President Eisenhower and will be honored July 29, at a dinner in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria. Chester and Philadelphia, Pa., and Chicago are among other cities he'll visit. (UPI Telephoto)

GHANA

Ethiopia, Ghana Urge U.N. Police for Mideast

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By the Associated Press

The loud Communist chorus demanding that the United States and Britain quit the Middle East picked up echoes and counter-proposals Monday.

From Ethiopia and Ghana came proposals apparently supporting the U.S. call for a U.N. police force. Tues. 7-22-58

About 1,000 Indonesians denounced the United States and Britain in a Jakarta rally that was supposed to celebrate the end of Dutch colonial rule 11 years ago. P. 2

But somehow the rally was devoted mostly to the Midle East and speakers praised the Indonesian government for recognizing the new Iraqi government.

In Cairo, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Conference cabled to President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, demanding Middle East evacuation.

British and American forces in the Middle East also were denounced by Polish Deputy Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia asked for immediate replacement of all foreign troops in the Middle East with United Nations troops.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the relatively new nation of Ghana, also offered a Middle East plan.

He said in a speech before a joint session of the Canadian Parliament, he offered three principles to relieve the tensions:

1. Substitution of U.N. troops for those of the United States in Lebanon; 2. holding free elections under U.N. supervision; 3. subsequent internationally guaranteed neutrality for Lebanon on the Austrian model.

NKRUMAH SUGGESTS PLAN FOR LEBANON

New York Times

New York 7-22

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 21 — Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, offered what he called a "workable solution" for the Mideast crisis here today. Tues. 7-22-58

Dr. Nkrumah, here on a goodwill visit, addressed the Canadian Parliament in joint session. P. 2 M

He urged that a United Nations force replace United States troops in Lebanon; that free elections be held under United Nations supervision, and that a "free and independent" Lebanon have a neutral status under international guarantees.

The leader of the African Commonwealth nation was introduced by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

Dr. Nkrumah, who will visit the United States later this week, said the recession had had a adverse effect upon his nation's plans for the establishment of an aluminum industry on the Volta River.

The Aluminum Company of Canada has withdrawn from the project.

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, July 21 — Acting Prime Minister K. A. Gbedemah is due in New York Wednesday at Dr. Nkrumah's request to join in financial talks with President Eisenhower and State Department officials.

It is believed that the talks may deal with American aid for Ghana's Volta River project.

Mr. Gbedemah is Ghana's Finance Minister.

Ghana establishes its own airline

Afro American

P. 3

Baltimore Md.

ACCRA, Ghana — Ghana launched its own airline on July 4 with a capital of $1,120,000. The new domestic and international airline will be known as Ghana Airways Ltd. Inc.

The formation of the company is the culmination of several months of negotiations between the Government of Ghana and British Overseas Airways Corp. Associated Companies Ltd. Sixty per cent of the capital was subscribed by the former and 40 per cent by the latter. Sat. 7-12-58

An agreement is also to be signed shortly between Ghana Airways and BOAC covering the operation of international air services with equipment on charter from BOAC.

The new airline plans to begin international flights on July 16 with a once-weekly Stratocruiser service to London. It will take over all of the existing domestic, and some of the regional, services from West African Airways Corp. on or about Oct. 1.

City Prepares For Visit By Dr. Nkrumah

Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 7-26-58

In connection with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's visit to Chicago the House of Knowledge at 3806 Michigan ave., will feature a special display of treasures from Ghana, and brochures from the area showing the opportunities offered in the newly-independent nation. P. 1

Dr. Nkrumah, dynamic leader of Ghana, is scheduled to arrive in Chicago at Midway Airport Wednesday, July 30 and ride in a motorcade across 55th st. to South Parkway and then on to the city hall.

Vehicles in the motorcade will fly Ghana's colors of red, yellow and green with a black star in the center.

A series of dinners and other engagements have been arranged for the African official who will visit other areas in the United States, Canada and Britain before returning to Ghana.

F" stops in the United States will include Philadelphia, New Yo and Washington.

National Press Club Hears Ghana Leader

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 7-26-58

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)— Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, Thursday called for the substitution of a United Nations force for the American troops in Lebanon. P. 1

Addressing a National Press Club luncheon, Dr. Nkrumah also proposed three other steps to bring peace to the Middle East. Two of [illegible] deal with Lebanon. They are:

1. The holding of free elections in that country under UN supervision. (The Lebanese Presidential election, due to have been held Thursday, has been postponed to July 31.)

2. The subsequent establishment of Lebanon as a free and independent state with a status of guaranteed international neutrality.

Dr. Nkrumah said he would like to go further and "see the whole Middle East quarantined, and the sovereignty of each and every one of the states in that area guaranteed by the Great Powers."

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

As a corollary of this proposal, he said "the oil resources of the areas should be brought under international control, and used for the benefit of the local people."

Since Ghana achieved its independence in March, 1957, Dr. Nkrumah said, his country has had four main objectives:

1. To consolidate and strengthen her independence.
2. To insure the continued economic and social progress of her people.
3. To promote the interests and advancement of all African peoples in their pursuit of freedom and social progress.
4. To further the aims and objectives of the UN.

Ghana is doing all she can from her own resources to solve the basic problem of banishing poverty, illiteracy and disease, the Prime Minister said.

In the past eight years, he added, his government has spent about $300 million on general economic development.

World

Although Ghana is the world's largest producer of cocoa. Nkrumah said, production has been stimulated in new areas and the epidemic diseases that threatened the industry brought under control.

P. 4

Other achievements he listed were improvement of the communication system, the beginning of a framework for industry, and special attention to education and other social services.

Sat. 7-26-58

TO DIVERSIFY ECONOMY

Dr. Nkrumah said he hopes to diversitfy the economy of Ghana as quickly as possible and to utilize the potential for cheap power from the Volta River in the development of great deposits of bauxite and other minerals.

The present recession, he explained, has made aluminum companies reluctant to increase capacity.

The chances of [illegible]

reasonable economic progress to the people of his country, Dr. Nkrumah said, is related directly to "the sustained and steady expansion of the world economy."

The international political effects of the present recession, he declared, have not yet been fully appreciated.

"For every reason, in your interests and in our interests," he added, "I pray that this recession soon ends."

Dr. Nkrumah revealed that Ghana has accepted the offer of President Eisenhower that the American government examine possible ways in which the Voltar River project might be started.

It is believed that he discussed this project with Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles at a meeting at the White House Thursday morning before he made the National Press Club speech.

Dr. Nkrumah said he did not come to the United States asking for direct financial aid. "What we want is for you to cooperate in the economic and profitable development of our resources."

Wilberforce To Honor Nkrumah

Birmingham World

Birmingham Ala

18a

Ghana

Sat. 8-2-58

P. 4

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—The Wilberforce University trustee board in session at the Dayton, Ohio, Miami Hotel voted to award an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, who is a current visitor in the United States.

Sharing honors with the Ghana executive is Kebbo Abbede, First Secretary Counsel of Ethiopia, who will receive a Doctor of Letters degree.

The trustee board also announced the promotion of Secretary-Business Manager, George H. Valentine, to the position of Vice-president. Valentine has served in the former position for more than twenty-five years.

Succeeding Valentine, is James Simmons of Detroit, Michigan. Simmons, who has held position with with the General Tire Company and the Internal Revenue Department, holds an M. B. A. degree from the University of Michigan. He has had extensive business experience.

City Gives Luncheon to Ghana Head

18a

Harriman Also Joins in Tribute

Herald Tribune

p. 18

New York

N.Y.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, of Ghana, said yesterday that he is here in quest of investment capital for a $300,000,000 development program in his country.

"We are not asking direct grants," Dr. Nkrumah told an audience of 500 at an official city luncheon in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria. "We are seeking investments in projects—and they will be repaid." He indicated that power projects are the principal ones in the program.

Gov. Harriman took the occasion of the luncheon to urge President Eisenhower to make a "bold proposal" by inviting the Soviet Union to join Western countries in a "great, neutral co-operative program" of capital improvements for the Middle East.

Speaking of his new nation Dr. Nkrumah said:

"Ghana is now a completely free, sovereign, and independent state, dedicated, together with other countries, to the pursuit of human freedom and world peace.

"In this enterprise we have not forgotten our brothers in other African territories who are still denied the right to govern themselves," he said adding;

"We the eight independent states of Africa — Liberia, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, Ethiopia and Ghana look forward to the day when we will be joined by many other new nations from other parts of our vast continent, each of them secure in its freedom and right to self-determination and self government."

Gov. Harriman, in his talk said there is a "well-known need for capital improvement" in the Middle East. Urging an invitation to Russia to participate in a "mutual" program, he said, "let's get on with this work . . . there are things that can be done rapidly . . . water power, sanitation, health-improvemente."

The governor said that such a program could produce a "climate for peace between Israel and the Arabs . . . a climate for political settlements."

Other luncheon speakers were Acting Mayor Abe Stark, Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, and City Councilman Earl Brown.

Prime Minister Nkrumah received a city scroll from Mr. Stark, citing his "distinguished and exceptional service" as "an outstanding leader who has done much to help his ancient people found one o fthe world's newest . . . nations. . . ."

After the luncheon, Dr. Nkrumah attended a reception in his honor at the town house of Gov. Harriman. Some seventy-five government, political and civic leaders attended. After the reception, the Prime Minister and Gov. Harriman went to a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations, at 58 E. 68th St.

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

18a

GHANA'S PRIME MINISTER VISITS NEW YORK—Kwame Nkrumah (right), Prime Minister of Ghana, at Gov. Harriman's home at 16 E. 81st St. yesterday with the Governor and Marian Anderson, an American delegate to United Nations.

West Africa States Would Form Colonial Federation

18a

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

11-30-58

P. 1

LONDON — NNPA)—The agreement of Ghana and Guinea to constitute the "nucleus of a Union of West Africa States," is regarded as the ambitious dream of Dr. Kwame Nkrumc' Prime Minister of Ghana.

In London the declaration was regarded as one of intent as it was stated that a constitution has yet to be formed.

Dr. Nkrumah forsees the day when he can combine Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierre Leone and Gambia into a federation and ultimately enlarge it with other French and Spanish possessions.

The Republic of Guinea came into existence when it was the only French territory to vote for independence in the referendum in September.

The joint declaration, announced Nov. 23, was the direct result of talks in Accra, the capital of Ghana, between M. Sekou Toure, Prime Minister of Guinea, and Dr. Nkrumah.

EXAMPLE OF COLONIES

The merger, if that is the intention, was "inspired by the example of the 13 American colonies," the declaration said.

London regards it as raising a series of constitutional questions within the framework of the British Commonwealth.

Dr. Nkrumah made no effort to consult the Commonwealth countries. He merely called in the various High Commissioners in Accra three hours before the declaration was signed.

As a first step, the declaration said, the two countries had agreed to adopt a union flag, develop the closest contacts and harmonize defense, foreign and economic policies. The next step would be the drafting of a constitution.

$28 MILLION LOAN

Subject to the Ghana Parliament's approval, Ghana agreed to a loan of $28,000,000 to Guinea.

The moves were not designed in any way "to prejudice the present and future relations of Ghana and the Commonwealth or Guinea and the French Community."

The situation created is without precedent, the British say. It raises fundamental problems which can be answered only by the Commonwealth countries as a whole, they maintain.

One question is whether Gh

wishes to remain in the Commonwealth, or whether Dr. Nkrumah wants to bring Guinea into the Commonwealth by the back door.

18a 1958

GHANA

GHANA PREMIER CHEERED AS HE ARRIVES IN CITY

BY PERCY WOOD

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, 49 year old first premier of Ghana, a new African state, was welcomed to Chicago Wednesday.

Tribune

18a

p 13

part 2

The American-educated prime minister, a slender, erect man of commanding demeanor, landed from an air force plane at Midway airport at noon and was driven to City hall in a cavalcade which was widely cheered as it passed ~~thru the Negro section of the~~ south side. Many of the greeters carried Ghana flags, which have three horizontal stripes of red, gold, and green with a black star in the center.

Chicago

7-31-58

The reception committee at the airport was headed by Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, and included Mayor Daley, high ranking officers of the armed services and the acting consul general of Great Britain, W. C. Hacon. Ghana was given its freedom by Britain last year, but remains in the British commonwealth.

Thurs

7-31-58

National Anthem Played

At City hall, Premier Nkrumah and the mayor stood at attention before an honor guard of sailors, soldiers, marines, and airmen while ~~the 5th army band first~~ played the Ghana national anthem then "The Star Spangled Banner."

Thurs. 7-31-58

The premier was in western dress but carried an odd leather cane which members of his party explained had been given him by youths of his native village as a symbol of leadership. Several of his countrymen met him dressed in the toga-like cloak which is the costume of Ghana.

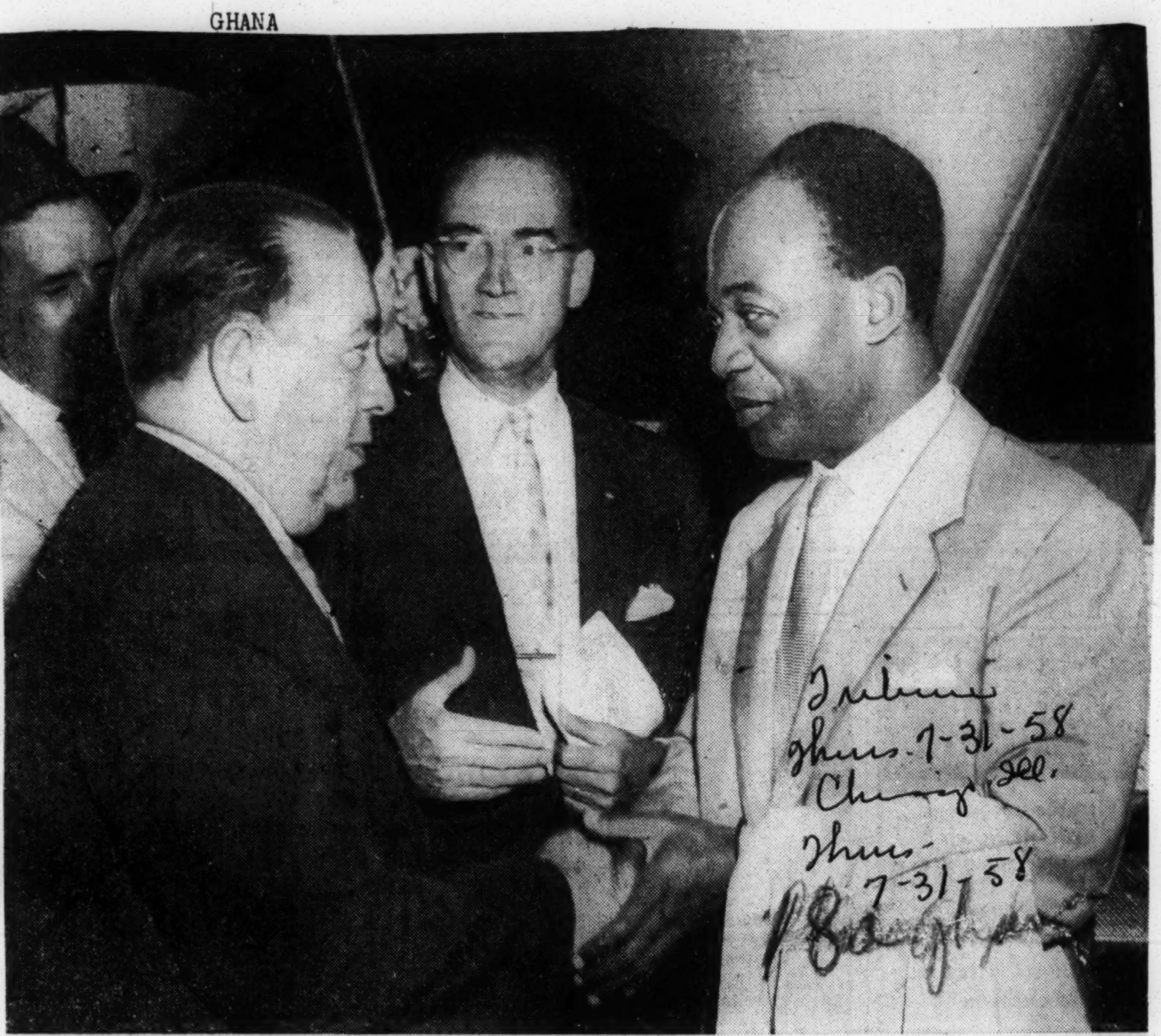
Two Aids Wih Him

After a press interview in offices of the Council on Foreign Relations and a reception in the Palmer House given by the council, the mayor planned to confer honorary citizenship upon the prime minister at a civic dinner in the Shearton-Blackstone hotel.

The Nkrumah party, including two of his cabinet ministers and Clement E. Conger, deputy chief of protocol of the state department, is quartered in the Drake hotel.

Thursday the premier will visit the Johnson publications at 1820 S. Michigan av. and several industrial plants. He will lunch with the National Confectioner's association — Ghana's principal export is cocoa—in the Sherman hotel and will dine with C. B. Randall in Winnetka. Randall, retired board chairman of the Inland Steel company, has traveled widely in Africa.

The prime minister will go to New York, from which he flew to Chicago, Friday morning preparatory to starting back to his country during the week-end.



Tribune

Thurs. 7-31-58

Chicago Ill.

Thurs-

7-31-58

18a

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Mayor Daley greeting Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, first prime minister of Ghana, at Midway airport Wednesday. In center is Clement Conger, deputy chief of protocol for state department.

Say Ghana—U. S. Talks Affect Mid-East Policy

By WILLIAM THEIS

Defender P 1 Chicago Sat 8-2-58

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Congressional foreign policy leaders last ~~week~~ viewed the joint U. S.-Ghana declaration on mideast policy as a diplomatic stroke likely to have a pro-west impact on other Asia-African neutral nations.

They regarded it as a sign that President Eisenhower was striving to "take the initiative" in negotiations with Russia at the forthcoming United Nations Summit conference.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.), assistant Democratic leader and a U. N. delegate-designate, told United Press International that Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's endorsement of the U.S. position should "serve as a guide" to all nations, including Russia.

HAIL AGREEMENT

Key GOP members of the Senate foreign relations committee also hailed the development as one with a probable "wholesome" effect.

Nkrumah, winding up a state visit as the first head of the world's newest republic, joined with President Eisenhower in a statement which:

—Asserted the United States wants to withdraw its Marines from Lebanon as soon as the U.N. can act to "assure the independence and territorial integrity of that state."

—Agreed that the solution of the middle east crisis would be "found within the framework of the United Nations in a manner which will preserve the independence and territorial integrity of all member nations, whether large or small."

This was an endorsement of the U. S. stand on how the forthcoming mideast summit talks in New York should be conducted.

PEOPLE WHO THINK

Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.) senior Republican on the foreign relations committee, said "the effect of the Eisenhower-Nkrumah statement on people who think should be very wholesome."

Wiley said some small nations have been "propagandized into believing we have been in the same business as the Kremlin, but there is no evidence of that character." He added:

"This declaration should antidote any thought that we are engaged in the imperialistic designs of the Kremlin."

Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) another foreign relations member said Nkrumah's agreement on the U.S. position was "very encouraging."

"I think this joint statement will have an excellent and telling effect on other neutral countries," he said. If one of the smallest and newest of these independent nations goes along with us, that should certainly have an effect on the others."

18a

Defender Sat 8-2

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana pose for photographers on White House North Portico after lunch.

Ghana Backs UN, Nkrumah Tells Senate

Defender 18 P 1 Chicago Sat 8-2-58

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Ghana Prime Minister Nkrumah said his country will always be "aligned with the forces fighting for freedom and peace" and will give its full support to the United Nations.

Nkrumah told the Senate last week not to misinterpret Ghana's position of "non-alignment" in foreign policy matters.

"Like you," he said, "we believe profoundly in the right of all peoples to determine their own destinies . . . (and) . . . are therefore opposed to all forms of colonialism — old or new . . ."

Earlier, the Prime Minister, who is here on a three day state visit, met with President Eisenhower at the White House.

Visitor From Ghana

New York Times New York N.Y. Sun 7-27-58 P. 8E

New York City is currently playing host to Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, and he is a most welcome guest. We are glad to have him back with us because he is the sort of man he is, because he represents the kind of country he does and because he is an outstanding spokesman for the Africa of peoples newly independent or on the road to independence.

Dr. Nkrumah is no stranger to the United States. This is his third visit. He holds degrees—earned, not honorary—from two American universities. He spent ten years here, from 1935 to 1945, working and pursuing his education when Ghana was still the British colony we used to call the Gold Coast.

Last year Dr. Nkrumah led his nation of five million people to independence without bloodshed, and today he is the apostle of a pan-African liberation by the same peaceful means. In world affairs he espouses what he terms "positive neutralism" and through it he hopes to put the force and conscience of Africa on the side of peace.

Obviously, Dr. Nkrumah has much he can tell us. Equally obviously, he is going to be listened to with great interest, both here in the city and elsewhere in the nation.

LEADER OF GHANA TO BE HERE 3 DAYS

Times

Nkrumah's Crowded Tour to Begin Sunday—TV Show, Harlem Motorcade Set

P. 13C New York N.Y. Wed 7-23-58

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, who arrives in the United States today, will spend three days in New York. He will fly from Washington to New York Saturday night.

One of the highlights of his first full day—Sunday—in New York will be a motorcade through Harlem and reception at a Harlem armory with 10,000 guests.

This will be the third trip to the United States for the 48-year-old Prime Minister of Ghana, a country that until sixteen months ago was a British Gold Coast colony in West Africa. Dr. Nkrumah studied at Lincoln University in Chester County, Pa., and the University of Pennsylvania.

While at Lincoln in the late Nineteen Thirties he doubled as a dining car waiter on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Dr. Nkrumah will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Sunday he will have a brief reunion with Lincoln University alumni and attend a luncheon given by the African-American Institute in Syosset, L. I.

After an appearance on the National Broadcasting Company's television interview show "Meet the Press," Dr. Nkrumah will leave for Harlem, at about 6:40 P. M.

A motorcade will take him north on Seventh Avenue from 110th Street to 142d Street, then east to the 369th AAA Group Armory at Fifth Avenue and 143d Street for the reception.

Later in the week he will visit the Cocoa Exchange—Ghana is an important cocoa producer; meet Mayor Wagner, Governor Harriman and Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations and attend two other receptions and a dinner.

He will leave for Chicago Wednesday.

NKRUMAH THANKS HARLEM FOR FETE

Times

Ghana Prime Minister Is Guest of City and Cocoa Exchange in Busy Day

P 10C New York N.Y. Tues 7-29-58

The Prime Minister of Ghana cited two major links yesterday between this city and his West African republic. They are the cocoa trade and the feeling of kinship for New Yorkers of African descent.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the city in his honor, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah thanked "the people of Harlem for the spontaneous and spectacular reception they gave me last night."

"Back at home," he said, "we think of them still as our brothers, and we can assure them of a warm welcome whenever they choose to visit the land of their forefathers."

Dr. Nkrumah's official day began with a visit to the New York Cocoa Exchange. It ended with a dinner given in his honor by the exchange at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He also visited the Stock Exchange, J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Council on Foreign Relations where he spoke off the record.

Cocoa Priority Stressed

In his address prepared for the dinner, the Prime Minister said Ghana would "continue to give absolute priority to our cocoa industry" as the key to prosperity and economic and social progress. He promised that the Government would do all in its power to produce "more cocoa and better cocoa," confident of being able to sell at reasonable prices "all we produce, in a growing American and world market."

At the luncheon also held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Dr. Nkrumah said Ghana was asking investments, not grants, in its economic development program. He emphasized the importance of electric power to the country's future.

182

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. 2 Sat. 1-4-58

Flowers for Mrs. Nkrumah—Mrs. Kwame Nkrumah, wife of Ghana's Prime Minister, receives a bouquet of flowers from four-year-old Chobiey Arkee as she arrives to open an exhibition in Accra staged by the Federation of Ghana Women and the Department of Social Welfare.

Ghana, Israel get together in $21 million trade pact

Afro American P. 3
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-6-58

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.— (ANP)—Under the terms of a $21 million trade agreement, Ghana will buy from Israel machinery and equipment for development projects, building materials, vehicles, chemicals, and light industrial projects.

The agreement is for four years and will be automatically renewed unless Ghana or Israel wishes to end the pact.

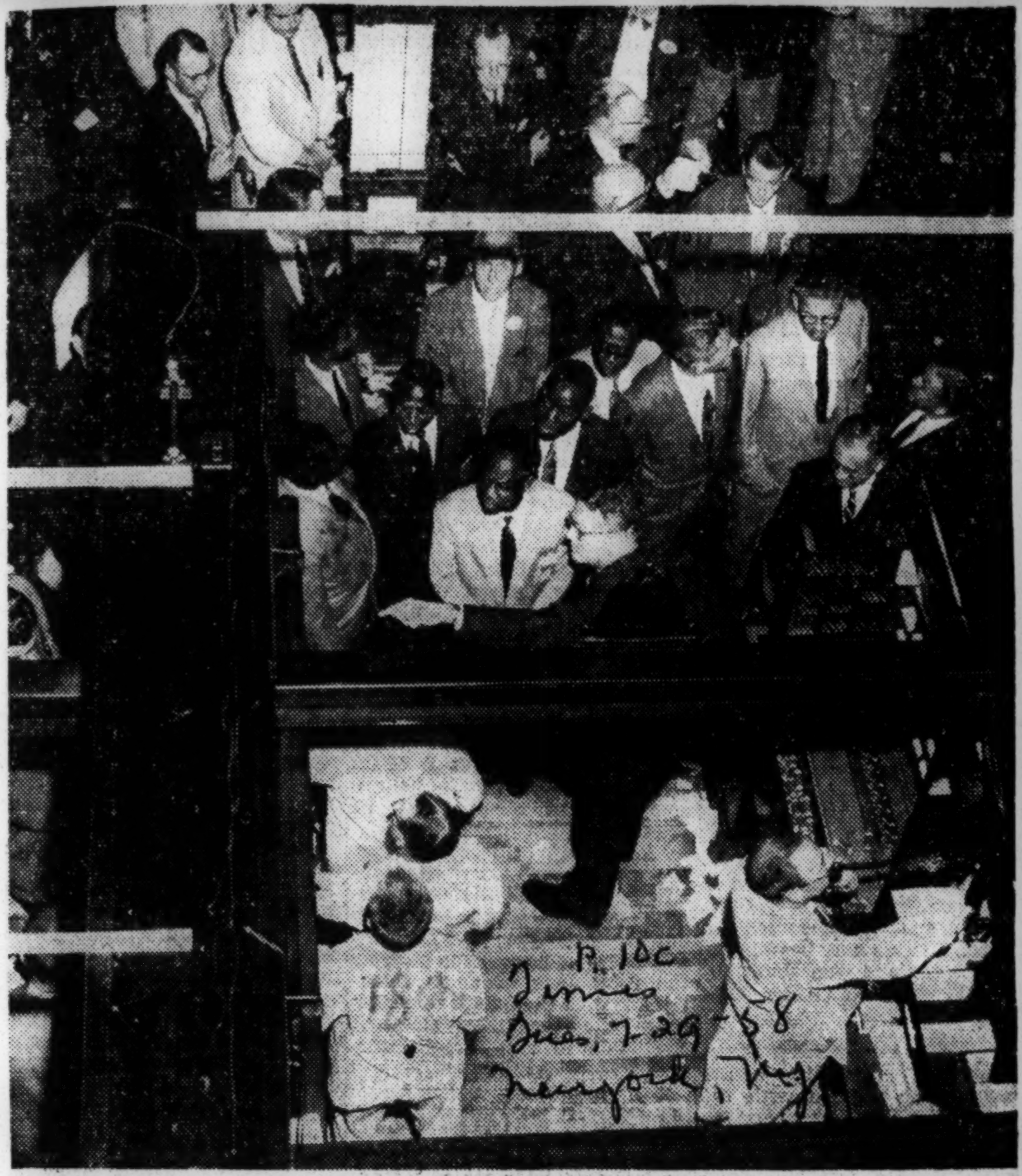
Israeli diplomatic sources also report satisfactory progress in a number of joint Israel-Ghana projects, including the joint-owned Black Star Shipping Line and a construction company.

Recently, Mrs. Golda Moir, Israeli Foreign Minister, paid a visit to West African countries. Liberia and Ghana.

P. 2
Post Herald
Wed. 7-30-58

USING THEIR HEADS—Holding their heads high despite the loads they are carrying, women traders come to the market in Keta, Ghana. Market day in sparsely settled Ghana is a big occasion. It gives the women a chance to visit as well as conduct their business.

P. 2
Post Herald
Wed. 7-30-58
Birmingham
Ala.



P. 10C
Times
Tues. 7-29-58
Newyork, N.Y.

INSIDE STORY: President Keith Funston indicates the operations inside a trading post on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, in light suit. Prime Minister is spending three days in New York during U. S. tour.

18a 1958

Ghana Premier Nkrumah Opposes All Colonialism

18a

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Addressing the Senate of the United States Thursday, Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana emphasized six points.

Ghana believes profoundly in the right of all peoples to determine their own destinies, the African statesman told the Senate.

"We are therefore opposed to all forms of colonialism—old or new—and we want to see all nations and their peoples genuinely independent, and seeking a higher standard of life," he said, adding:

World

"In this respect we have a special concern for those of our fellow Africans whose countries are not yet independent."

p.1

His other points were:

1. Ghana seeks "a world of peace where men and women may bring up their children in tranquility and security."

Atlanta Ga.

FORCES FOR FREEDOM

While her foreign policy is one of neutrality, Ghana will always be aligned with the forces fighting for freedom and peace.

2. Ghana gives her "full support" to the United Nations and its Charter.

3. "We pray that your deliberations may succeed in achieving some relaxation in world tension and thus ease the vast burden of expenditure on armaments which weighs so heavily on this country and others.

Jour, 7-27-58

"If that can be achieved, we hope that part of the resources thus saved could be used to banish poverty, disease and illiteracy from the less fortunate parts of the world for all time."

4. He is not asking the United States for direct financial aid. Ghana needs American investment, both governmental and private—but only for projects which can stand on their own feet, and ultimately repay the original capital with reasonable interest."

WANTS STRENGTHENED TIES

Dr. Nkrumah told the Senate that he trusts that his visit, at the invitation of President Eisenhower will strengthen the ties of friendship which exists between Ghana and the United States.

In introducing Dr. Nkrumah, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who visited Ghana at the time of her independence celebration in March, 1957, as the representative of President Eisenhower, told the Senate that it was his "rgeat" honor to present to the Senate a dynamic leader of a new nation, and a friend of the United States."

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, obtained unanimous consent for the Senate to recess and for the Vice President to appoint a committee to escort Dr. Nkrumah to the Senate chamber.

World

ESCORTING COMMITTEE

The committee consisted of Senator Johnson, Senator William F. Knowland, of California, the Republican Senate leader; Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Jour 8-2-58

After Dr. Nkrumah had finished his address, Vice President Nixon introduced the other members of the Prime Minister's party — Kojo Botsio, Minister of Trade and Industries; Kofi Baako, Minister of Information and Broadcasting; Kimla A. Gbedemah, Minister of Fiance; A. L. Adu, permanent secretary, Ministry of Defense and External Affairs; Enoch Okoh, acting secretary to the Cabinet, and Daniel A. Chapman, the Ghanaian Ambassador to the United States.

18a

Following the introductions the Prime Minister was escorted to a position on the Senate floor in front of the Vice President's desk and was greeted by Senators, who were introduced to him by Senators Johnson and Knowland.

GHANA

Prime Minister cited by National Council

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana during his recent Washington visit was presented a citation by the National Council of Negro Women.

Miss Dorothy I. Height, president of the Council, stated that the citation was made in recognition and appreciation of the Prime Minister's encouragement of education and development of African women. "It is an assurance", said Miss Height, "of our deep interest and concern in the opportunities being given our sisters in Ghana".

Sat. 8-2-58

THE CITATION, a beautifully engraved silver tray, was presented to the Prime Minister at the President's Guest House by a delegation of National Council officers resident in Washington.

P.11

The National Council of Negro Women, representing 22 national organizations and 98 local metropolitan councils was the only national women's organization granted an audience with the Prime Minister during his Washington visit.

* * *

MEMBERS of the Council delegation included Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, Past National President representing President Dorothy Height who was unable to be present, Mrs. Marion Jackson, national treasurer; Dr. Lorraine Williams, historian; Mrs. Jennie Walburg, director, Region II; Mrs. Aliene Ewell, member at large of executive committee;

Mrs. Marjorie Lawson, Miss Vinita Lewis and Mrs. Sadie Franklin, chairmen of standing committees and departments; Mrs. Mary Lassiter, president of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Council; and Miss H. Elsie Austin, executive director of the national office.

Ghana Willing to Put Troops in Mideast Under U. N., if Asked, Nkrumah Says

New York Times

New York, N.Y.

The sixteen-month-old African republic of Ghana is willing to provide troops for a United Nations police force in Lebanon if the United Nation Security Council or General Assembly so recommend.

Mon 7-28-58

Ghana's Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, offered this pledge here last night. On a "Meet the Press" telecast over the National Broadcasting Company network, Dr. Nkrumah said Ghana had only three battalions — 1,500 men — in her armed forces. But "I think we can put one battalion aside for the United Nations" for a general police force, which he also favored, he added.

P.2

Later, Dr. Nkrumah told reporters that if nobody else sponsored such a proposal for the Lebanese situation, he would have Ghana's represenattive in the General Assembly introduce it. He added: "If some other small nation gets into trouble like that, what are you going to do?"

On the telecast, the Prime Minister remarked the United States could withdraw its troops from Lebanon "when you have a United Nations force to replace them." Although he reiterated his policy of "nonalignment and positive neutralism." he also said that "the United States and other nations fighting for freedom are the bulwark of that freedom."

Dr. Nkrumah also favored some form of international control over Middle East oil resources. He said "oil is the trouble-maker," and "the best thing is to quarantine oil in the Middle East on the basis of neutrality."

As to his own country, a British colony before March, 1957, Dr. Nkrumah said, "democracy in Ghana is perfectly safe." He conceded that he had sponsored a Preventive Detention Law allowing imprisonment up to five years without judicial process for actions threatening national security, but he said this was a "temporary measure."

In Washington Saturday, at the end of the Ghanaian leader's three-day visit there, President Eisenhower and Dr. Nkrumah jointly reported that the United States had agreed to "expand its technical cooperation" with Ghana to diversify and strengthen her economy. The United States agreed to explore with private American interests a possible aluminum factory for the Volta River power project, and "how it might assist with loans if the required private financing were assured."

Premier Nkrumah's Itinerary

Afro-American

P.2

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-26-58

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23—

9:30 A.M. EDT — The Honorable Dr Kwame Nkrumah, M.P., Prime Minister of Ghana, will leave from Uplands Airport, Ottawa, Canada aboard a United States Air Force plane.

11:30 A.M. EDT—Arrival at the Military Air Transport Service Terminal, Washington National Airport, where Prime Minister Nkrumah will be greeted by the Vice President of the United States, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Representatives of the Nations of the British Commonwealth, and other officials. Full military honors will be rendered.

11:55 A.M.—Departure from the Airport.

12:15 P.M.—Prime Minister Nkrumah, accompanied by Vice President Nixon, will arrive at the President's Guest House.

12:50 P.M.—Departure from the President's Guest House.

1:00 P.M. — The President of the United States will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at the White House.

2:45 P.M.—Departure from the White House.

3:00 P.M.—The party will arrive at Arlington National Cemetery where Prime Minister Nkrumah will place a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

3:30 P.M.—Departure from Arlington National Cemetery.

4:00 P.M.—The party will arrive at Mount Vernon where the Prime Minister will place a wreath at the Tomb of Washington.

5:00 P.M.—Departure from Mt. Vernon.

5:35 P.M.—Arrival at the President's Guest House.

6:00 P.M.—A delegation of officers of the National Council of Negro Women will call on the Prime Minister at the President's Guest House to present him with a citation.

6:15 P.M.—A delegation of officers of the George Washington Carver Memorial group will call on the Prime Minister at the President's Guest House to present him with a gavel.

6:30 P.M.—A delegation of officers from the American Friends of Ghana will call on the Prime Minister at the President's Guest House.

8:00 P.M.—The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon will give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Nkrumah in the Carlton Room of the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel.
Dress: Black tie.

THURSDAY, JULY 24—

A.M.—The Prime Minister will have private appointments.

11:00 A.M.—The party will arrive at the Lincoln Memorial where the Prime Minister will place a wreath.

11:30 A.M.—Prime Minister Nkrumah will call upon President Eisenhower at the White House.

12:15 P.M.—The National Press Club will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister in the National Press Building.

3:20 P.M.—Arrival at the formal office of the Vice President at the Capitol.

3:30 P.M.—The Prime Minister will be introduced to the Senators on the floor of the United States Senate.

5:30 P.M.—Prime Minister Nkrumah will receive the Chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions at Washington and their wives in the Continental Room of the Sheraton-Park Hotel

6:00 P.M.—The Ambassador of Ghana and Mrs. Chapman will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister in the Sheraton Ballroom at of the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

8:15 P.M.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Dulles will give a dinner in honor of the Prime Minister at the Pan American Union. Dress: Black tie.

FRIDAY, JULY 25—

A.M.—The Prime Minister will have private appointments.

10:00 A.M.—The Prime Minister will meet with the Secretary of State and other officials at the Department of State.

12:05 P.M.—Arrival at the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the Capitol.

12:15 P.M.—The Prime Minister will be introduced to the Reoresentatives on the floor of the House of Representatives.

1:00 P.M.—The Ambassador of New Zealand will give a luncheon at which the Ambassadors of the Commonwealth Nations will meet the Prime Minister at the Embassy of New Zealand, 27 Observatory Circle.

3:30 P.M.—The Prime Minister and party will visit Howard University.
4:45 P.M.—Departure from Howard University.
5:30 P.M.—The Chiefs of Mission of Liberia, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, the United Arab Republic, and Ethiopia will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister in the Terrace Banquet Room of the Shoreham Hotel.
8:00 P.M.—Prime Minister Nkrumah will give a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Nixon in the Chinese Room and Main Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel.
Dress: Black tie.

SATURDAY, JULY 26—
9:15 A.M.—Departure from the President's Guest House.
9:30 A.M.—Arrival at the Military Air Transport Service Terminal, Washington National Airport.
9:45 P.M. EDT—The Prime Minister and party will depart on board a United States Air Force plane. Military honors will be rendered. (1 hour elapsed flying time).
10:45 A.M. EDT—Arrival at the New Cumberland Airport, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where the Prime Minister will be greeted by the Honorable George S. Leader, Governor of Pennsylvania, and other officials.
10:55 A.M.—Departure from the Airport
11:15 A.M.—The party will arrive at the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, Hershey, Pennsylvania to visit the plant facilities.
12:30 P.M.—Departure from Hershey.
12:45 P.M.—Lincoln University will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at the Penn-Harris Hotel at Harrisburg.
2:30 P.M.—Departure for the New Cumberland Airport.
3:00 P.M.—Departure for Philadelphia. (40 minutes elapsed flying time.)
3:45 P.M.—Arrival at Philadelphia International Airport where the Prime Minister will be greeted by the Honorable Richardson Dilworth, Mayor of Philadelphia, and other officials.
4:00 P.M.—Departure from the Airport.
4:25 P.M.—The Prime Minister and party will visit Independence Hall.
4:40 P.M.—Departure from Independence Hall.
5:00 P.M.—Prime Minister Nkrumah will open an exhibition of Ghana postage stamps at the National Philatelic Museum, 2043 North Broad Street
5:20 P.M.—Departure from the National Philatelic Museum.
5:45 P.M.—The Prime Minister will visit the University of Pennsylvania for a brief ceremony at which he will receive a citation.
6:00 P.M.—Departure from the University of Pennsylvania.
6:00 P.M.—The City of Philadelphia will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at the Center for International Visitors.
7:30 P.M.—Departure from the Center for International Visitors.
7:50 P.M.—Arrival at Philadelphia International Airport.
8:00 P.M.—Departure for New York City. (35 minutes elapsed flying time.)
8:35 P.M.—Arrival at the Marine Air Terminal, LaGuardia Airport, New York.
9:00 P.M.—Arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria.

SUNDAY, JULY 27—
A.M.—The Prime Minister will have private appointments.
10:30 A.M.—A group of friends and alumni of Lincoln University will meet with the Prime Minister in the Jansen Salon, Waldorf-Astoria.
11:45 A.M.—The Prime Minister and party will leave the Waldorf-Astoria for Long Island.
1:00 P.M.—The African-American Institute will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at Syosset, Long Island. (Residence of Mr. Lansdell Christie of the Liberia Mining Company.)
3:45 P.M.—Departure from Syosset, Long Island.
5:30 P.M.—Arrival at the National Broadcasting Studios, Rockefeller Center.
6:00 P.M.—The Prime Minister will appear on the television program "Meet the Press."
6:40 P.M.—Departure from the Rockefeller Center for Harlem. The motorcade will proceed along Fifth Avenue through Harlem.
7:00 P.M.—The Harlem Lawyers' Association will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at the Harlem Armory, Fifth Avenue and 143rd Street.
9:00 P.M.—The Prime Minister will have a private dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

MONDAY, JULY 28—
9:30 A.M.—The Prime Minister will visit the Cocoa Exchange, 82-93 Beaver Street.
10:20 A.M.—The Prime Minister will visit the New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street.
11:25 A.M.—Departure from the New York Stock Exchange.
11:30 A.M.-12:00 Noon — The Prime Minister will have private appointments.
12:20 P.M.—Arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria.
12:30 P.M.—The Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York, will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister in the Empire Room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The preceding reception will be held in the Sert Room.
4:00 P.M.—The Prime Minister will meet the Honorable Averell Harriman at the Governor's home, Sixteen East 81st Street, after which the Governor will escort the Prime Minister to the Council on Foreign Relations.
5:00 P.M.—Arrival at the Council on Foreign Relations at the Harold Pratt House, 58 East 68th Street.
5:15 P.M.—The Prime Minister will address the Council on Foreign Relations.
6:30-6:45 P.M.—Departure from the Council on Foreign Relations.
7:45 P.M.—The New York Cocoa Exchange, the National Confectioner's Association, the Cocoa Merchants Association of America Incorporated, and the Association of Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of the United States will give a reception and dinner in honor of the Prime Minister in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.
Dress: Black tie.

TUESDAY, JULY 29—
A.M.—The Prime Minister will have private appointments.
12:00 Noon—The National Foreign Trade Council will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at the Waldorf-Astoria, Louis XVI Suite.
3:00 P.M.—The Prime Minister will visit the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations, 800 Second Avenue.
3:30 P.M.—The Prime Minister will visit the United Nations Headquarters Building and will meet with His Excellency Dag Hjalmar Agne Karl Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations.
5:00 P.M.—The Ghana Student Association will give a reception in honor of Prime Minister at Earl Hall on the Columbia University Campus.
6:00 P.M.—Mr. David Rockefeller will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister in the Auditorium of the International House, 500 Riverside Drive.
8:00 P.M. — The National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Committee on Africa will give a dinner in honor of the Prime Minister in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.
Dress: Black tie.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30—
8:15 A.M.—Departure from the Waldorf-Astoria.
9:00 A.M. EDT—Departure from the Marine Air Terminal, LaGuardia Airport, New York.
(3 hours and 45 minutes elapsed flying time.)
11:45 A.M. CDT—Arrival at Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois, where the Prime Minister will be met by the Honorable Richard Daley, Mayor of Chicago, and other officials.
12:00 Noon—Departure from the airport. The motorcade will proceed to City Hall via Garfield Boulevard and South Parkway.
1:15 P.M.—Arrival at City Hall for the official greeting. Full military honors will be rendered.
1:40 P.M.—Departure from City Hall.
1:50 P.M.—Arrival at the Drake Hotel
2:00 P.M.—The Prime Minister will have a private luncheon at the Drake Hotel.
5:00 P.M.—The Council on Foreign Relations will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at 116 South Michigan Avenue, Woodrow Wilson Room.
7:00 P.M.—The Mayor of Chicago will give a dinner in honor of the Prime Minister at the Blackstone Hotel.
Dress: Black tie.

THURSDAY, JULY 31—
9:30 A.M.—The Prime Minister will visit the facilities of Johnson Publications, Inc.
10:30 A.M.—The Prime Minister will visit the B. F. Goodrich tire-recapping plant.
12:30 A.M.—The National Confectioner's Association and the Chicago Baker's Association will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at the Skyline Terrace, Sherman Hotel.
2:30 P.M.—The Prime Minister will visit a building materials plant.
4:30 P.M.—Roosevelt University, the University of Chicago and Northwestern University will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at Roosevelt University, 430 South Michigan Avenue.
P.M.—The Prime Minister will have a private dinner.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1—
10:00 A.M. CDT—Departure from Midway Airport for New York City. (3 hours and 30 minutes elapsed flying time).
2:30 P.M. EDT—Arrival at the Marine Air Terminal, LaGuardia Airport, New York.
P.M.—The Prime Minister will have private appointments.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2—
4:00 P.M. EDT — The Prime Minister and party will depart from New York for London via Pan American Flight No. 100.

HARLEM ACCLAIMS LEADER OF GHANA

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Penniless Scholar of 1943 Returns as a Hero

Mon. 7-28-58.

By PETER KIHSS

Kwame Nkrumah, who fifteen summers ago vainly tried to peddle fish on a Harlem street corner returned a hero yesterday. P.1

First, the 48-year-old Prime Minister of Ghana, the sixteen-month-old West African republic, was hailed by 10,000 Harlemites lining Seventh Avenue. This occurred during a parade of twenty-five cars up from Central Park.

Then the orange-robed African leader was the guest of honor at a celebration in which a forty-five-piece band blared and 1,500 persons applauded in the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group Armory at 143d Street and Fifth Avenue.

Schooled in U. S.

In his autobiography, "Ghana," Dr. Nkrumah has described some of his Harlem experiences during his schooling in the United States from 1935 to 1945.

The fish peddling was a partnership during a vacation in 1943 from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. It turned outright that the Gold Coast man had some sort of allergy toward fish. He gave up the venture, after developing a rash—and losing what money he had.

One penniless night he took the recourse of many a poor New Yorker and slept on a subway. He joined Father Divine's religious movement—to get chicken meals for 50 cents. For entertainment, he listened to soap-box orators.

This time Dr. Nkrumah came from an official visit with President Eisenhower. He had arrived Saturday night for a visit here packed with events until he leaves Wednesday for Chicago.

Yesterday morning 100 fellow alumni of Lincoln University met him at his Waldorf-Astoria Hotel quarters. He told them that Ghana had achieved political independence but must now strive for economic independence.

Attends L. I. Luncheon

P.4C

Mon. 7-28-58

Next he traveled to Muttontown, L. I., for a luncheon sponsored by the African-American Institute, formed to promote better relations between the United States and African countries. Sixty persons attended the event at the estate of Lansdell K. Christie, president of the Liberia Mining Corporation and a trustee of the institute.

Later he went to the National Broadcasting Company studios in Rockefeller Center for a "Meet the Press" telecast in which he expressed a willingness to provide a Ghananian contingent for a United Nations police force in Lebanon.

From there he went to Harlem. He rode in an open car bearing his country's black-starred flag with its green, yellow and red stripes. Dr. Nkrumah sat on the right; in the center was Abe Stark, President of the City Council, and on the other side was Hulan E. Jack, Borough President of Manhattan.

The Harlem ceremonies were sponsored by a Harlem Citizens Committee of 100, headed by Elmer A. Carter and Hope R. Stevens, and the Harlem Lawyers Association.

One opportunist had constructed a platform on Seventh Avenue near 125th Street, with a picture of Dr. Nkrumah hanging from the side, and a sign "Buy Black." His oratory explained that Harlemites should buy from Negroes.

Today Dr. Nkrumah is to visit the Stock Exchange, attend a luncheon given by the city in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, meet Governor Harriman, tal koff the record to the Council on Foreign Relations and dine with representatives of the cocoa industry. Tomorrow he will visit the United Nations, among other engagements.

18a

The New York Times

New York Times

ALUMNI REUNION: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, second from right, Prime Minister of Ghana, presents the children of Dr. and Mrs. Warren Smith of Philadelphia, left, to Kodjo Botsio, right, Ghana's Minister of Commerce and Industry, at the Waldorf Towers. Dr. Nkrumah, in New York during his U. S. tour, was visited by fellow alumni of Lincoln University.

Mon. 7-28-58 New York, N.Y.

NEW AFRICA

Dignity, Respect Found In Ghana

18a

ACCRA, GHANA — As a boy on S. State St., in Chicago, I heard loud mouthed refugees from the cotton fields of Mississippi and Alabama amuse themselves by attempting to ridicule the great Marcus Garvey.

They declared they had lost nothing in Africa and besides, they laughed stupidly, "Africa ain't got no side walks and no Grand Boulevard."

Defender P. 11

Well even today, sidewalks are not plentiful and neither are Grand Boulevards here in Ghana, though there are a few.

But when our forefathers, most of them, I mean, were uprooted from these shores, we lost so much and on such a vast scale that it is taking us centuries of striving, of endless searching to recoup.

Sat 4-19-58

And even as we achieve the citizenship equality and integration we have sought for generations, our bitterness, our doubts, and our anger mount with each so-called victory.

EMPTINESS

Chicago Ill.

There is a vast emptiness in our lives which some Africans are beginning to understand, and which become painfully evident to Negroes who try to get close to their African brothers and sisters.

That emptiness is due to a lack of a sense of fundamental dignity and genuine self-respect These qualities have little to do with education and so-called intelligence.

Strangely, the man who shows these qualities of dignity and self-respect in fine proportion is not often the local "Been To" whose inner self has been corroded by uncritical and submissive study in alien lands or under alien influences.

Often the unlettered man in the bush exhibits these two things admirably for his is a satisfactory relationship with man and nature as ordered on his behalf by religion, the Gods, and tradition.

It is we American Negroes, who are the naked people. What do we truly believe and hold sacred as a way of life?

NEW ADVENTURE

Most of the Negroes trickling into Ghana these days are finding not only an inner self, which has long been buried under mountains of anti-Negro propaganda expressed and implied, but new wealth and adventure besides.

A few weeks ago as a guest of the first secretary of the American Embassy at a party in honor of a State Department official in Washington, I was introduced to a man who was described as a typical example of American free enterprise.

He was a rather charming Negro from New York, who, with two fellow Americans of African descent, had come out here and founded the fast growing Ghana Insurance Co.

Later, I made a little investigation, found the three Americans to be quite popular and quite proper, a very important point in this status conscious country.

The insurance company was using African district managers and was expanding in such key urban areas as Kumasi, Tamale, Cape Coast, and Takoradi.

The company offices on imposing Nsawan Road are on the fifth floor of a modern, airy office building.

HAUL MEAT

A couple of other venturesome American Negroes, with at least a little money, are using a couple of refrigerated box-car like trucks to haul meat to the meat hungry cities of Ghana.

African buyers for the outfit venture far North into the French Sudan to buy cattle and to have them driven to slaughtering areas in the Northern Territories. It is as rugged as the old West.

Some Negro out here has the concession for Pepsi Cola, but Coco Cola as usual is striving to refresh the Africans at every turn.

There are over a half dozen Negroes here in the US foreign service holding high positions with good pay. From what I can see there is no longing to go "home."

There is a newly-arrived Negro doctor extracting teeth up on High St., and some teachers and experts in this that or the other thing are constantly moving thru the lobby of the Ambassador Hotel.

NKRUMAH WARNS AFRICAN 'RULERS'

Times P. 2-C

New York

Ghana Chief Sets Liberation of Colonial Lands as Aim of 8-Nation Parley

Wed 4-16-58

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 15—Liberation of colonial Africa was the keynote of the first conference of independent African states, which opened here today.

P. 4-C

18a

Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who organized the conference, set the tone of the meeting. After asserting that a major purpose of the conference was "to find workable arrangements for helping our brothers still languishing under colonial rule," he closed the speech by saying:

"Today we are one. If in the past the Sahara divided us, now it unites us. And an injury to one is an injury to all of us. From this conference must go out a new message: 'Hands off Africa!' Africa must be free."

Five Arab and three Negro nations are officially represented at the conference. The United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria, the Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco are the Arab states represented. Ghana, Liberia and Ethiopia are the Negro nations in attendance.

In addition, three representatives of the Algerian rebels, headed by Mohammed Yazid, New York representative of the National Liberation Front, are here as advisers to the Tunisian and Egyptian delegations. Among unofficial observers are an exiled nationalist leader from the French Cameroons and a Somali from the Italian-administered trust territory.

The liberation theme heads a seven-point agenda prepared during the last two months by meetings at the ambassadorial level in London and Cairo. The first item reads:

"Exchange of views on foreign policy, especially in relations to the African continent, the future of the dependent territories of Africa, the Algerian problem, the racial problem and the steps to be taken to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the independent African states."

The second item concerns economic cooperation, with special regard to industrial and agricultural development and exchange of technical, scientific and educational information. Item three deals with cultural exchanges.

Item four concerns the problem of international peace, to be considered on the basis of the United Nations Charter and the Bandung conference of Asians and Africans.

The fifth item is heade "foreign subversive activities in Africa." The sixth deals with African maritime nations. The seventh provides for setting up permanent machinery to continue the work of the conference.

Throughout his thirty-minute speech Dr. Nkrumah warned aagin and again against the dangers of colonialism and imperialism.

"Colonialism is not dead," he said. "It is alive today as ever before with new forms and methods."

The Premier of this one-year-old British Commonwealth nation urged a policy of "positive nonalignment." He said:

"It is only by avoiding entanglement in the quarrels of the great powers that we shall be able to assert our African personality on the side of peace."

Support for the Algerian rebels was voiced by all other delegates except President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia. Dr. Sadok Mokkadem, Tunisian Foreign Minister, said:

"Despite the stubbornness of the French Government, despite border violations and extensions of the conflict, my Government will not give way to any pressure or any threat and it will continue to make every effort for the restoration of peace in Africa and realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Algerian people."

Dr. Mokkadem said the conference would have occasion to formulate effective methods of speeding an Algerian solution in a way desired by all the conference members.

The Israeli Ambassador and counselor were among diplomatic visitors who heard Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic, link the Algerian and Palestine problems as "such murderous and thoroughly unprincipled ventures as those of the French in Algeria and of the team of colonialism and world political Zionism in Palestine."

Ghana Seeking Technical Assistance From America

World & [illegible] Ala. P. 4

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—(ANP)— Reliable sources have revealed that Ghana plans to seek technical assistance from the United States for an extensive development project which includes agricultural, livestock and rural water plans. Included also are agricultural and veterinary education, and geological training.

Sat 4-19-58

The program is to extend over a period of five years.

The Nkrumah Government indicated publicly that the request resulted from discussions with an International Cooperation Administration survey team which first arrived in Ghana in January of this year. Reportedly the ICA has already agreed in principle to the project.

The project will entail the services of some 29 American experts and technicians and will affect all parts of the West African country.

AGRICULTURAL PRIORITY

According to one source, priority has been given to the development of agricultural extension work in all parts of the country.

It was also revealed that during the next dry season a $1,260,000 project is to be started in the southern Savannah of Trans-Volta Togoland and in the Acora plains to provide water storage dams and reservoirs. Water stored in the dams and reservoirs will be used to aid in the increasing of cattle and agricultural productivity.

Among the other items in the project submitted by Ghana to the ICA are the establishment of a Northern Ghana veterinary training school, the provision of experts in the fields of livestock development and agricultural education, help in training students from Ghana now in America universities in the field of geology, and the training of a Ghanaian geologist by the U. S. Geological Survey in geophysical techniques.

Accra Scene of Historic Session

'Free Africa' Cry Raised at Confab Of Independents

18

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to The Courier)

ACCRA, Ghana—Representatives of eight independent African nations in session here have been wrestling with a seven-point agenda which has "Africa must be free" as its theme.

• The gathering of leaders from the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria, the Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia, and Liberia marks the first conference of independent African states.

Courier

Ghana's Premier, Kwame Nkrumah, highlighted the sessions with his keynote address in which he warned, "Colonialism is not dead. It is alive today as ever before with new forms and methods."

P.2

Sat. 4-26-58

HE ASSERTED that the conference's major purpose was "to find workable arrangements for helping our brothers still languishing under colonial rule. Today we are one. If in the past the Sahara divided us, now it unites us, and, an injury to all of us. From this conference must go out a new message: '"Hands off Africa! Africa must be free."

Pittsburgh Pa.

• Delegates in attendance at the session included, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi of the UAR, Prince Sahle Selassie of Ethiopia, Sayed Mohamed Mahgoub of the Sudan, Sadek Mokkadem of Tunisia, Ahmed Balafrej, Wahbi Elbury of Libya, and, Dr. Nkrumah.

Specifically, the agenda calls for talks on foreign policy; the future of so-called "dependent" territories in Africa; the Algerian problem; the racial problems, and, the safeguarding of independence and sovereignity of independent African states. Also under discussion are economic cooperation and the exchange of scientific, technical and educational and educational information, along with cultural exchange.

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8 AFRICAN LANDS BACK ALGERIANS

Times P.1

Independent Bloc at Accra to Recognize Insurgents —Counsels Peace

New York N.Y.

By KENNETT LOVE
Special to The New York Times

ACCRA, Ghana, April 20—Africa's eight independent nations recognized the Algerian rebel National Liberation Front today as the sole legitimate authority in Algeria and called on France to negotiate an end of her "military occupation."

18

An appeal was made "to the friends and allies of France to refrain from helping France, whether directly or indirectly, in her military operations in Algeria." The appeal was directed chiefly to the United States.

Mon. 4-21-58

The eight African states meeting here in the first international conference of their own also resolved "to make every possible effort" to help the Algerians achieve independence. France regards Algeria as part of what is called metropolitan France.

Material Aid to Come Up

These decisions of the conference were made public tonight as an extract of a draft resolution on the Algerian problem, which has been given top priority on the agenda. An additional clause, believed to deal with material help to be given to the Algerian rebels, is scheduled to be completed tomorrow.

Although it has not been formally approved, the extract of the draft resolution prepared by the conference's Political Committee was published on the authority of the plenary session. It was explained that the extract was not susceptible to disagreement among the member nations.

A three-man delegation of the National Liberation Front attended the conference in a non-voting capacity to present the Algerian case and advise the member delegations on the types of political and material aid needed by the Algerian rebels.

The reslution stated the conference's concern at France's denial of Algeria's right to independence despite United Nations resolutions urging a peaceful settlement, particularly last year's General Assembly resolution noting the offer of good offices by Tunisia and Morocco. It said the conference considered that the Algerian war constituted "a threat to international peace and the security of Africa in particular."

P.5

Demands Upon France

It deplored "the appalling scale of hostilities" and urged their immediate cessation while calling upon France to:

"¶A. Recognize the right of the peopleAlgeria to independence and self-determination.

¶"B. Enter into immediate peaceful negotiation with the Algerian National Liberation Front with a view to reaching a final and just settlement and

¶"C. Put an end to her present military occupation of Algeria."

The conference also urged "all peace-loving nations to exercise moral pressure on France" to adopt policies conforming with the United Nations Charter.

The permanent machinery to be established to continue the work of the conference will consist of the United Nations representatives of the member nations. The official spokesman said the conference had agreed to convene at least every two years and that it had accepted an Ethiopian invitation to hold the next meeting in Addis Ababa.

Times

Main Issue Unsettled

With the publication of the Algerian resolution the main issue still to be settled here is whether all eight nations will support a common foreign policy of nonalignment. The eight nations are Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Morocco, the Sudan, Libya, Ethiopia, Siberia and Ghana.

The Tunisian delegation in keeping with the pro-Western policy of President Habib Bourguiba, is holding out against a forceful declaration of nonalignment or neutralism. Nigeria and Ethiopia are backing the Tunisian position. Virtually every member of the Tunisian delegation is personally in favor of nonalignment, although they are maintaining an official pro-Western attitude.

Mon. 4-21-58

Egypt is the strongest supporter of neutralism and the speech Wednesday by Premier Kwane Nkrumah indicates that Ghana agrees with Egypt. Several countries have adopted their own phrases. Egypt's is "positive neutralism," Ghana's is "positive nonalignment" and Morocco's is "nondependence."

The tough but moderate Sudanese delegation is manifesting an independent position between that of Egypt and Tunisia.

Africa must be free—Nkrumah

Afro-American p.21

Baltimore Md

ACCRA, Ghana — "From this conference must go out a new message: 'Hands off Africa!' Africa must be free."

18

So declared Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Tuesday, in striking the keynote of the first conference of independent African states.

Sat. 4-26-58

Mr. Nkrumah pointed out that the major purpose of the conference is "to find workable arrangements for helping our brothers still languishing under colonial rule."

* * *

FIVE ARAB and three African nations are officially represented at the conference which opened on Tuesday.

These are: the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria; the Sudan, Lybia, Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia and Liberia.

Items on the agenda of the conference include:

1. "Exchange of views on foreign policy, especially in relation to the African continent, the future of the dependent territories of Africa, the Algerian problem, the racial problem and steps to be taken to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the independent African states.
2. Economic cooperation
3. Cultural exchanges
4. International peace (with special attention to the United Nations charter and the Bandung Conference of Asians and Africans.)
5. Foreign subversive activities in Africa.
6. African maritime nations
7. Establishment of permanent machinery to continue the work of the conference.

Regarding the struggle between the East and West, Nkrumah advocated a policy of "positive non-alignment."

He declared: "It is only by avoiding entanglement in the quarrels of the great powers that we shall be able to assert our African personality on the side of peace."

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-18-58
P. 3

Met First Time on Their Wedding Day

INSIDE STORY: How Nkrumah Wed Unknown Egyptian Girl!

By OLGA COLORVICH
(Special to The Courier)

CAIRO, Egypt—Now the story can be told that the sudden and surprising wedding of Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, to an obscure but attractive Egyptian girl, was made to order.

Several months ago, Nkrumah is reputed to have discussed marriage with a close personal friend in Accra named Hadj Salek. Salek is an Egyptian. His first name indicates that he has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

According to insiders, Nkrumah and Salek discussed in detail just the kind of girl the Premier would like to marry. As a close friend of Nkrumah, Salek undertook the task of finding the right girl.

■

IN PURSUIT of his mission, Salek went to Cairo. Nkrumah is said to have indicated his preference for an Egyptian girl.

Once in Cairo, Salek discussed his mission with a close friend. This friend advised that they carry their search for the right girl to Dr. Ahmed Bakhum. It was known that Dr. Bakhum had a 25-year-old fatherless niece. The mother had four other children to support.

This niece, Fathiya Helen Rizk, reputed to be a Coptic Christian, lived in a suburb of Paris.

After the possibility of Fathiya's marriage to the Ghanaian had been discussed with Uncle Bakhum, Nkruham's friends approached another uncle, Adley Sadak. Mr. Sadak was all for the marriage. The mother's consent was obtained.

However, to "export" the maiden out of the country for this marriage, the consent of President Nasser also had to be obtained. This was given.

■

WHEN ALL ARRANGEMENTS had been completed, Uncle Sadak boarded an airplane with Fathiya and flew with her to Accra.

They arrived in the morning and that afternoon Nkrumah and Fathiya were married.

Although they had not seen each other before her arrival at Accra, they had exchanged pictures.

One of Nkrumah's specifications for a wife was that she must be "petite." Fathiya is petite.

Mrs. Nkrumah speaks only French and Arabic. Nkruham speaks only English and his native tongue. But love overcomes such barriers.

Defender P.1.
Sat 1-4-58
Chicago Ill.

IN NEW AFRICA

Ghana's Capital City A Mixture Of Old, New

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

ACCRA, GHANA — What does this city the capital of Ghana look like? It is beyond doubt a mixture of the way people have lived since the Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century. The unbelievably backward thrives along with the unbelievably modern. One can see African deftly operating the most modern and the most powerful steamshovels to excavate road beds and hill sides. A few feet away a half naked worker might be cutting the grass with a cutlas made out of an old barrel hoop.

Africans say Nkrumah introduced the steam shovels. One can see magnificent, though expensive, air conditioned department stores on the order of Carsons and Sears along the main thoroughfares of Accra. But at the door, one has to often fight his way through crowds of barefoot women and children aggressively peddling from trays on their heads every thing from boots and shoes to vegetables, meats, canned goods, textiles, confections, and juju charms to ward off evil spirits.

Once I made a list of the various items I had seen men and women carry on their heads in fairly quantities. I forgot the razor blades, the mattresses, and the live chickens. Everybody in Accra seems to be trying to sell some thing to somebody else.

Besides magnificent fireproof homes with well landscaped grounds, one can find the old African compound, unchanged except the walls of the hut-like structures are made of dried land-crate blocks and the roofs are of corrugated tin instead of thatch. And these compounds it seem are always filled with women and children.

There are modern roadways for automobiles, even one-way streets, but there are no side walks for pedestrians. The streets are not now lighted, and the police are never armed with anything but a night stick, but crime, except for occasional burglaries, is rare indeed. Fact is, the African, even in cities and towns is particularly non-violent and law-abiding.

Streets follow no definite pattern and as they twist and turn about the town, their names change suddenly. And nobody seems to use house numbers and if you want to make certain your friends will find you, it is advisable to show them first where you live.

Defender P.2
Sat 1-4-58
Chicago Ill.

Flowers, flowering bushes and trees, palms, paw paw and banana trees give a delightfully tropical appearance to the city. But the days are hot and the nights cool from an ocean breeze. Women who have paid for an expensive hair straightening treatment and a facial, can be seen carrying their babies tied around their backs with large beautiful pieces of cotton print.

This town has what is simply an exasperating habit. Everything closes down at noon. The Europeans drive home to lunch and the Africans journey home to take "chop." Both take naps to "restore" their energy. The African street traders, particularly the petty mammy traders, just sit down in the nearest shade and sleep until two o'clock when every thing re-opens and remains open for two or three hours. Somehow I always manage to call somebody or go to a store between 12 and 2 p.m. Then I sit down and wait or perhaps fall asleep.

Daily Activity Sheet Wed. 4-23-58 Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MR. ALEXANDER E. BANNERMAN — A VISITOR AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Mr. Alexander E. Bannerman, Supervisor of Schools, Koforidua, Ghana, will spend a few days on our campus.

As a Supervisor of Schools, Mr. Bannerman is responsible for over four hundred schools and about two thousand teachers. He is in the states to study teaching methods, curricula, administration, architecture, and the ways in which the school refers to the community at large.

His Christmas Message Appeals to Eas West

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Nkrumah Weds Egyptian Lass!

Sat 1-11-58

P.3

ACCRA, Ghana (ANP) — Wedding bells rang for Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, 48-year-old Prime Minister of Ghana, when, in a private ceremony, he was married last week to Fathia Helen Ritzk of Cairo, Egypt.

The bride, said to be in her mid-twenties, and an Arabic student at Cairo University, flew in from Cairo to her wedding. She was accompanied by her uncle, Adley Sadek.

Present at the ceremony were Dr. Nkrumah's mother, Elizabeth Kweku; Acting Chief Justice W. B. Van Lare, and cabinet ministers.

J. D. Gesouza, deputy registrar of marriages, performed the ceremony.

The Nkrumahs will not take a honeymoon trip because the Prime Minister is too busy, according to Kofi Baako, information minister.

KWAME NKRUMAH

holiday wedding

ACCRA, Ghana — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah issued a plea for leaders of both the East and West to resolve their differences in his Christmas message delivered here.

• **Dr. Nkrumah declared: "We pray that you will meet in the coming year and make a supreme effort to resolve at least sufficient of your differences to let you start disarming and thus free the peoples of Africa from some of the fear which you have thrust into our lives."**

Calling attention to what he called the "vast resources now wasted" in the production of nuclear weapons, he called for the removal of "poverty and suffering" from the lives of the hundreds of millions of peoples in Africa and Asia.

"Then, and only then," the Prime Minister asserted, "will fear be banished from our continent and true respect and lasting friendship be the basis of our dealings with each other."

Garvey's Bl Star Line Becomes Reality

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

ACCRA, Ghana — The "Volta River," flag ship of the Black Star Line created by the newly born African Negro nation of Ghana, was given a tumultuous welcome when the 8,500 ton merchant vessel arrived at Takoradi, her home port on Dec. 17.

The ship arrived on schedule carrying a full cargo of cement, automobiles, and general merchandise.

Defender P.3

Thus some 35 years after Marcus Garvey made the first effort in the United States, a ship flying the flag of the Black Star Line arrived in an African port.

Sat 1-4-58

Though Garvey was not there in person to hail the achievement, one of his greatest and most fruitful disciples who had provided the leadership for the creation of the shipping line, was there to lead the cheering.

Chicago Ill.

As thousands watched and cheered Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, inspected the guard of honor formed by the Naval Volunteer Force.

When the Premier boarded the gaily decorated ship, followed by high ranking cabinet officers, the packed throng erupted into wild cheering and spirited cries of "Freedom."

In an impressive ceremony aboard ship Nkrumah welcomed the 11 officers and 50 crewmen who had brought the ship safely to port.

Bedlam broke loose when the British flag was lowered and the Ghanaian flag of red, gold and green was raised to the mast head.

At the quayside, Nkrumah said the Black Star Line, capitalized for over a million dollars, would charter five additional ships in order to give Ghana regular service to Europe, America, and the principal West African ports.

The Premier also indicated in subsequent statements that a maritime school would be created to train Negro personnel so that Ghanaian ships in the future can be fully manned by Ghanaians, from mess boy to captain.

During parliamentary debates a few days before the arrival of the ship, great emphasis was given to the fact that African business men could now get goods from abroad on schedule.

The Black Star Line would thus be of great benefit to Negro business

At present the Black Star Line is operated jointly with the Zim interests of Israel who own 40 per cent of the stock under conditions which permit the Ghanaian government to buy them out at any time.

The board of directors is made up of equal numbers of Negroes and Jews.

The connection with Zim and the Israeli shipping interests has enabled Ghana to make vital shipping connections and to find trained staff for the immediate operation of the line.

Invitation To Ghana's Premier

Defender P.10

President Eisenhower's gracious invitation to Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana to pay an official visit to the United States, has more than casual significance. It is a reassuring sign that the new African state, which only a while ago was a vassal of the British Crown, has gained the confidence and respect of the world's mightiest nation.

To be guest of the United States is in itself no event no ordinary social and diplomatic attainment. Besides enjoying internal stability, a country must be committed beyond the shadow of a doubt to democratic principles and ideology which form the framework of representative governments.

Chicago Ill.

Ghana is stable politically and a democratic rule of law is plainly established. The fundamental rights of the citizen are secure. Emerging from tribalism and feudalism into the mid-20th century, the new state has problems of its own. But Dr. Nkrumah is firm in the conviction that by intelligent and efficient use of his country's national resources both human and material, and by loyalty, patriotism and devoted service, great strides can be achieved.

His first objective is to abolish poverty, ignorance and disease. "We shall measure our progress," said Nkrumah, "by the improvement in the health of our people; by the number of children in school, and by the quality of their education; by the availability of water and electricity in our towns and villages; by the happiness which our people take in being able to manage their own affairs."

The welfare of "our people," he avowed, "is our chief pride and it is by this that my government will ask to be judged." Ghana lacks the capital and technical know-how to embark on great industrial undertakings. But the country welcomes foreign investment. Hand and hand with political and economic democracy, there should be plenty of scope for free enterprise to flourish throughout Ghana.

Sat 3-20-58

In the perspective of history Ghana is a symbol of resurgent Africa rising out of the mist of antiquity, surging forth like the golden sun of glory. It is the Africa that was but yesterday enslaved, despised, condemned to eternal darkness and cursed by her own descendants.

Today it is the former Gold Coast which is free. Next year Nigeria will be granted independence. One by one as the remaining colonial dependencies in the unhappy land get their freedom, Africa's manifest destiny will be fulfilled before the eyes of a doubting world.

ACCRA CONFERENCE HERALDS NEW AFRICA

Delegates of Eight Free Nations Promote a Distant Ideal

18a

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times

N.Y. Times

4-27-58

New York N.Y.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 26—The "African personality" asserted itself this week at the first conference of independent African states as a voice rather than a tangible being. But it promises in the months and years immediately ahead to put on the flesh and blood of a political bloc of great potential strength.

The eight nations that convened here to declare a common foreign policy of non-entanglement and to demand the liberation of colonial Africa—all the free African nations except South Africa—possess almost one-third of the continent's land area and population.

Four of the countries represented, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and the United Arab Republic (Egypt), belong to Africa's Moslem Arab northern tier, which faces Europe across the Mediterranean.

Three, Liberia, Ghana, and Ethiopia, belong to Africa's Christian and pagan black hinterland separated from the Arab tier by the Sahara.

The Sudan, officially a Moslem Arab nation but actually half composed of Christian or pagan Negroes, is the geographical link between the two and exercised a mediating role at the conference.

Common Ground

"Although in the long run the "African personality" may not be able to encompass and survive Africa's diversity, there is much common ground in respect to immediate problems.

The Accra conference members, except for Liberia, have all been subject to Western nations as colonies or protectorates within recent years. Half of them—Ghana, Tunisia, Morocco and the Sudan—achieved independence less than twenty-eight months ago. This adds authority to the conference's claim to be "the vanguard of the complete emancipation of Africa."

All eight are undeveloped. They want foreign capital and skills to help build dams, roads and factories and develop their mineral and agricultural resources. They want Western aid but they do not want to preclude the possibility of getting Soviet aid and trade, as the United Arab Republic is already doing.

An added incentive for preserving economic free choice is anxiety over the European Economic Community, or common market. In closed sessions delegates expressed fear that the common market would give European African colonies a most-favored-nation tariff advantage in selling raw materia to Europe. Thus they pleaded a "joint economic effort" as a defensive measure.

The Arab states that were seated at the conference table here have no tradition of race discrimination, while the black countries are acutely resentful of white racialism in the Union of South Africa, the Kenya Colony and the Rhodesias. They had no difficulty in joining to condemn it.

The Accra conferees also were drawn together by their weakness as individual small powers. North Africa fears an extension of France's war with the Algerian nationalists. They remember that Egypt survived an invasion eighteen months ago by Israel, France and Britain only through the intervention of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Unifying Pressures

Thus many of the pressures that tend to unify Africa's diverse nations derive, directly from political and economic struggles against the West. Most Africans talk more about their grievances against the West than about benefits derived from the West in the way of material, social and political progress. Ghana, for example, owes its existence to enlightened British colonialism.

Although the Accra conference made modest initial plans to perpetuate itself through permanent representatives at the United Nations and agreed to reconvene at least every two years, it still is a diffuse grouping more susceptible to common emotional reactions than to practical joint efforts.

Liberation and non-entanglement are aspects of the doctrine of "hands-off Africa" enunciated at the opening session by Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, chairman and organizer of the conference. This latter-day adaptation of the Monroe Doctrine was largely addressed to, but not necessarily hostile to, the West.

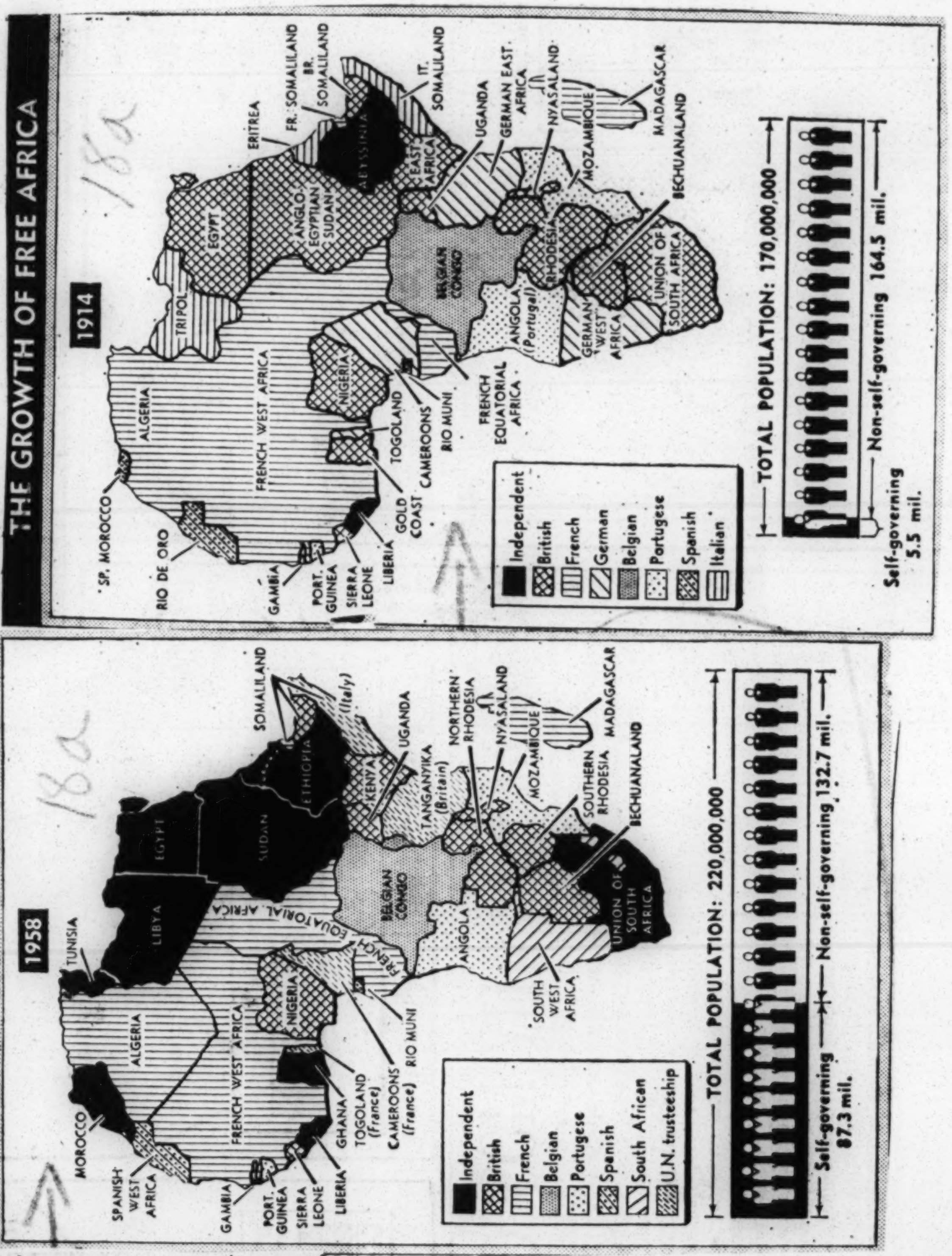
Encouragement Found

Western diplomats here found much unexpected encouragement in the results of the conference. Except for the French, whose government was the target of four resolutions, diplomatic circles here found the moderation of the resolutions more significant than their neutralism and anti-colonialism, which were expected.

The conference has not escaped serious criticism. A resolution demanding that France negotiate a withdrawal from Algeria recognized the rebel National Liberation Front as the sole representative authority there. Since coercion by terror of much of the Algerian populace is a contributing factor to whatever mandate the Liberation Front has, the recognition was viewed by some observers as premature and precipitate.

A Tunisian delegate protested, however, that the National Liberation Front had more power to negotiate than any French Government seemed to have.

"It is simple to find an Algerian authority," he said. "The problem is to find a French one."


THE GROWTH OF FREE AFRICA
1914
18a
SP. MOROCCO
RIO DE ORO
ALGERIA
TRIPOLI
EGYPT
ERITREA
FR. SOMALILAND
BR. SOMALILAND
IT. SOMALILAND
ABYSSINIA
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
EAST AFRICA
UGANDA
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
NYASALAND
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
BECHUANALAND
RHODESIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GERMAN WEST AFRICA
ANGOLA (Portugal)
BELGIAN CONGO
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
RIO MUNI
CAMEROONS
TOGOLAND
NIGERIA
GOLD COAST
LIBERIA
SIERRA LEONE
PORT. GUINEA
GAMBIA
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
Independent
British
French
German
Belgian
Portugese
Spanish
Italian
TOTAL POPULATION: 170,000,000
Non-self-governing 164.5 mil.
Self-governing 5.5 mil.
1958
18a
SOMALILAND
(Italy)
ETHIOPIA
SUDAN
EGYPT
LIBYA
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
SPANISH WEST AFRICA
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
GAMBIA
PORT. GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
GHANA
TOGOLAND (France)
CAMEROONS (France)
RIO MUNI
NIGERIA
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
BELGIAN CONGO
ANGOLA
SOUTH WEST AFRICA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BECHUANALAND
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
MOZAMBIQUE
NYASALAND
NORTHERN RHODESIA
TANGANYIKA (Britain)
KENYA
UGANDA
MADAGASCAR
Independent
British
French
Belgian
Portugese
Spanish
South African
U.N. trusteeship
TOTAL POPULATION: 220,000,000
Non-self-governing 132.7 mil.
Self-governing 87.3 mil.

In New Africa

Mixing Of Races Common In Ghana

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

ACCRA, Ghana—A few months ago worldly wise citizens of Ghana were shocked by the news that a white woman in Rhodesia, down in Southern Africa, had been tried and punished for having an intimate love affair with her African servant.

These Ghanaians were simply disgusted by the fact that the little Negro Republic of Liberia has had to pass a law with stiff penalties to prevent white businesss in Liberia from discriminating against white employees that marry Negroes.

These troubles just don't happen in Ghana.

Defender

This bustling little city seems to pay little attention to close fraternization between the races. Unsophisticated tourists such as myself often ask questions and get some pretty matter of fact answers.

p.11

MIXED COUPLES

One occasionally sees a white woman in downtown Accra, usually in the big shopping centers, tending little fair-skinned Negro children who call her mother.

I have seen white fathers buying and demonstrating toys to their much darker sons with wooly hair. And on Saturdays one sometimes sees mixed couples doing the family shopping with or without brood.

And in these coastal cities one finds almost the same variety of shades of brown or black as one finds among my fellow Negro Americans.

And even though the great majority of Africans have a very dark brown complexion, there are many peoples in Northern Ghana and in areas far removed from the coastal areas that are light brown in complexion.

And when these various tribal groups start moving to the cities one can easily make the mistake of thinking the few Europeans along this coast must have spent all of their time fraternizing.

NIGHT CLUBS

On a Saturday night almost every night club in Ghana will have a good representation of mixed couples, usually African women and white men. The more out of the way the club is, the better the representation.

It is remarkable to see how expertly white men and women have mastered "high life," an extremely sexy and suggestive dance performed by constantly bumping and grinding of the hips with one's partner.

But the great majority of white men who fraternize are really just having fun and they have left thousands of broken hearts and fatherless children all over tropical Africa.

Sat. 5-10 JK

AN 'ONERY' CUSS

I was told of one particularly onery European who lived with an African woman four years, begat three children by her. They had a house, good furniture and a car and she was proud.

One day the poor woman went to Kumasi to visit her mother with the three children. When she returned a week later the house, furniture, and car had been sold and her "husband" had departed for Europe without even leaving a note.

Chicago

The European "husband" of another "wife" patiently explained to her why he could not take her and his two children to Europe with him, that he was never returning to Africa, that she should never try to contact him in Europe.

Ill.

He left his abandoned family three big income-producing houses, an automobile, and a respectable bank account. Now the poor African woman tries to teach her children that their father went to Europe on business and died.

IN NEW AFRICA

Family Customs Changing Rapidly

Defender, p.11

Chicago Ill.

ACCRA, Ghana — Dr. Melvin K. Herskovits, probably the world's foremost authority on African anthropology, is a frequent visitor to Africa. He lives in Evanston, Ill., and heads the department of anthropology at Northwestern university.

A great deal of the respect and appreciation now given to traditional Negro cultures results from the unbiased scholarship of Dr. Herskovits and his students over a long period of years.

At various times Dr. Herskovits has argued that the peculiar structure of the Negro family enabled us to survive the rigors of slavery in the New World. That is certainly a very comforting thought.

Sat. 5-17-58

But less comforting indeed is the idea that the very high percentage of Negro families with female heads is in some way related to the matrilineal family system in Ghana and other sections of West Africa.

In old traditional Africa, the male had nothing like the sex freedom he enjoys today. True, a glutton for punishment was permitted to have as many wives as he could afford, but there was no way he could escape responsibility for caring for them and their children as custom prescribed..

The small size of the communities, public opinion, and strong family systems kept things calm and peaceful.

But today marriage customs like other things here are changing faster than new things can be devised to take their places. In the general crack up, the African male enjoys a freedom which would gain him the envy of every philanderer. every wayward hubby in Chicago.

At present, this country is debating the soundness of a system which offers a man or woman two kinds of marriage. . .and both legal.

One is according to civil law; the other according to traditional custom. The two forms of marriage are totally different except of course in the basic fact that both forms bring a man and a woman together to rear children . . .perhaps.

CIVIL MARRIAGE

Civil marriage is pretty much as it is in the United States. A license is obtained from the proper governmental agency, and a ceremony is performed in church or by other constituted authority.

Civil marriage allows only one spouse, can be dissolved only by a high court, and the spouse and children inherit the property of a deceased parent.

Traditional African courtship methods are too strange to be described here. Big families get involved, the people to be marriage are not often consulted, dowries are to be paid and the final ceremony, big or small may, with perfect propriety, it seems to me, take place after the first child is born.

Though the system permits a husband to have more than one wife its most noted feature is that it is matrilineal; that is, inheritance is through the blood line of the mother as a rule.

THE SYSTEM

In this matrilineal system neither a man's children nor his wife can inherit his property on his death. The nieces and nephews both to a sister, but not to a brother, have first claim on the property.

Some tribes have varying matrilineal systems and when a rich man dies, well, you can imagine the lawyers have a holiday.

Long and unending squabbles over property frequently happen in cities and towns where peoples from various tribes with slightly different inheritance systems intermingle and marry.

A man may have two or more traditional wives and take a third under civil ceremony. In this event the wife taken with civil ceremony and her children have exclusive claim to property.

So the local girls are getting wise fast. Love and romance in the traditional manner or in the modern manner are all very good, but now they want a ring and civil marriage.

LEVEL OF PARLEY IS BLOW TO GHANA

Times P. 9

Few Government Chiefs Will Be Present at African Meeting in Accra

New York N.Y.

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times.

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A proposal for an African summit meeting to include the chiefs of state or government of the independent Arab and Negro nations was first made public a year ago by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana during celebrations attending the transition of Britain's Gold Coast colony into the independent Commonwealth nation of Ghana.

Times 4-14-58

The purpose of the conference was to strengthen the collective voice of independent Africa in world affairs and enhance the international prestige of Ghana.

Nasser Going to Moscow

As the date of the conference approached, the Government chiefs began to drop out. First President Gamal Abde Nasser of the United Arab Republic decided he would go to Moscow instead. President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia declined next, it was announced here yesterday, because of the urgency of the French-Tunisian crisis.

The Libyan delegation, first to arrive, was greeted at the airport this morning by Mr. Nkrumah and a smartly turned out guard of honor. But it was headed by a Foreign Minister instead of a Prime Minister.

Other than Mr. Nkrumah, the only Chief of State still scheduled to participate in the conference is President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia.

Ghana's leaders are acutely disappointed and more than a little hurt at the way distant events have whittled down the caliber of the conference. But they are determined to make it an effective beginning to search for an African policy.

The agenda is expected include the Algerian revolt against Fernch rule, the future of the still dependent African territories, economic cooperation, an exchange of technical and scientific information and experts, coordination of foreign policy and United Nations policy, and cultural relations. All except the opening and final sessions are to be closed meetings.

In addition to the disappearance of the names of Government chiefs from the program, the organizers of the conference have had other difficulties. Nigeria, which is almost but not quite independent, was annoyed at not being given some kind of a place at the table. The annoyance was increased when Mr. Nkruham had to turn down a visit to Nigeria last week because of the pressure of preparations for the meeting.

South Africa was invited as a last-minute afterthought. But the invitation came to nothing when th ecountry proposed that all nations having African colonial interests should be invited too.

All these burdens and embarrassments sat lightly on the average Ghanaian, who is characteristically cheerful. They were more than offset by the thrilling victory over a Togoland eleven in an international soccer match here. Ghana won 5 to 2, scoring twice in the last three minutes.

By midafternoon many residents of Accra were moving toward the stadium through a gracious residential district on the east side of the city, where red termite towers decorate the lawns and the houses are built on pillars four feet from the ground.

Many of the spectators came in ramshackle mammy buses, crowding and tooting along the streets amid streams of pedestrians brightly dressed in togal-like garments of printed cloth that leave the right shoulder bare. The mammy buses have open sides, and the impression given by the passengers was of a confusion of colored cloth.

Lady from Ghana likes Americans

Afro-American Sat. 5-3-58 Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

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SHE CAME TO America some six months ago with her husband, the permanent secretary to the Minister of Finance, and she will leave our shores for her homeland on May 14.

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Times P. 3

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This is illustrative of the prodigous changes that are coming about in an emerging Africa. Long-held concepts of what was or was not possible have been thrown into the scrap heap. The "dark" continent is not now dark by any means. It is changing.

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At the outset, however, it should be well to realize that the problems imposed by these changes are enormously complex. There is no such thing as a generic "African." There is more difference between an Egyptian and a Nigerian than there is between a Turk and a Swede. There is no generic "Africa" except in the most limited geographical terms.

Africa embraces, right now, civilization and behavior patterns that stretch from the Stone Age to the Atomic Age. It is by no span of the imagination anything homogeneous. This is well illustrated by the fact that at Accra the independent states comprise five that are "Arab" and three that are "African."

Times 4-20-58

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Fortunately for this emerging Africa, some great gains have already been made. The very existence of the independent Ghana where this conference is being held is a conspicuous example of them. There is progress toward freedom in the Rhodesias, in the Cameroons, in the Congo. Some independent states have come forth. Others are in the making. What is important is that they be free as well as independent.

From this point of view there have been setbacks. The dictatorship of Nasser in Egypt and the dictatorship of race prejudice in South Africa—just reconfirmed—are evidence of the fact that there is no royal road to freedom. There is a long and hard path still to be traveled. Similarly, the resort to force in North Africa is no mark of progress. Freedom cannot be imposed, from without or from within. Better means of reaching the desired goals must be found.

No one of these various cases is "an island unto itself." They are all part of a changing political and social pattern that is one of the most important developments of our lifetime. There have already been phenomenal changes in Africa. What is to come may well be even more astonishing.

The growth of political and social self-consciousness that is evident is taking place against a background of the realization of enormous physical and human resources. Africa is the "rich" continent, not the "dark" one. It has unimagined sources of productive wealth. More than that, it has human resources whose worth has been but dimly suggested, even by those who have had reason to know.

For these reasons the emerging Africa is a challenge to all of us. Political skills are needed to shape the growth and strength of new institutions of government. Economic skills are needed to make the best use of these resources. Human skills are needed to promote the ways in which life can be made happier and more serene. Africa is changing and we should try to help to make each change one for the better.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

'Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 5-3-58
PW

18a

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Eight African States In Ghana Conference

D Herald Tribune P.2

Co-operation in Foreign Policies Is Keynote of Foreign Ministers

Tues. 4-15-58

ACCRA, Ghana, Apr. 14 (P).—African co-operation was the keynote today as representatives of eight African governments assembled here to discuss their foreign policies.

18a

President William V. Tubman of Liberia, the only head of government attending the conference, received a rousing welcome and a twenty-one-gun salute. He told reporters he attaches great importance to the meeting and believes it will show Africa's importance in world affairs.

New York N.Y.

Similar notes were sounded by Foreign Ministers Sadok Mokkadem of Tunisia, Mohammed Mahjoub of Sudan and Mahmoud Fawzi of the United Arab Republic.

Other Foreign Ministers in Accra for the conference are Prince Sahle Selassie of Ethiopia, Ahmed Balafrej of Morocco and Wahbi Elbury of Libya.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who called the conference, will open its first session tomorrow.

The African leaders will exchange views on co-ordinating foreign policies and foreign assistance, and other political, economic, social and cultural affairs.

A permanent organization of African states is expected to be set up.

Challenge To Church Seen In Ghana, Liberia

Daily World Atlanta, Ga
Sat. 5-12-58

NEW YORK CITY (ANP)—Christianity in Liberia and Ghana faces the challenge among many natives of building up confidence in the true message of Chirst and the mission of the Church. This opinion was voiced Friday at the interracial forum by James Egert Allen, noted non-Catholic Negro community leader in Harlem. Allen has just returned from a visit to these two West African nations.

18f

"In the past, Christian as well as democratic practice has not squared off with principle," he said. "Many natives identified Christianity with the evils of exploitation and colonialism. Some remain skeptical as a result. Christianity must regain its prestige and remain a vital influence in the life of Africa. The Church must assume its rightful role by fostering the confidence of those natives in her mission."

MISSIONARIES PRAISED

Praising the spiritual progress achieved by missionaries in Liberia and Ghana, Allen also lauded the gains in health and education for which the missions are responsible. He stressed the fact that the missions are the chief education agencies in those countries.

He pointed out also that church and mission schools have to contend with severe shortages of textbooks and other educational materials and equipment. Books particularly are "desperately needed," he said, and he urged that the United States and other countries act immediately and generously to supply this deficiency for native children, who are eager and anxious to learn.

Allen said that he could discern no great impact of Communism as yet in the countries which he visited. "Liberia is wedded to the concept of democracy," he remarked, "and Ghana covets the friendship of America and the West, though relations between India and Ghana have become very close. Ghana "he noted, "is now experiencing the same birth-pains that India has endured."

18a 1958

Ghana May Get Aid From U.S. Government For Its Billion-Dollar 'Life or Death' Volta River Work

18a

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
FOR ANP

ACCRA, Ghana. — A tidal wave of optimism concerning their economic future is sweeping through all classes of this plucky little Negro nation on the West Coast of Africa.

Cause of the jubilation was the announcement of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah in parliament on Thursday that President Eisenhower had promised to use the good offices of the U. S. government to get international agreemen. to finance the billion dollar Volta River project.

On Friday it was reported on high authority in Washington that the U. S. government is willing to finance a substantial part of the project provided the major source of funds is found elsewhere.

The Volta River project is a life or death matter for Ghana. Despite the fact that the Nkrumah administration is spending nearly three million dollars per month on the development of health, education, communication, agricul ture, and other essential projects it is not keeping pace with the demand or the acute need for such services.

So far the first five-year development plan has absorbed over 24 million dollars and an additional 54 million will be spent by the end of the fiscal year in 1959.

Since the public facilities must be developed before there can be heavy private investment in the development of the country, most of the vast sums spent have gone into roads, harbors, water works, communications, electric light and power, housing, and agriculture.

On Thursday Nkrumah outlined a second five-year plan costing $280,000,000.

Though Ghana produces a substantial share of the world's supply of diamonds, gold, manganese, bauxite, and timber, over 75 per cent of her governmental revenue comes from cocoa of which she produces 40 per cent of world supply.

This heavy dependence on a single crop Nkrumah and his Convention Peoples party are determined to eliminate through the development of other agricultural products and the Volta River project.

The Volta River project is not just the biggest economic project ever undertaken under Negro auspices, it is easily one of the major engineering and industrial projects of the era.

The scheme would use the waters of the vast Volta river to generate electricity which would then be used to convert Ghana's extensive bauxite ore deposits into aluminum.

In his address to the Ghanaian parliament, Nkrumah stated:

"First of all, the attitude of other governments which might be interested in participating in the project has been that we should first come to a satisfactory arrangement with the aluminium companies. On the other hand the aluminium companies have adopted the attitude that they wish to be assured of certain things in advance—for example the cost of power. The cost of power, however, is dependent upon conditions under which other governments might lend us money and you can thus see easily how a vicious circle of negotiations has been created.

"A further difficulty has been in the recession which is now so evident in the dollar and sterling areas. This has meant that the other parties interested in the Volta River scheme would prefer to defer taking a decision at this time. This may be understandable, but Ghana cannot endlessly accept a situation where, under boom conditions, she is told that the Volta River scheme would take too long to bring into production, and then in a phase of recession is told that the necessary capital cannot be raised.

"Another major factor which has increased our difficulties has been the decision of the British authorities last September to increase the bank rate to 7 per cent. I cannot see how the Volta River scheme, or indeed any important commonwealth development can be carried out entirely from sterling sources with such cripplingly high rate of interest.

"Some weeks ago I came to the conclusion that we must seek to break this apparent deadlock. I therefore approached President Eisenhower personally."

Call P.1
Fri 3-7-58
Kansas City, Mo.
Call P.4
Friday 3-7-58
Kansas City, Mo.

GHANA

U. S. Aid To Ghana River Project Hailed

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
For Associated Negro Press

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LIFE OR DEATH MATTER

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SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN

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World P.1
Wed 3-5-58
Birmingham
Ala.

Ghana Prime Minister Nkrumah To Officially Visit D. C. In July

World B'ham, Ala

White House Reveals Special Invitation

15a

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, is coming to the United States in July on an official visit at the invitation of President Eisenhower.

World p. 1

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said Monday he did not yet know the exact dates of Dr. Nkrumah's visit.

The invitation was extended in a message congratulating the people of Ghana on the first anniversary of their independence which was celebrated March 6.

The letter of invitation from President Eisenhower and Dr. Nkrumah's acceptance were made public at the White House Saturday.

B'ham, Ala.

Dr. Nkrumah attended school in the United States from 1935 to 1945. He received the degrees of bachelor of arts in economics and sociology and bachelor of theology from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and master of science in education and master of arts in Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania before returning to Africa to embark on a political career.

HONORARY DEGREE

He was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Lincoln on his last visit to the United States in 1951.

In his letter President Eisenhower recalled Vice President Richard M. Nixon's visit to Ghana for the independence celebration in 1957 and said:

Sat 3-15-58

"As I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting you, I would he honored if you could pay an official visit to the United States in the latter part of July of this year."

Dr. Nkrumah referred in his letter of acceptance to "the magnitude of the task that lies ahead of us when we enter the second year of our independence."

Dr. Nkrumah said the people of Ghana were determined to make a success of their task "realizing that we have no small part to play in the future history of Africa."

Ghana Notes Gains Made In First Year's Independence

9

ACCRA, Ghana — (ANP) — The first anniversary of Ghana's independence on March 5, was celebrated here with appropriate ceremonies, giving the country and its leaders an opportunity to measure their progress, assess their gains and evaluate their mistakes.

World p. 1

There were visitors from afar but nothing like last year's fabulous fete at the gaining of independence. Then the Ghana administration invited many guests for whom it picked up the tab, this year the visitors who came paid their own fares.

Sat 3-15-58

Prime Minister Nkrumah outlined his views of the progress his country had made during its first year of freedom in his anniversary address. He said in part:

Atlanta, Ga

"A year ago today, the people of this country reached the end of their long struggle for independence and won the fundamental rights of all peoples to govern themselves as they see fit. Ghana on this day was proclaimed a free independent sovereign state.

EVENTFUL YEAR

"Our first year of independence has been a most successful and also an eventful one. Our achievements during this period have proved beyond all doubts justify our claims to govern ourselves and to control our own affairs.

"The Government hopes to announce at an early date details of Ghanaian honours and decorations which will be bestowed on Ghanaians and men and women from overseas who have rendered distinguished services to our country. The highest award will be the Order of Grand Cross of the Star of Ghana."

"The other Order, to be awarded on a wider scale, will be the Order of the Volta of which there will be three distinctions and three divisions—Civil, Police and Military. There will also be a Ghana Medal for gallantry, and Order and decoration available for the Police and the Military Forces.

EL AL
ISRAEL

Defender p. 1

18a

GHANA BOUND — Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, instructor in teacher training at Hunter college, departed from New York International Airport for Accra, Ghana, aboard an El Al Israel Airlines new jet-prop Britannia. Dr. Cartwright has been invited by President Kwame Nkrumah to attend the new Republic's first anniversary celebration. While in Africa, Dr. Cartwright will attend the Pan American Conference to be held in Accra on April 15.

Chicago Def.

Sat 3-22-58

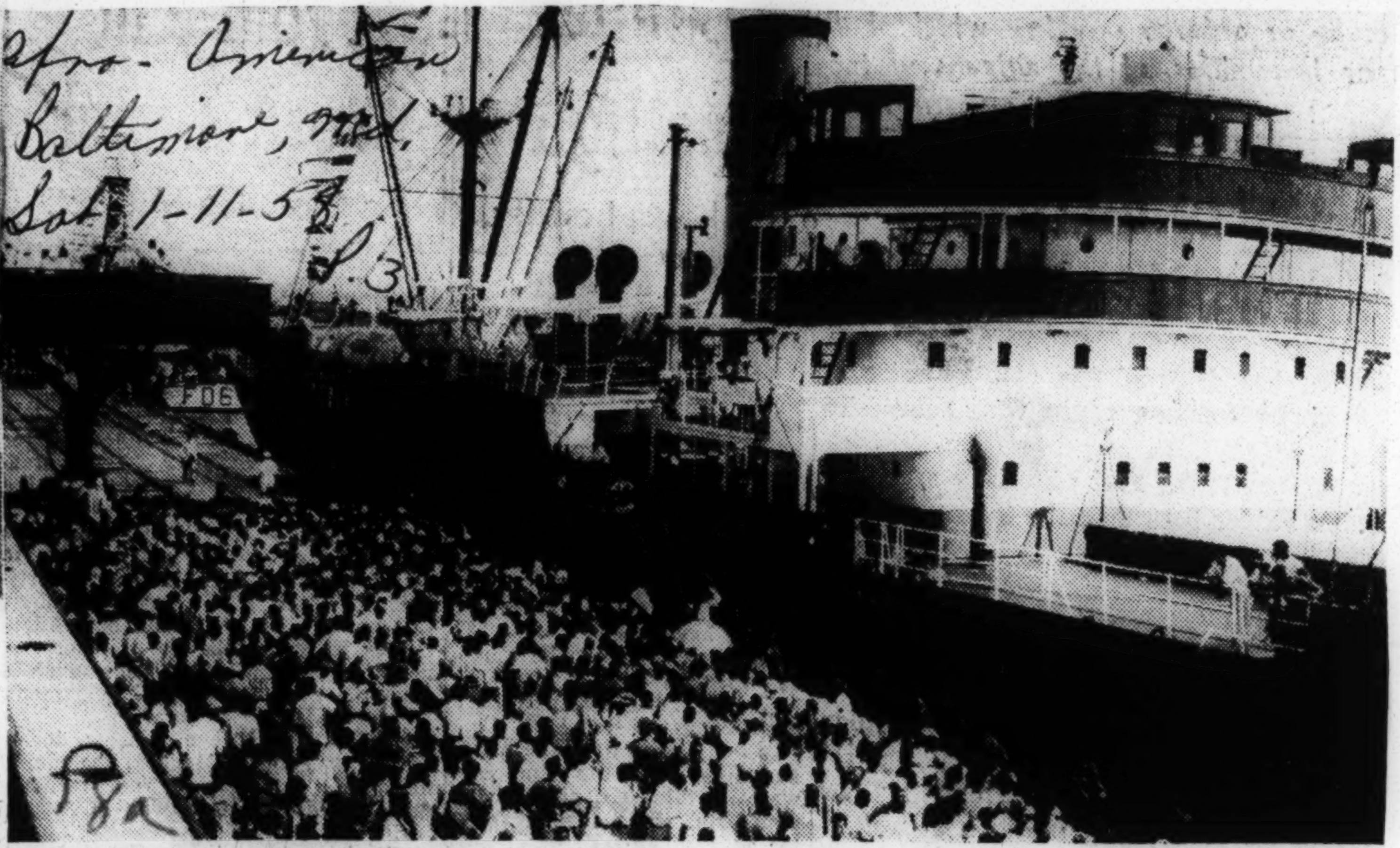
Washington D.C.

18a

Associated Press

African Bride

Fathiya Helen Rizk, 25-year-old Egyptian girl, became the bride last Monday of Ghana's Premier Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, in Accra. The 48-year-old Premier's wedding was attended only by a few members of his cabinet.



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 1-11-58
P. 3

18a

A BLACK STAR RISES—Thousands of Africans line the docks of Takoradi as the first merchant vessel of Ghana's Black Star Line arrives with its cargo. The 8,500 ton ship is called the Volta River. Five more ships are scheduled to be chartered by the newly created Black Star Line.

GHANA ACTS IN CRISIS

Declares Emergency in Area of Religious Friction

Times Herald
Wed 1-1-58

ACCRA, Ghana, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—The Interior Ministry announced that a local state of emergency had been proclaimed in Kumasi, capital of the Ashanti region 125 miles northwest of here, effective at midnight Monday.

The action was taken under the Ghana Emergency Powers Act and received the assent of Governor General Lord Listowel. The ministry statement said the emergency was being declared because "a situation has developed in Kumasi in which tension between rival factions of the Moslem community threatens a serious breach of the peace."

"This tension has particularly arisen in connection with the choice of Zerikin Zongo [spiritual head of the Moslem community] at Kumasi and over arrangements for the formal opening of the new mosque," it said.

Nkrumah too busy to take honeymoon

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat 1-11-58

ACCRA, Ghana—Busy Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah slowed down long enough Monday to take unto himself a wife, but press of duties hardly left him enough time to seal the union with a kiss.

Dr. Nkrumah, a Lincoln (Pa.) graduate, was married at high noon to Fathia Halen Ritzk, a lovely Egyptian student, of Cairo.

But immediately after the ceremony, he doffed his wedding clothes and returned to official duty. He announced he wouldn't have time for a honeymoon.

Afro-American

THE BRIDE, 24, is an Arabic student at Cairo University and is expected to return to her studies after a brief stay with her husband. P. 4

Attending the ceremony Dr. Nkrumah's mother, Elizabeth Kewku; the bri uncle, Adley Sadek of C who accompanied her on air trip from Egypt; cabi ministers and Acting Chief Justice W. B. Van Lare, who performed the ceremony.

Dr. Nkrumah is 48 years old and has never been married.

Ghana to Get U.S. Help on Volta Funds

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.

Reuters

ACCRA, Feb. 20—Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah said today that Ghana has accepted an offer from President Eisenhower of American good offices in examining how to get started the Volta River project for large-scale production of electric power and aluminum.

Nkrumah disclosed the decision in a speech to Parliament in which he announced a new five-year £100 million ($280 million) development plan for Ghana beginning in July, 1959.

Ghana sees the Volta project as the best means of attaining a sound economy, and replacing the nation's present dependence on a single crop—cocoa. The plan was first proposed years ago.

Nkrumah said he had approached President Eisenhower personally in an effort to break the deadlock over funds for the project. Ghana so far has been unable to raise the necessary funds, estimated at £300 million ($840 million).

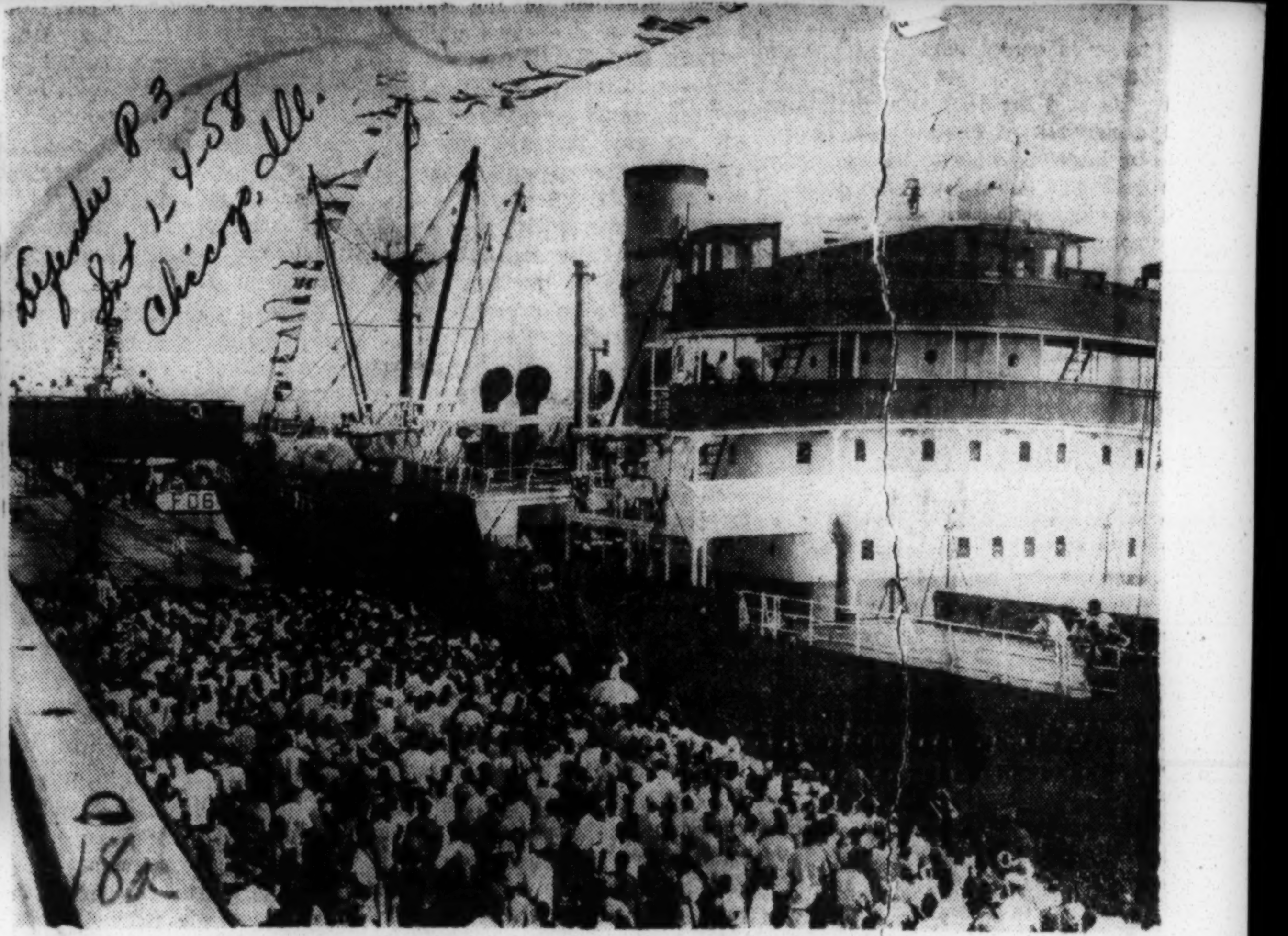
Nkrumah said he hoped details of the new 5-year development project would be completed before the end of the year.

The government intended to stimulate overseas investment by establishing an industrial promotion division, he added.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-11-58
P.3

18a

PROUD MOMENT — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana welcomes the "Volta River" and the crewmen that brought her in. High ranking Ghana cabinet members and Israeli naval officers look on. Bedlam broke out among Ghanians when the Ghana Flag was raised to the ship's masthead during ceremonies.



Defender P.3
Sat 1-4-58
Chicago, Ill.

18a

THE VOLTA RIVER headship of Ghana's new Black Star Line, the first of the new country's merchant fleet.

Ghana's first ship docks at Takoradi

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-11-58
P.3

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

ACCRA, Ghana — The first merchant ship flying the flag of the Black Star Line, created by this newly independent African nation, pulled into Takoradi recently amid the cheers of thousands of Africans in a frenzied demonstration.

The thunderous welcome was given the "Volta River," an 8,500-ton vessel carrying a full cargo of automobiles, cement and general merchandise. Thus began a shipping line establised at a reported cost of over a million dollars.

A near capacity - filled dock of spectators watched and cheered as Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah inspected the guard of honor during the ceremonies. Then the Premier boarded the gaily decorated ship along with high ranking cabinet members.

* * *

WILD CRIES OF "freedom" echoed to the sky and bedlam broke loose when the British flag was lowered and the red, gold and green banner of Ghana was hoisted to the ship's masthead.

Dr. Nkrumah welcomed the 11 officers and 50 crewmen who brought the ship to its Takoradi home port. He said the Black Star Line would charter five additional ships in order to give Ghana regular service to Europe, America and principal West African ports.

He also indicated in subsequent statements that a maritime school would be created to train African personnel to man Ghanaian ships themselves in the future, "from mess boy to captain."

During parliamentary debates a few days before the arrival of the ship, great emphasis was given to the fact that African businessmen could now get goods from abroad schedule due to the Black Star Line.

* * *

AT PRESENT, the line is operated jointly with Zim interests of Israel, who own 40 per cent of the stock under conditions which permit Ghana to buy the entire line at any time.

The board of directors is composed in equal numbers of Israelis and Ghanaians. The connection with Zim has enabled Ghana to make vital shipping negotiations and utilize a trained staff for operation of the line.

Thirty-five years ago Marcus Garvey in the U.S. made the first effort to establish a "Black Star Line."

Dr. Nkrumah, said to be one of Garvey's most ardent admirers, stood firm and proud as he viewed the birth of the Black Star Line.

Ghana Prime Minister Weds Egyptian Woman

Advocate P.1
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 1-11-58

18a

ACCRA, Ghana, Dec. 30.—Dr. Kwame Nkruham, American-educated Prime Minister of Ghana, was married here today to Fathia Halen Ritzk of Cairo.

Present at the ceremony were Dr. Nkrumah's mother, Elizabeth Kweku; the bride's uncle, Adley Sadek, who flew here today with the bride; Cabinet ministers and Acting Chief Justice W. B. Van Lare.

The bride, who is in her mid-twenties, is an Arabic student at Cair University.

Kofi Baako, Information Minister, said the Prime Minister, who is 48 years old, was too busy to go on a wedding trip.

Nkrumah Is Married To An Egyptian

Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 1-9-58
P.1

18a

Accra, Ghana (ANP) — Wedding bells ran for Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, 48-year-old prime minister of Ghana, when, in a private ceremony, he was married last week to Fathia Halen Ritzk of Cairo, Egypt.

The bride, said to be in her mid-twenties, and an Arabic student at Cairo university, flew in from Cairo to her wedding. She was accompanied by her uncle, Adley Sadek.

Present at the ceremony were Dr. Nkrumah's mother, Elizabeth Kweku, acting chief Justice W. B. Van Lare, and cabinet ministers.

J. D. Gesouza, deputy registrar of marriages, performed the ceremony.

The Nkrumahs will not take a honeymoon trip, because the prime minister is too busy, according to Kofi Baake, information minister.

GHANA PROPHECY: MORE 'COLD WAR'

Tribal Fetish Priests Invoke Portent From Pagan God —He Was Right in '39

18a

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times.

WINNEBA, Ghana, April 27—Penkye Otu, chief god of the Effutu tribe, who predicted war in 1939, answered invocations of fetish priests and priestesses in the sacred grove of Fantsefantse here today with a portent of continued "cold war."

A box believed by the tribesmen to contain the spirit of Penkye Otu, along with antelope skulls reddened with clay and polished with palm oil, was emptied onto a bed of palm fronds in front of the fetish hut.

Two black umbrellas symbolized the sheltering of the god.

N.Y. Times

A fetish priest, in bleached robes and a frilled, pagoda-like hat, laid out five lines intersecting and radiating from under an inverted pot.

P. 58

The lines were red chalk for the blood of war, white ash for peace or famine, depending on the interpretation required, crumbled coal for rain, wheat for harvest and salt for fishing.

Libations of Rum

Sun. 5-4-58

After an offering of antelope meat and libations of rum, the excited crowd pressed close to watch the priest make passes in the air with a large stone. Then he balanced it on the pot.

Priests and priestesses of other gods, with cabalistic signs painted on their faces, chanted and wailed while the chief priest circled the pot and stone beating on a tinny gong. Vultures stared from surrounding rooftops.

New York, N.Y.

A shout went up as the stone tottered and rolled off. After three mysteriously unsuccessful performances, each of which caused an outburst of speculative interpretation from the onlookers, the stone fell between the white ashes of peace and the red chalk of war.

Penkye Otu had spoken.

Whatever the validity of Penkye Otus' prediction, the revival of the two-day pagan festival that leads up to it was a sign that political violence is on the decline in Ghana. The ceremony was suppressed last year because of tribal tension.

Violence Overcome

Political opposition to Premier Kwame Nkrumah's governing Convention Peoples' party is built around the Ashanti chieftains in Central Ghana. The opposition has often been violent. Pacification has been carried out by Krobo Edusei, Minister of Interior, himself an Ashanti, with a policy of threats and occasional heavy-handedness.

Mr. Edusei's sister was killed last year in a plot to lure him to his own death at her funeral. He struck back with a series of deportations, trials and tribal investigations that led to the "de-stooling" of a few chiefs. The stool is a chief's badge of office.

Mr. Edusei's campaign has weakened the authority of chiefs, often to the satisfaction of their subjects, and has caused some of them to abandon the opposition United party.

The grove of Fantsefantse consists of a few scrubby trees with a grass fetish hut in the center. The plot of bare red earth and rocks is adjacent to a 200-year-old Methodist chapel. Although there are several Methodist and Anglican churches and schools in town, it is estimated that 80 per cent of the people retain pagan beliefs.

A Distinction of Magic

A literate and articulate resident expressed his opinion on why missionaries had found it so hard to eradicate paganism in Africa.

"The Bible is full of juju [magic]," he said, "so how can they ask us to stop believing in one kind of juju when they want us to believe in another?"

The Omanhene, or chief of the Effutu, is Nana Ghartey V. He was a Methodist clergyman for thirty-one years before he was installed in 1946. On the wall behind the throne in his ancient, capacious palace overlooking Fantsefantse is a large photograph of him in clerical garb.

He did not attend the ceremony of Ebisatsir, which is translatable as "peeping into the the year." But his presence was represented by his linguist, who carried Omanhene's staff, the head of which is a carved elephant covered with heavy gold leaf. The linguist is the official through whom the chiefs speak ceremonially.

The festival began before dawn yesterday in the bush on the coastal plains back of this fishing port forty miles west of Accra. Young men, divided into two traditional "companies," competed in a ritual hunt for bush antelope. The men were stripped to the waist and had to make a catch or a kill with their bare hands and clubs.

Humans Once Sacrificed

In ancient times a member of the Effutu ruling family was sacrificed to Penkyu Otu to invoke his annual forecast. Later, to preserve the dwindling royal family, the god was said to have authorized the sacrifice of a leopard caught with bare hands.

Still later, to save the tribesmen from being killed off in this risky pursuit, Penkye Otu ordained that antelopes' blood was more akin to human blood and he directed that the annual sacrifice be an antelope.

In yesterday's ceremonies, a platoon of the Dentsifo company made the first kill. Drums quickly spread the word to the town and to hunters scattered across miles of bush.

A torrential rain had left the vast plain steaming against a misty background of blue-green hills. Here and there, massive silvery trunks of solitary silk-cotton trees raised their crowns of heavy foliage a hundred feet above the ground.

GHANAIANS TURN TO TYPEWRITERS

Scribes Take Keys in Hand to Dash Off the Missives of Love and Business

18a

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 30—The public letter writer, that artery of commerce, romance, law and politics throughout the Middle East, Asia and Africa, has mechanized his profession here.

N.Y. Times

The scribes elsewhere, in the vaulted bazaar of Isfahan, Iran, the Arab market place of the Old City of Jerusalem or the dusty squares of Cairo and Omdurman, the Sudan, may have progressed from quills to fountain pens and ballpoints. But the letter writers here, seated in the airy shadow of the post office arcade, have typewriters.

Sun. 5-11-58

New York

Even love letters, N.Y. headed, business-like, with the name and address of the recipient, are gravely composed with key and ribbon. And the client gets a carbon copy for his money.

Letters cost about 17 cents for the first fifty words, including the sender's address and salutation, 10 cents for the next fifty and 3 cents for each additional fifty words.

Count-Down Is Up

As is common with scribes from here to Hong Kong, skillful legerdemain often raises the tally, to the client's cost. Close observation of the word count showed one client today that he had been charged for 192 words in a letter that actually contained only 167.

Another widespread practice is the invention of references for household servants. Many a house boy in Egypt or Ghana has obtained his job as a result of recommendations wholly invented and composed by professional letter writers. They are usually dated several years beforehand and attributed to some long-departed colonial administrator or businessman.

Other services include the drafting of political petitions, protests against dismissal, legal documents and postal deposits and withdrawals. The charge for this last is 7 cents on each $2.80 deposited or withdrawn. Casual legal and commercial advice is free.

Letter writers observe a wide cross-section of life. Thus politicians and journalists often resort to them to learn trends for guidance on platforms and editorials.

Supports Three Wives

J. E. Kwofie, a portly middle-aged man with three wives and nine children, is dean of the eight letter writers licensed to operate in the post office arcade. After twenty-seven years he has the choice corner table facing both the stalls of the open-air markets across the side street and the dark shops of the Levantine and Indian merchants on the square.

Licenses cost $1.40 annually. There are no educational requirements but a man who cannot write understandable English will not get much business. Mr. Kwofie, the number of whose wives is a measure of his prosperity, can also write in the indigenous languages of Twi, Ga and Fanti.

After learning the outline of the sender's message, Mr. Kwofie composes with great concentration and carefully reads each paragraph aloud as it is finished, so the client will know what he is paying for. The reading tends to attract kibbitzers, especially for love letters, and they must sometimes be shooed indignantly away.

Toujours l'Amour

Mr. Kwofie estimates that about three of every five letters he writes are love letters, most of them from migrant workers to their wives in the northern territories. His style tends to the sedate rather than the grandly passionate. A typical one, made available by permission of the sender, read:

"Dear Darling,

"This is to inform you that I have arrived at Accra and lodging place is the above, I saw Accra to be a very lovely town with many inhabitants.

"In the parcel, you shall be glad to see an Ashanti weaving cloth as your present. On the receipt of this cloth put it on look into a mirror describe its shape and to inform me your lovingless. But I add that this cloth was made with pure silk entirely, though I am very sorry for being far off you but I shall be glad to see you again.

"Yours affectionate,"

The letter writers wear glasses as badges of their profession. Most of them wear Western-style shirts, ties and khaki shorts, although the achievement of nationhood last year has begun a trend toward the colorful national toga.

GHANA LEADER TO TELL IKE OF DAM PROJECT

Would Help Country Produce Aluminum

ACCRA, Ghana, May 7 [Reuters]—Ghana's Volta river project is expected by foreign observers here to be one of the important topics of conversation when Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah visits the United States in July at the invitation of President Eisenhower.

18a

Daily Tribune

Lack of money so far has prevented work starting on this mammoth project.

P. 4

Thur. 5-8-58

Chicago Ill

The aim of the project is, by damming Ghana's biggest river, the Volta, to generate electric power for processing local bauxite into a major aluminum industry. The initial plan was to start production at a level of 80,000 tons of aluminum yearly, rising to an eventual target annually of 210,000 tons.

Would Help Britain

In the process, a narrow, 230 mile long lake with many creeks and inlets will be formed.

To the government of Ghana the project is of extreme importance, as it would reduce national dependency on a one crop economy, for two-thirds of Ghana's overseas income comes from cocoa. It is a major factor in the plans of Ghana leaders for increasing the living standards of the country's 5,000,000 inhabitants.

To Britain the project would be valuable, as Britain would be guaranteed the greater part of the aluminum produced, which would come from sterling, not dollar sources.

The total cost of the project is estimated at 840 million dollars. The cost would be shared between the governments of Ghana and Britain, and Canadian and British aluminum firms.

May Ask U. S. Aid

New hopes were breathed into the project when Nkrumah announced in the assembly here in February that President Eisenhower had offered American good offices in getting work on the project started.

The announcement was followed by private talks here between the Ghana government and M. B. de S. Pernes, a director of Aluminium, Ltd., of Canada.

Observers expect the Ghanaian-American conversations during Nkrumah's coming visit to Washington will discuss in more detail what the United States offer of good offices could in practice amount to.

U.S. Urged To Oppose Africa Bias

Arden Counsel On U. N. Policy

By Ralph Chapman

N.Y. Tribune
p. 4
Mon. 5-5-58
New York, N.Y.

HARRIMAN, N. Y., May 4.—The thirteenth American Assembly called upon the United States today to "refrain from lending support" in the United Nations to members whose racial or colonial policies in Africa are inimical to the best interests of the native peoples.

A final statement approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on the Harriman Campus of Columbia University said:

"Our position on African issues in the United Nations and other international agencies should reflect our commitment to the principles of self-determination and human equality . . . our U. N. representatives should play a positive role in furthering the advancement of dependent peoples in accordance with the Charter."

At the same time, however, it was pointed out that while friendly relations with newly emerging African countries should be maintained, "formal alliance is not essential." In this, the group took cognizance of the likelihood that such new states will be likely to take "neutralist" positions in the Cold War.

Split on Africa Aid

Sixty leaders in government, education, and business met here for four days to discuss "The United States and Africa." They were divided into three panels, and the statement approved with near-unanimity represents the consensus of the discussions.

There was a wide split among the members, however, on the question of American economic aid to Africa. The statement said at one point that "in some circumstances it may be important to help finance projects which are politically or socially justifiable even though they do not meet the full range of economic criteria."

Many in the group wanted to eliminate the sentence entirely, and there was heated argument. On a vote, twenty-three favored retaining it, seventeen were opposed, and a number abstained.

Hampered by Bias

The split was almost identical on a statement that "the United States government should increase its economic aid to Africa." Under the rules of the Assembly neither opinions nor votes may be attributed to individuals by name.

Concerning the general political picture in Africa, the Assembly had this to say:

"In multi-racial areas progress is hampered by racial tensions that are inimical to full democracy. In these areas, political advance requires increasing participation by Africans in government as a transition toward a society in which color is politically irrelevant

Premature independence in multi-racial areas might retard the development of democratic communities."

Ask Investment

The group felt that there should be a continued interdependence between the European nations and Africa but warned that "the democratic forms that emerge in Africa need not be identical with European or American political institutions."

In the field of economics, the need for increased capital investment was stressed, and it was the consensus that this should be a combination of government aid and private capital. These funds should be used for basic facilities and the development of mining, agriculture, and industry.

The American Assembly is supported by private funds, but this particular project was financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Key Ghana Official To Visit The U. S.

Louisville
Ky.

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana will arrive in Washington July 23 at the invitation of President Eisenhower, the State Department announced Monday.

Nkrumah will spend three days in Washington and is scheduled to visit Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York. He will leave the United States on August 2.

IN NEW AFRICA

Cocoa Is Biggest Negro Business

18a
Defender
p. 1
Chicago
Sat.
6-21-58

ACCRA, Ghana — The biggest Negro operated business in the world is Ghana's Cocoa Marketing Board. The Board, under the chairmanship of an African, Imoru Egala, had net proceeds from sales last year amounting to well over $150,000,000.

These proceeds were derived from the sale of 264,000 tons of raw cocoa to foreign lands, principally the U. S., Great Britain, Germany and Holland. The Boards outlay of some $120,000,000 went primarily to some 280,000 Negro cocoa farm operators.

By any measurement cocoa is big business in Ghana. Though this little country has a respectable foreign trade in gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and timber, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and provides well over 60 percent of government revenues.

Specifically the Cocoa Marketing Board is given the responsibility of buying, grading and selling the national cocoa crop and at the same time to guarantee to the farmers a high stable income.

It fixes the price to be paid to farmers during a given season, it licenses purchasing agents and generally supervises the warehousing, transportation and fumigation of the cocoa beans.

One of its most important functions is to supervise the grading of cocoa to guarantee that Ghana cocoa will hold a high reputation for quality.

The prices paid farmers have rarely been high enough to cause the Board to suffer a loss. Only once has the fluctuation in world prices forced the board to dip into its massive reserve funds.

As of 1958 the Roard had over $110,000,000 in its farmers income Stabilization Fund. Its uncommitted reserves were well over $234,000,000 invested largely in gilt edge securities.

The Board seems to be one of the main bankers for the Ghana government. As of 1958 it held $39,000,000 worth of promises to pay given by the government.

The Board and its officials are proud of the fact that within the past 10 years they have given vast sums to improve the lot of the cocoa farmer, the cocoa industry, and the country generally.

To date over $50,000,000 have been spent to save the industry from destruction by insects and plant diseases of various sorts.

Four-hundred students on Marketing Board scholarships are studying in Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

Up to 1955 some $6,000,000 had been loaned to individual cocoa armers to enable them to clear off their debts and to extend and to improve the cocoa areas cultivated by them.

The Board's investment in the future of Ghana does not end here.

Other millions are spent extending and improving roads and bridges, building hospitals and community centers and installing water works in cocoa producing areas.

But not all the Ghanaians are happy over this situation. There is no criticism as to whether the 200 employees of the Board operate it efficiently.

Its critics contend that the farmers should be paid the full proceeds from their cocoa, that they can spend their money more constructively than the government.

The majority of the people in the country think otherwise, that it is vitally necessary for the government to keep a tight control over income in the cocoa industry.

GHANA PREMIER GUEST OF CITY FOR TWO DAYS

p. 5
Tribune

Motorcade to Escort Him to Hall

182
Wed.
7-30-58
Chicago
Ill.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, an African state given its freedom last year by Britain, will arrive Wednesday to be Chicago's guest until Friday morning. Mayor Daley will meet him at Midway airport at 11:45 a. m.

Rep. William L. Dawson [D., Ill.] will be on the reception committee, which is headed by Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, and includes public figures and representatives of the military services.

A motorcade will carry the premier and his party to City hall, the route being west on Garfield boulevard to South Parkway, north to 23d street, east to Lake Shore drive, north to Randolph street, west to State, south to Adams, west to La Salle, and north to the City Hall. An honor guard including the 5th army band will be drawn up in the block between Washington and Randolph streets.

Fly Ghana's Fly

Ghana and the Star Spangled
The national anthem of Banner will be played and then the prime minister and the mayor will inspect the guard. Ghana's flag will be flown from City Hall.

Premier Nkrumah (pronounced Enkroomuh) will lunch privately in the Drake hotel and will remain there until he goes to the Council on Foreign Relations, 116 S. Michigan av., for a press interview at 4 p.m. At 4:30 he will be taken to the Palmer House for a reception by the council.

The prime minister will be made an honorary citizen of Chicago at an official dinner in the Blackstone hotel beginning at 7 p. m., with Mayor Daley bestowing the honor.

Visit To Tire Plant

Thursday's schedule for the visiting statesman begins at 9:30 a. m. with a visit to the facilities of the Johnson publications, Inc., 1820 S. Michigan ave., followed by an inspection of the B. F. Goodrich tire retreading plant, 1830 S. Clinton street.

18a 1958

Favors UN Police

Afro-American

(See Lautier Column, Page 4)

WASHINGTON

American Marines in Lebanon should be replaced with a United Nations' police force as quickly as possible and this force should remain there until a free election could be held under UN supervision.

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 8-2-58

That was the solution offered Thursday by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah to the ticklish Middle East situation.

P.1

The proposal was made during a National Press Club luncheon.

He later emphasized six points in a speech to the U.S. Senate.

Ghana's chief of state proposed two steps dealing with the situation in Lebanon. They are:

1. The holding of free elections in that country under UN supervision. (The Lebanese presidential election, due to have been held last Thursday, was postponed to July 31.)

2. The subsequent establishment of Lebanon as a free and independent state with a status of guaranteed international neutrality.

* * *

HE ADDED that he would like to see the "whole Middle East quarantined and the sovereignty of each and every state in that area guaranteed."

In his speech before the Senate concerning his belief in the right of all peoples to determine their own destinies, Dr. Nkrumah emphasized his opposition to colonialism.

He declared, "we are opposed to all forms of colonialism, old or new, and want to see all nations genuinely independent. He added the following points:

* * *

1. GHANA SEEKS A WORLD of peace where men and women may bring up their children in tranquility and security. Ghana will always be aligned with the forces fighting for peace and freedom, even though its foreign policy is one of neutrality.

2. Ghana gives her "full support" to the UN and its charter.

3. Ghana is not asking the U.S. for direct financial aid. It needs American investment, both governmental and private, but only for projects which can stand on their own feet.

4. "We pray that your deliberations may succeed in achieving some relaxation in world tension.

5. "We hope that part of the resources thus saved by the deliberations could be used to banish poverty, disease and illiteracy from the less fortunate parts of the world for all time."

Afro

P.5

6. "We trust that this visit at the invitation of President Eisenhower, will strengthen the ties of friendship which exists between Ghana and the U.S."

Sat. 8-5-58

* * *

DRESSED IN A COLORFUL Kenti cloth tribal robe, Dr. Nkrumah told his press club listeners that the oil resources of the Middle East areas should be brought under international control and used to benefit local people.

He added, "I sincerely hope that it will be possible to reach an agreement on the Middle East at a very early meeting within the framework of the UN between the heads of governments of those states best able to contribute to a solution.

"I hope these discussions will result in greater understanding of our respective problems and policies and that we will contribute to the store of human good will and world peace."

* * *

HE SAID SINCE GHANA achieved independence in March, 1957, the country has had four main objectives. They are:

To consolidate and strenghen its independence; to insure the continued economic and social progress of its people; to promote the interests and advancement of all African people in their pursuit of freedom and social progress and to further the aims of the UN.

Asked about civil rights laws in Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah said the present Ghanian Constitution represents a compromise on that score between the British and Ghana.

He said he is presently working to have elections of varied regional assemblies which must approve any amendment of the Ghanian Constitution.

* * *

HE SAID STORIES of racial tensions and disturbances in the U.S. have been publicized in Ghana. He added:

"The racial upheavals in the U.S. demonstrates that something must be done to end racialism everywhere."

At a recent conference of eight independent African nations held in Accra, Dr. Nkrumah said the entire question of racialism was discussed.

He said it was unanimously resolved that the independent African countries should come out boldly against racialism, no matter where it exists.

* * *

THE NOTED African leader said Ghana's Black Star Line, in operation three months, was a joint venture with Israel. He said there have been no repercussions anywhere to Ghana doing business with Israel.

"I told President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt about Ghana's relations with Israel and I think he understood me," Dr. Nkrumah stated. This was an answer to questions as to how President Nasser (who is anti - Israeli) felt about Ghana - Israel enterprises.

At the Accra conference, Dr. Nkrumah said, the countries represented wholeheartedly condemned apartheid (racial segregation) in South Africa.

He said they determined that even in their own countries they have to set the example by legislation making racialism a criminal offense.

Dr. Nkrumah said Ghana has appealed to the powers of the world to suspend nuclear bomb tests and achieve disarmament.

18a

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 8-2-58

GREETED BY IKE—President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Nkrumah chat on the White House patio following a luncheon given in honor of the Ghana visitor shortly after his arrival at noon Wednesday. A group of diplomats, political figures and representatives from many areas of civic and economic life were also guests of the President.

P.1

Ghana Receiving $241,000 In UN Aid For Health

Call

Kansas City Missouri

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (ANP — The executive board of the UN Children's board revealed las week that Ghana has receivec $241,000 in aid for basic materna asd child welfare services, malaria survey, yaw control and leprosy control.

Fri. 8-15-58

In connection with yaws control, UNICEF in providing transport, injection equipment and penicillin for an expanded mass campaign against yaws, to be coordinated with similar campaign was expanded to include the province of Ashanti, which has a population of about one million.

P.26

During the period of July 1958, to August, 1960, the entire population of this province will be examined and will receive either curative or prophylactic treatment.

With reference to leprosy control, at the end of 1957, 36,000 cases were under treatment. An increase of 6,000 cases was attributable to the creation of mobil treatment units using transport provided by UNICEF. Nine circuits have been established in different administrative districts fo which UNICEF vehicles are used. The government of Ghana supplied two vehicles so that the number of circuits could be increased to eleven.

In the last five years, the leprosy service has discharged some 7,000 patients symptom - free. In 1957, 3,000 patients were discharged.

With respect to basic materna and child welfare services, UN equipment is in use in the West African country as planned, but the shortage of trained auxiliary personnel reportedly persists as a factor restricting the expansion of rural health centers.

RETURNING A COURTESY — Vice President Nixon, who was a guest of Prime Minister Nkrumah in the independence celebration of Ghana had a chance to reciprocate when he met the visitor upon his arrival and escorted him to Blair House. They posed for photographers upon their arrival Wednesday morning.

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 8-2-58

P. 2

Ghana Willing To Send Troops As Part of U.N.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Kwame Nkruma, prime minister of Ghana said Sunday his government is willing to send troops to Lebanon as part of a United Nations police force.

The head of the new African republic said if no one else in the U.N. General Assembly proposes the establishment of an international military force to replace U.S. troops, Ghana will do it. Dr. Nkruma made the statements on the NBC-TV program, "Meet the Press," which originated here.

Mon. 7-28-58

16A

Ghana's Needs Assessed

New York, N.Y.

Long-Term Loans Proposed to Aid Nation's Self-Development

New York Times

The writer of the following letter, Assistant Professor of Finance at Marquette University, was formerly Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Ghana.

Sat. 8-23-58

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The letter which appeared in your issue of Aug. 4 from Prof. E. P. Skinner on aid to Ghana's economy raises a matter vital to the future of America.

P. 16E

Anyone who has had the privilege of meeting the Prime Minister of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, on his recent visit cannot but be impressed by his sincerity and his realistic approach to the problems that face his country. Ghana's independence is not much more than one year old. But for many years the country has been under the control of Dr. Nkrumah's Government and despite the fact that before independence the British possessed the theoretical ultimate control, it must be known by now that the destiny of the country since 1951 has been very largely shaped by Dr. Nkrumah and his colleagues.

The policy of that Government has been one of hard-headed realism in economic matters and of an unswerving devotion, under conditions of extreme difficulty, to the political and moral principles that characterize the civilization of the West.

Political Stand

Ghana, like all underdeveloped countries, is almost entirely dependent on exports of primary produce, especially cocoa, a valuable crop but subject to wide fluctuations in value. The planning of its development is not only limited by the value of those export crops: it is also subject to wide and unpredictable variations as the world market for its products varies.

The Government has for many years been determined to do what it can to remove that dependence on cocoa and other exports and has taxed the exports of cocoa very heavily and put most of the proceeds into a special fund for the development of the country.

For some time the Ghana Government has relied on exploiting its enormous resources of bauxite ore—over 200 million tons—by building an aluminum factory using electricity generated by damming the Volta River. These expectations have been nullified, partly because of the depressed market in aluminum, and the future development of Ghana is in serious doubt.

Ghana will inevitably take the lead among independent African states—indeed it has already done so. Yet her situation is such that virtually nothing is being done by the West to help her.

Social Services

Some development can take place through foreign private investment and the Ghana Government has for several years shown that it welcomes such investment and will offer it every reasonable guarantee. But any country in the position of Ghana needs, as a prior requisite to real industrial development, a basic development in public and social services, providing roads, houses, schools, hospitals, and so on, which cannot be financed from private sources or except on generous and long-term methods. This calls for assistance from foreign governments on a very large scale.

This does not mean a large "handout" to an untried government: it means that friendly governments, by no means confined to America but among whom it would be appropriate for America to take the lead, make long-term loans to Ghana to enable her to undertake herself the development which she needs and which she has shown herself capable of undertaking.

Such an action by America and by other friendly countries would prove to be a sound investment and one which would bring enduring benefit to all.

Ghana is a test case for foreign aid. In no country are conditions for real and effective aid more favorable. If such aid cannot be given here—and there are so far no signs of it being given—the policy of America and the West toward the younger members of the family of nations is doomed to failure.

A. HEPBURN SMITH.
Milwaukee. Wis.. Aug. 6. 1958.

Nkrumah Tells 400 Of Goals

18a

Defender

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana told four hundred distinguished Chicagoans at the official dinner in his honor last week that until all the other African territories win their independence he does not consider Ghana free. World peace, he said, is necessary to attain this goal.

P. 1

His address followed the presentation of a medal of citizenship by Mayor Richard J. Daley who paid tribute to Nkrumah and welcomed him in the name of all the citizens.

Sat. 8-9-58

The Prime Minister said that he understood that there was a Gold Coast in Chicago and he asked Mayor Daley to work toward changing its name to Ghana. The audience, mindful of the character of Chicago's Gold Coast, roared.

Chicago

Stating that his country produces half the world's cocoa, the Prime Minister urged his American friends to drink more cocoa and eat more chocolate. In a very serious vein, he made a plea for investments by private capital in his country and gave assurances that the safety of such investments would be guaranteed by the state.

Defender

The official dinner which was held in the Blackstone hotel was an elaborate black-tie affair at which the Mayor was the official host along with a 150-person civic reception committee headed by Claude A. Barnett who acted as toastmaster. Mayor Daley, Mrs. Daley, Daniel J. Ryan and a host of local governmental officials were in attendance.

Prime Minister of Ghana Is Honored With Dinner by Urban League· NAACP Africa Group

Black Dispatch

Fri 8-8-58

P 8

Oklahoma City Okla

NEW YORK.—Climaxing his busy, eventful three-day visit here, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, declared that the first responsibility of his new country "is to aid this momentous movement towards freedom and self-government which is now sweeping across the whole of the African continent."

The African leader's announcement was made at a brilliant dinner attended by more than 1,000 of the city's outstanding business, civic and political leaders. The dinner, held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on July 29, was jointly sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League and the American Committee on Africa.

Introduced by United Nations Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche as "scholar, author, liberator, statesman — astute politician, too." Dr. Nkrumah warned that the "peoples of Africa, as indeed the peoples of Asia, will not put up any longer with imperialism, and any notion of racial superiority and colonialism."

Freedom For All Africa

The independence of Ghana, he said, "cannot be regarded as complete so long as large part of Africa continue to remain under colonial rule, and so long as the peoples of our continent are separated by artificial boundaries imposed by the colonial powers. Our attiture towards the rest of Africa now under colonial rule is governed by our intensely human concern for our brothers who are still not free and independent citizens."

Recalling student days in the United States, Dr. Nkrumah told of his early interest in the work of the NAACP and the Urban League, two organizations which, he said, "have always typified to me all that is best and enduring in American democracy." The American Committee on Africa, he asserted, "bears good testimony to the growing interst which many Americans, in all walks of life are taking in Africa and its many problems."

Welcomed by Wilkins

Welcoming the African leader on behalf of the NAACP, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins expressed the hope that "this devotion of Americans of all races and religions and colors, to freedom and justice will be a source of strength and encouragement to Ghana and to other African peoples who seek and who deserve their independence.

"Just as within America," Mr. Wilkins continued, "our citizens cannot remain silent or inactive in the face of racial proscription and injustice, just as they have combined their talents and beliefs to achieve equality for a minority here, so our great nation, the leader of free world democracy, will surely give ear and heart and help to the colonial peoples who would throw off the yoke of control from without."

"As other loyal Americans look back upon their European homelands with affection and pride," the NAACP leader told the Prime Minister, "so we look upon Ghana and the emerging nations of Africa. Your struggles and your successes have aided us in our trials and tribulations here, as one among ten of our great population."

Granger Speaks

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, extended greetings to the prime minister on behalf of his organization. "Many Negroes in this country can trace their forebears back to the land of Ghana that was the Gold Coast," Mr. Granger said. "Thus we are quick to see a close kinship between those who have successfully participated in the 'revolution of rising expectations' abroad and those of us who participate in this same revolution at home.

"Between Little Rock, Ark. and Accra, Ghana," he pointed out "8,000 miles of land and water stretch. But there is no more than the whisper of a bird's breath between the hopes and aspirations of the black citizens of Arkansas in the Deep South and the triumph and expectations of the black men and women of Ghana who walk the streets of Accra proud and tall in their status as free citizens of no mean state."

Speaking on behalf of the American Committee on Africa, George M. Houser, executive director, hailed Dr. Nkrumah as "a symbol of the desires of a whole continent. The vast majority of the American people," he declared, "feel a deep kinship with those who are bringing new nations to birth. Sympathy with those struggling for freedom is an essential part of our tradition."

Theodore Kheel, president of the National Urban League, presided over the meeting. Chairman of the dinner committee was Frank C. Montero.

NCNW Gives Citation To Ghana's Prime Minister

Defender

P. 14

Chicago Defender

Sat. 8-9-58

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana during his recent Washington visit was presented a citation the National Council of Negro Women.

Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women stated that the citation was made in recognition and appreciation of the Prime Minister's encouragement of education and development of African women.

"It is an assurance," said Miss Height, "of our deep interest and concern in the opportunities being given our African sisters in Ghana."

The citation, a beautifully engraved silver tray, was presented the Prime Minister at the President's guest house by a delegation of National Council officers resident in Washington.

The National Council of Negro Women, representing 22 national organizations and 98 local metropolitan councils, was the only national women's organization granted an audience with the Prime Minister of Ghana during his Washington visit.

Members of the Council delegation included Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, past national president representing President Dorothy Height who was unable to be present Mrs. Marion Jackson, national treasurer; Dr. Lorraine Williams, historian;

Mrs. Jennie Walburg, director region II: Mrs. Aliene Ewell member at large of executive committee; Mrs. Marjorie Lawson, Miss Vinita Lewis and Mrs. Sadie Franklin, chairmen of standing committees and departments;

Mrs. Mary Lassiter, president of the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Council and Miss H. Elsie Austin, executive director of the national office.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Pride of Africa

Time

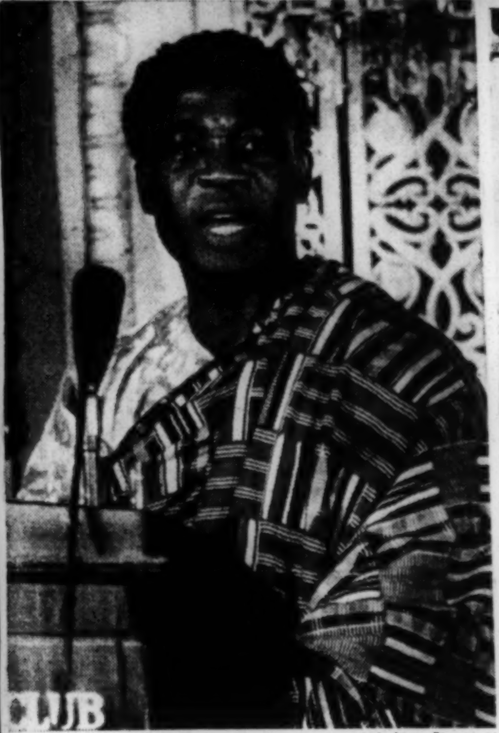
P 14

Mon. 8-4-58

"Look at him, the white liberator of Africa," cracked an aide as Kwame Nkrumah (pronounced En-*kroo*-mah) poked his lathered dusky face out of a Blair House bathroom. Laughing lustily, the irrepressible Prime Minister of Ghana (pop. 4,800,000) finished his shave, draped on one of his $300 tribal robes of *kente* cloth, plunged into three days of red-carpet treatment in Washington. Fresh from a dignified state visit in Canada, he carefully controlled the spellbinding flamboyance that made him the "show boy" hero of the Dark Continent, but his warm humor hid just under the surface of his talk about somber problems.

Counterbalance? Seldom was a guest from a small country more welcome. The State Department saw the nationalism of his year-old country and the promise of his African leadership as a possible future counterbalance to rampant nationalism spreading from the Mideast. Beyond such practical prospects, the vigorous, fit-at-48 African leader seemed to give his Nasser-stung hosts a timely, personal reassurance that they have not become the world's abominable rich uncle. He knew all there was to know about the evils of U.S. segregation because, as a young student just in from Africa's Gold Coast, he had waited tables and taught classes to pay his way through seven years (1935-42) at Pennsylvania's Negro Lincoln University—and later at the University of Pennsylvania. He knew Communism for its imaginary best when he studied Karl Marx's writings more carefully than most Russian apologists. Yet his outspoken policy of "positive neutralism" leaned clearly toward the West's patient methods.

Careful to keep his in-between position clear to one and all ("Nasser is a friend of mine"), the Prime Minister laid down at the National Press Club one tough-minded neutral's way out of the Mideast impasse: "1) the substitution of a United Nations force for the American troops now in Lebanon, 2) the holding of free elections under U.N. supervision, and 3) the subsequent establishment of Lebanon



Walter Bennett

GHANA'S NKRUMAH
Dignity, humor, and a cause.

as a free and independent state with the status of neutrality internationally guaranteed on the analogy of Austria."

Oil Pool? "If I had my way," he went on, "I would like to see the whole Middle East quarantined and the sovereignty of each and every one of the states guaranteed by the great powers." His practical preference for economic solutions rather than political revolutions came clearest in his proposal that "the oil resources of the area be brought under international control and used for the benefit of the local people."

Not since the visit of Robert Briscoe, Jewish Lord Mayor of Dublin, had a foreign visitor so quickly found a role in domestic politics. Some Deep South Democrats boycotted his speeches to Congress. Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, crowded for re-election, made much of him when at week's end Nkrumah began his tour of the U.S. in Harlem. For his part, Nkrumah, laughing with a strong man's sympathy, hoped that he had given American Negroes a cause for pride by personifying the new Africa's promise of dignity in world affairs.

U. S. Reminds Investors

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

Africans Must Be Trained For Ghana's Key Positions

Wed 8-6-58

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The U. S. Department of Commerce has a pamphlet which is available to potential American businessmen intending to invest in Ghana, whose Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, last week visited in this country.

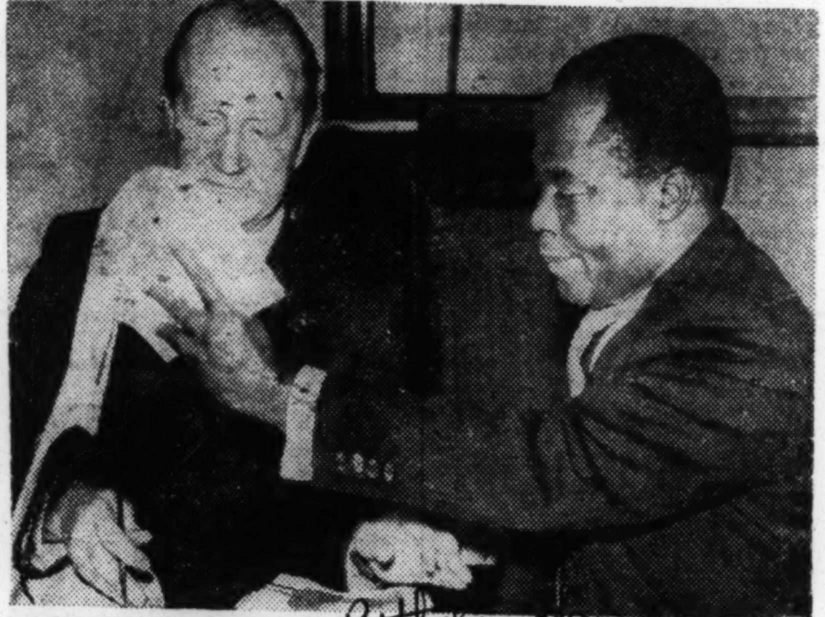
The investors are reminded of a speech of Dr. Nkrumah, in which he declared openly that the Government of Ghana placed the "greatest emphasis" on the policy of training African employes for eventual employment in senior technical, professional and managerial positions in both public and private enterprises.

While Dr. Nkrumah has at no time designated the specific numbers or percentages of Africans to be employed in any type of industry, he further asserted in the same speech, "the degree of warmth with which any enterprise is welcomed will be conditioned by the arrangements proposed for the employment, training and promotion of Africans."

At the same time, the Ghanaian Prime Minister indicated that the criterion of "industrial efficiency" was recognized and would be considered.

Dr. Nkrumah has also told potential investors everywhere that his government would encourage investment capital for all fields of economic activity with the exception of public utilities, such as railway, municipal bus, electricity, water and telephone services, which are government-owned and operated.

In the commerce department pamphlet, American businessmen interested in Ghana are told that industries needed in the West Africa country "are encouraged by loans from the Industrial Development corporation," which is charged with investigating, planning and carrying out industrial development projects in the country.



Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier P 3
Sat. 10-11-58

Sign Air Pact—An agreement providing for air service between Britain and Ghana and along the west coast of Africa was signed recently in London. High Commissioner E. O. Asafu-Adjaye of Ghana passes the agreement to C. M. J. Alport, Parliamentary under secrtary of state for commonwealth relations.—European Photo.

10,000,000 Tons of Ships Under Monrovia's Flag

'Blue Chip' Status for Liberia?

NEW YORK—Liberia, the tiny African republic with more than 10,000,000 tons of shipping registered under her flag, is expected to announce her decision to join the "blue chip" Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative organization.

United States owners of Liberian flag vessels reported that the development may cause Scandinavian countries to reappraise their opposition to the world agency. They said that it was expected that some time this month the Liberian Government would ratify the 10-year-old convention setting up the organization.

11-22-58

The action would put Liberia in an excellent position to gain one of the seats in the 16-member permanent council.

1/19

THE GROUP is scheduled to elect its first council at its first assembly set to begin in London, Jan. 6, at which time Liberia could displace Greece, Norway or Sweden as one of the six members representing "nations with the largest interest in providing international shipping services."

Nationalist China ratified in July and Liberia's membership brings the organization's strength to 23 countries.

Scandinavian countries have in the past opposed the organization, fearing that it might attempt to become a rate investigating or controlling body.

Is Kwame Nkrumah Marked for Deat

ACCRA, Ghana—Foes of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, 43 of whom were arrested and accused of plotting his assassination, called the move a "frame-up" to provide an excuse for setting up a totalitarian state.

11-22-58

12

The Government announced that those arrested were conspiring to overthrow the government. It added that Prime Minister Nkrumah, Interior Minister Krobo Edusei and Information Minister Kofi Baako had been "marked for assassination."

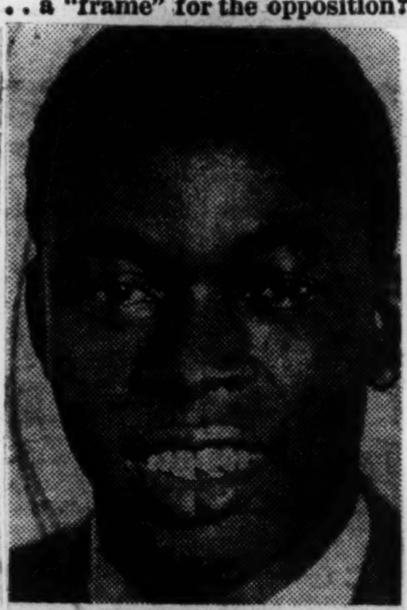
Earlier Mr. Nkrumah presided over an emergency cabinet meeting that followed a meeting of the National Defense Committee.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT said there was "no question of there being any general unrest in the country and government has no intention of limiting in any way the political activities of any political party or organization."

It pointed out that a group of conspirators had held secret meetings since the beginning of October, preparing plans to "overthrow by assassinatiin and violence the lawfully constituted Government of Ghana."

Prime Minister Nkrumah began feuding with his political opposition soon after Ghana became an independent member of the British Commonwealth in March, 1957. In October, 1957, his government threatened its foes with reprisals.

KOFI BAAKO
. . . a "frame" for the opposition?



KROBO EDUSEI
. . . marked for death?

UNION TO INVOLVE TWO NEW STATES

Britain Made Ghana Free in 1957—Guinea Rejected French Constitution

Kwame Nkrumah's dream of making Ghana a base for pan-African liberation moved still another step closer to realization yesterday with the announcement that Guinea, recently released from French rule, was joining Ghana in a united republic.

Both Guinea and Ghana achieved their independence without bloodshed. Ghana, the former British Gold Coast colony, achieved full independence within the British Commonwealth March 6, 1957, after being accorded progressively greater degrees of self-government.

Guinea, northwest along Africa's west coast, declared her independence Oct. 2 after having voted overwhelmingly against the new French Constitution. The Government of Premier Charles de Gaulle speeded Guinea's departure from the French community.

11-24-58

French Tie Sought

In the intervening two months the new Government of Guinea has sought to remain within the French orbit on the "basis of association," a tie recognized under the new French Constitution. The set-up would have put Guinea in somewhat the same relation to France that Ghana maintains to Britain within the Commonwealth.

Paris never responded to these overtures. Seku Touré, President of Guinea, publicly complained that France had not even recognized his country's independence.

At their closest points, Ghana and Guinea are about 350 miles apart, separated in the interior by France's Ivory Coast, and along the Ocean by the Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Ghana has an area of 91,468 square miles and a population of 4,691,000, of who fewer than 10,000 are Europeans. Guinea with an area of 105,200 square miles, has a population of 2,261,875. Under French rule since 1890, three-quarters of Guinea's government post are held by Frenchmen.

Of the two countries, Guinea has the better economic base. Gold and slaves once were its major exports. Today it is bananas, coffee and bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is derived .

In contrast, Ghana has a one-crop economy that has prompted the Nkrumah Government to strike out energetically to get economic diversification. The Republic of Israel has provided economic aid, but Ghana needs help on a larger scale.

Both countries have a terrain that ranges from coastal plains to steeply rising tropical rain forests. Both hope to harness waterpower to expand their economies.

Loss of Dam Risked

Guinea achieved independence at the risk of losing out on the projected $275,000,000 Konkoura Dam, which would produce 3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of power a year. Construction of the dam would permit Guinea to develop her own aluumina industry instead of shipping the raw ore to France nad Canada.

Whether French sources of financing will dry up with political developments in Guinea remains to be seen. Nations of the free West are being urged from many directions to give liberal economic aid to newly established governments in Africa to prevent the Soviet Union from moving into the vacuum.

In Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah is doing his best to attract foreign capital for a proposed Volta River dam that would enable the country to develop the power potential of its one great river.

Each of the countries has its strong man whose power was felt even before independence was achieved. Each had left-wing associations on his rise to power, but neither now is aligned with the organized Left.

M. Touré, just 36 years old, was trained in the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor and at one time took a tour behind the Iron Curtain that saw him visiting both Warsaw and Moscow.

Ghana's Prime Minister Nkrumah, 49 years old, and also a man of "direct action," has come under heavy criticism recently in his own country for action has has taken to suppress political opposition.

On Nov. 10, forty-three persons were arrested on charges of plotting the assassination of Dr. Nkrumah and others high in his Administration. On Oct. 1, fifteen members of the United party were arrested on charges of unlawful assembly. Nine opposition leaders were deported in April.

This round of threat and suppression has lead to charges that Dr. Nkrumah seeks to become "life president or emperor."

Preparations are complete for Pan-African Congress

By CHATWOOD HALL

ACCRA, Ghana — Preparations for the important and potentially militant and far-reaching Pan-African People's Congress, to be held here from Dec. 5-12, are now in their final stages.

18a

Prime Minister Nkrumah is sponsoring the gathering, together with Nigerian Prime Minister Azikiwe.

Unlike the Conference of Independent African States, held in Accra earlier this year on official government level, the coming congress will be of an unofficial though no less important nature.

It will be attended by representatives of political parties, trade unions, cooperative unions and youth and women's organizations from all parts of Africa.

Sat. 11-29-58

AGAIN DIFFERING from the Conference of Independent African States held at governmental level, speakers at the coming meeting will be less restricted in their speech and can be expected to name names and call a spade a spade.

This unrestricted and unofficial nature of the coming meeting will add to its freedom of expression, criticism and specific and direct approach to the problems both on and off its agenda.

It already is known that European colonial powers and the United States are deeply interested in the coming deliberations, and the foreign press is expected to be well represented.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE, it is stated, "will be the greatest gathering of its kind ever to be held on African soil." It proposes to expose and condemn the "evil system of colonialism and racial discrimination and domination."

Allegations have been made that the conference has been "Communist inspired and will be Communist dominated."

Officials of the conference denounce such allegations as being a red herring and emanating from the deep guilt of those propagating such allegations.

It is pointed out, in this connection, that racial discrimination in the American South and in South Africa, when challenged, also is met with unfounded wails of being "Communist inspired."

* * *

AMONG OTHER subjects to be aired at the conference are equal voting rights for Africans, implementation of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and amalgamation and federation of African territories on a regional basis.

Delegates are also expected to propose the joining of African countries into a Pan-African Commonwealth of a Free Independent United States of Africa.

This, according to a pre-conference official statement, can be brought about through "Pan-African Socialism (which is not identical with or to be confused with communism and African non-violent revolution."

Ghana Charges Plot To Kill the Premier

New York

By Reuters.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 10—The Government of Ghana ordered the immediate arrest tonight of forty-three Ghanaians accused of plotting to assassinate Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and two other ministers.

New York, N. Y.

The announcement, by Mr. Nkrumah's office, said the two other intended victims were Interior Minister Krobo Edusei and Education Minister Kofi Baako.

Tues. 11-11-58

Earlier, Mr. Nkrumah presided over an emergency Cabinet meeting that followed a meeting of the National Defense Committee.

P1

The announcement said there was "no question of there being any general unrest in the country and the Government has no intention of limiting in any way the political activities of any political party or organzation."

It said a group of conspirators had held secret meetings since the beginning of October, preparing plans to "overthrow by assassination and violence the lawfully constituted Government of Ghana."

Times

Prime Minister Nkrumah began feuding with his political opposition soon after Ghana became an independent member of the British Commonwealth in March, 1957.

Tues. 11-11-58

In October, 1957, his Government threatened its foes with reprisals. The Government warned that any violence could lead to suspension of the Constitution and wholesale imprisonment.

Interior Ministed Edusei told a rally of the ruling Convention People's party that any attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister or a party leader would be the "beginning of a dictatorship in this country."

8a

Mr. Edusei attempted without success to get Cabinet approval of a bill that would have empowered him to exile foes at his discretion without a state of emergency. He also sought to ban political parties based on religion, tribe or region.

Ghana

Last November the Opposition parties banded together to form the United party. Dr. K. Busia, leader of the Opposition in Parliament, said the action had been taken to "achieve our aspiration of setting up a true democratic government."

In April the Government deported nine Opposition leaders whose presence was described as "not conducive to the public good."

Ghana, Guinea To Unite

18a

Premiers Speak Of Larger Union

ACCRA, Ghana —(AP)— The new Republic of Guinea has decided to join Ghana in a united republic, leaders of the two African nations announced Sunday.

Premiers Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sekou Toure of Guinea said in a joint statement:

"Inspired by the 13 American colonies, which on attainment of their independence constituted themselves into a confederacy which ultimately developed into the U.S., we premiers of Ghana and Guinea, on behalf of our respective governments,

11-23-58

MOROCCO
0 800
MILES
ALGERIA
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
NIGERIA
Conakry
GUINEA
Accra
GHANA
Atlantic Ocean
AP

Guinea and Ghana

. . . capitals are Conakry and Accra

and subject to ratification by our respective national assemblies, have agreed to constitute our two states as the nucleus of a union of West African states."

P1

Guinea, formerly a French colony, proclaimed itself a republic last Oct. 2 after its people had voted heavily against the new French constitution proposed by Premier Charles de Gaulle.

Ghana offered material and technical aid to the new republic and pledged to sponsor its admission to the U.N.

Ghana, which used to be the British colony of the Gold Coast, attained independence in early 1957 and became a republic within the commonwealth.

Ghana and Guinea are about 350 miles apart at their nearest point in West Africa. Between them lies the Ivory Coast, still part of the French empire.

Ghana has an area of 91,843 square miles and a population of about four million, less than 7,000 of them Europeans. Guinea has an area of about 245,000 square miles and a population of about 2½ million, including nearly 100,000 Europeans.

Nkrumah and Toure in their joint statement said they will welcome into their union other West African states.

At the same time they emphasized their move was "not in any way designed to prejudice present or future relations between Ghana and the (British) commonwealth on the one hand and the French community on the other."

"The new United Republic intends to adopt a union flag and to harmonize the policies of the two states in the fields of defense, foreign affairs and economics, the statement said.

Ghana, U.S. sign investment bill

WASHINGTON — The United States and Ghana have reached an agreement to institute the investment guaranty program of the International Cooperation Administration in Ghana and thus encourage the investment of private American capital in the economic and industrial development of the new West African nation.

P.3

Ghana became the 38th country to enter into the U.S. investment guaranty program when the agreement was signed Sept. 30 in Accra by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah for Ghana and Charge d'Affaires Peter Rutter for the United States.

Baltimore, Md.

Under the agreement, the U.S. Government will offer two types of guaranties to cover new investment of private American capital in business enterprises in Ghana.

Sat. 10-18-58

THE FIRST TYPE is a guaranty that investors will be able to convert Ghana local currency receipts from new investments in Ghana into U.S. dollars.

The second type offers insurance against losses which may result from expropriation or confiscation.

The guaranties are available for new investments of cash, commodities, patents or services made by U.S. individuals or firms in countries participating in the program.

IN NEW AFRICA

Female Cop Too Much For Tough African Criminals

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

ACCRA, Ghana — One of the strangest things I have seen here in darkest (the people) Africa is the sight of policemen arresting local toughs without the aid of firearms. Such a thing in the jungles of Chicago would be foolish indeed, but here violence against a police officer is almost unheard of.

A sergeant of police told me that the only weapon good policemen need to perform duties to safeguard the public from law breakers are good truncheons. It seems to me that I have seen Chicago policemen carryinig a revolver, a blackjack, and a club . . .and still they were not safe and neither was the public.

The truncheon is simply a fancy word for what we call the policeman's club. In its use the African policeman is forbidden to strike a person on the head, on the back of the neck, on the collar bone, or other portions of the body where a blow might be fatal.

He is trained to strike with just the right force the sides of the upper arms, the shins and other parts of the body which will inactivate but not maim or injure permanently. The police seem to be respected but not feared, and certainly not hated.

I have not yet been able to make people understand what I mean when I ask if they have any "hard boiled" cops on the force.

Defender 8-9

I was introduced to a young female constable who has a reputation for extraodinary effciency. She is a very pretty Ashanti woman who wears her blue uniform quite smartly, chin in, shoulders back, chest quite noticably arched. At my request the constable reported some of her rather interesting eperiences.

Sat 3-8-58

Chicago, Ill.

Once she was sent to arrest a notorious criminal, a diamond smuggler long sought by the police. She found him hiding with some of his gang in a slum section of Accra, called Jamestown. Nobody in the area thought for a moment such a slip of a girl was invading the "lair" of the t'ief" to arrest him.

The notorious T'ief was very glad to see her. He said he had seen her about town quite a long time and had hoped one day to speak to her and to invite her to the races. He burst out laughing when he was told that she had come to arrest him, that he was wanted for questioning at headquarters. He stopped laughing suddenly, came close to her and stared, as he struggled with a big question in his mind.

The constable reminded him again that he was under arrest and anything he might say or do might be used against him. Suddenly her Notorious T'ief called for drinks and wanted to know if the constable would remain with him alone for a while before he accompanied her to police headquarters.

She told him that she now would have to recommend that he be charged for trying to bribe a police officer.

Another notorious criminal whom she had been tracking made similar advances to her when she finally ran him down. She said he became quite angry when she even refused to drink with him. He told her that Paris gowns would look much better on her figure than that cheap little blue uniform. She agreed, but told him to march out ahead of her.

Not all of the constable's experiences are so flattering. She said no officer would ever think of striking a child, but that once when she was on the delinquent boys detail she struck a boy viciously with the palm of her hand and discovered later that her fingernails had badly cut his cheek. It seems that the boy had run away from home, was sleeping in front of stores at night, and during the day was stealing from women peddlers in the market, or carrying packages for people in order to get money to buy fried fish and cankey to eat and to go to the cinema in the afternoon. The hundreds of these wanderers in the central business district created a public nuisance.

When she was questioning the boy at the police station, he suddenly accused her of being against him because she was not married and could not bring forth a fine son like himself. The constable even now does not really know why she slapped him.

Ghana School Student To NY Tribune Forum

Sat 3-1-58

ACCRA — (ANP) Ben Kofi, a student at Opoku Ware Secondary School has been selected as the Ghana student to accept the invitation of the New York Herald Tribune to attend the Forum which that paper offers each year and which is participated in by high schools all over the world.

Informer

Houston, Tex.

Young Ben Kofi will be a guest in the home of four different American high schools students his own age, will participate in classroom discussions, write for school newspapers and speak to student assemblies in the several cities he [illegible]

P. 4

Sat 3-1-58

IN NEW AFRICA

Hospitality And Fufu Are Prime Features Of Ghana

By GEORGE McCRAY

ACCRA, Ghana — 18a

The hospitality, the politeness of Africans still puzzle me. Of course as civilized human beings one expects them to show some hospitality to a very dark brown stranger wandering so far from his native jungle, the South Side of Chicago. Indeed I feel far safer walking the unlighted back streets of Accra than I do along 63rd St. between Cottage Grove and Stony Island. . .not to mention Douglas blvd.

Defender 8-9

Sat 3-1-58

The African easily imparts a fine touch to an act of hospitality. If he invites you as his guest to an affair, he always offers to call for you, to send the car for you and never to meet you at the place.

Chicago, Ill.

At dinner he will serve you specially prepared food to spare you the torture of trying to eat food always saturated with the hottest red pepper on earth. And though he might chop (eat) fufu, cankey, or rice in a sauce, with his fingers, he always provides the guest with the finest silverplated or stainless steel table ware.

Several weeks ago I went on "trek" with some pretty important public figures. Around noon we stopped at a fairly modern restaurant near a filling station in Nkawkaw, heart of the cocoa growing area. Instead of wondering whether we would be served or rudely turned away I was wondering what kind of food I would get to eat. On that particular trek I had chopped so much bacon and eggs (every meal) that I was fearful that I would grunt or cackle any moment.

Finally the chap who was handling the details of the trek told me after an extended discussion with the proprietor, that he and I would stay at the restaurant and have fricassee chicken and rice. My other companions were going nearly a block away to the Hollywood Cafe (and in the heart of Africa too) where they could chop fufu with their fingers.

Even the most important people in the country, I am told, occasionally chop fufu with their fingers. It is no mean feat when done with the neatness and expertness I've seen. For Fufu is compounded of plantain, casava, or vessel with a pounding pole like a pestle. The pictures of African women pounding something in a mortar can be seen in any geography book or travelogue. The accompanying caption refers to "women pounding grain." It just isn't true.

The women take grain to a modern power driven mill to be ground, but the modern Afriman wants his fufu mixed in a mortar.

When the fufu is ready for chop it has the consistency of raw dough before baking but is not quite as sticky. When served with chicken sauce or peanut soup and eaten with the fingers it is delightful. . .babies cry for it.

As I was saying you just can't outdo Africans for hospitality. When I was returning home yesterday a man, whom I did not know, met me on the highway and informed me that a man was inquiring about me in the neighborhood. A block away another stranger met me and gave the same information. When I arrived at my yard gate I met a rather distinguished African who introduced himself as the uncle of Richard Annoh, an African student, living at 5132 Woodlawn ave. Chicago.

Annoh had written to his uncle to inform him that I had entertained him in my home in Chicago and he hoped the uncle, Mr. Asiama Nyako, would look me up and make my stay in Ghana as pleasant as possible.

The uncle, a busy contractor, had gone to the American embassy, had then been directed to the offices of the Ghana Trade Union Congress, which in turn had told him how to find my house in Adabraka. Since house numbers aren't very helpful in Accra, he had inquired about the neighborhood on two different days for the house of that black American. He has invited me to chop and to meet family and friends.

GHANA IS ONE YEAR OLD

Expresses Confidence in U.N. Aid Plan Progresses

Times V.C.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 6 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah reaffirmed his country's confidence in the United Nations today as Ghana celebrated the first anniversary of her independence.

Mr. Nkrumah replied to congratulatory messages from Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, and David Owen, executive chairman of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

N.Y.

In his message to the Secretary General, the Prime Minister said the fact that Ghana, formerly the British West African colony of the Gold Coast, was accepted unanimously into the United Nations within two days of independence "has always been to us a gesture of great significance."

Fri. 3-7-58

Mr. Nkrumah's reply to Mr. Owen said the technical assistance agreement with Ghana was "already producing very promising results."

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UP) —President Eisenhower today congratulated Ghana on her anniversary.

IN NEW AFRICA

Defender P. 11

Says Women Of Ghana Hide Charm

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-15-58

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

ACCRA, Ghana — Though nudity even in this part of Africa is commonplace, the African woman is undoubtedly the most overdressed woman in the world. In a climate where nobody really needs to wear clothes, and where children often do not, the African woman literally smothers herself in brightly colored cotton prints.

And the prints she wears are so monotonous in style and cut that one would think that what she wears is a sort of national female uniform. Yet her use of color in the monotonous style is as daring and arresting as the style is unimaginative.

The daily attire of the average African woman consists of three parts. The first is a sleeveless blouse with extremely high cut back and necklines. A tucked skirt is attached to a half blouse at about the arm pits and extends loosely downward to cover about half of the hips . . . looking for all the world like a shortened maternity blouse.

Over her cute shapely hips the African woman wraps two or three yards of the same cotton print, covering her whole body from her waist to her tnkles. A string is tied around her waist to hold this first cover cloth in place

A second cover cloth, narrower and longer, is then draped around the waist extending down to her thighs, and is then tied in a loose bow on the side. The whole assembly gives a bungled, untidy impression, and completely distorts or conceals one of the most naturally beautiful female figures in the world.

This latter statement requires some explanation. The African woman naturally walks erect and her stride is smooth and graceful at all times. They acquire these characteristics at very early ages when they learn to carry and balance on their heads heavy pails of water and other objects while walking long distances or running in a school game called Rebecca. The diet is not well balanced, but not many Africans have a chance to do much over eating.

I am certain the clothes worn by African Negro women were not designed by a native of Africa. The whole thing is just too unrealistic. In the apparent desire to cover up everything completely, I see the guilt conscious hand of some long dead missionary who was deeply troubled by the erect statue and the graceful curves of the African Negro woman.

The African woman does not escape the concealment procedure until she begins to wear western style clothes . . . usually at night in the lounge at the Ambassador hotel, on the dance floor at the Sea View hotel, or at dances at the several popular social clubs in town. But western style clothes are very expensive as African incomes go .

The average African woman's use of cosmetics is not only more unimaginative than her daily attire, but is almost frightful. Some of the women, fortunately a mere handful, dust a chalky white talcum powder over their shoulders and face then paint black the upper and lower ridges of their eyelids. Fortunately these women do not use red lipstick or rouge.

In downtown Accra last week, I saw two enterprising women peddling brass straightening combs from enormous dish pans which they carried casually on their heads. The combs were having a brisk sale. Some of the women who could understand my English, said they were not buying the comb to look like white folks, but to look more like their sisters in the United States. What a crazy world!

Holiday In Ghana For Fete

Courier P. 2

Pittsburgh, Pa

ACCRA, Ghana—This new nation of five million citizens celebrated its first anniversary of independence last week with gaiety, pomp, and ceremony.

• **The week-long celebration began Monday, March 3, and was climaxed with a national holiday on Thursday, March 6, the actual anniversary date of Ghana's new status in the world family of free nations.**

High spot in the festivities was the unveiling of a huge, bronze statue of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, who led that country to its independence. Nkrumah was jailed in 1948 by the then Gold Coast authorities for treason because of his advocation of "self-government now," but was later given a royal pardon and asked to form a new government which took office in February, 1951.

Sat 3-15-58

HIS FIRST title was Leader of Government Business. He was named prime minister in 1952 and led the Gold Coast through various stages of internal autonomy.

• **Mrs. Kwame Nkrumah made her first appearance at the affair. Mrs. Nkrumah is a native of Egypt.**

Representatives of British Commonwealth nations, the Arab bloc, the free world and Iron Curtain countries were in attendance during the week.

Mrs. Golda Meir, foreign secretary of Israel, was a most popular figure during the festivities.

Ghana slaps colonialism

~~Defender~~

Chicago, Ill.

ACCRA, Ghana (NNPA) — All the guests announced as coming from British East Africa for the first anniversary celebration of Ghana independence last week are members of the opposition or of African nationalist and labor movements.

P. 3

No official invitations were sent to the colonial governments in contrast with last year.

Sat. 3-15-58

The sole representative of Kenya was Tom Mboya, African elected member for Nairobi, who is secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor.

Afro-American

HE HEADS the African boycott of the Kenya Government which has lasted a year. He was invited to attend the celebration by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana Prime Minister, with all expenses paid.

Baltimore, Md.

Julius Nyerere, president of the African National Union, who walked out of the Tanganyika Legislative Council last December, was flown from Dares Salaam with R. Kawawa, secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labos.

From Zanaibar, Sheikh Ail Muhsin, leader of the pro-Egyptian Afro - Shirazi party was the only guest.

Africa Parley Reaches Accord on Top Issues

Post & Times Herald

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, April 19 • Delegates to the conference of independent African states today reported reaching a "remarkable degree of accord."

P. 17

A spokesman said delegates saw pretty much eye-to-eye on Algeria, the racial problem, foreign policy, future dependent territories of Africa, and "steps to be taken to safeguard the independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African states."

The states represented at the 9-day conference, now in its fifth day, are Ghana, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.

Sun. 4-20-58

Still to be discussed are economic issues and scientific and cultural exchanges.

On no point, said the spokesman, has a vote been necessary —not even on the Algerian question, perhaps the most difficult item on the agenda.

Washington, D.C.

IN NEW AFRICA

Africans Proud Of Culture, History

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

Defender P. 11

Sat 3-22-58

Chicago Def.

ACCRA, Ghana — Modern Africa is a land of such great cultural variety as to be quite confusing to one who visits this place for the first time. Nothing fits into place, nothing can be taken for granted and one can be a hero or a fool in a split second.

A few weeks ago Mrs. William Sutherland, African wife of the personal secretary to Kwabena Gbedemah, Ghana's finance minister, invited me to the Writers Club of Ghana. You'll recall President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon had breakfast with Gbedemah after he and Sutherland were tossed out of a hash joint some time ago.

The club met under an enormous illuminated cashew nut tree on the grounds of the Ridgeway Hotel. It was a beautiful January night and the hotel attendants served beer, coco cola, high balls and cocktails. The only Americans present were Dr. and Mrs. Lee, Negroes who have migrated from Detroit to live in Ghana, a white correspondent of Life Magazine, and myself.

The Africans present were still discussing the proceedings of a conference of African and Afro-American writers held in Paris last year. Their favorite whipping boy was Richard Wright, formerly of Chicago, but now of Paris.

At the conference he had tried to stem the tide of traditionalism, ancestor worship, and provincialism which many rebellious African intellectuals are using to strengthen their fight against European domination. The African intellectuals assert that the uncritical rejection of African culture and values in favor of European is stupid.

Wright seems to have argued that looking back to the past will not help us solve our modern problems. He seems to have given the impression that he did not think there is much in African cultures which are worth preserving. He feels we should try to build a new order based on science and objectivity.

I ventured a few words in defense of old Dick and in praise of modern science and technology. I soon found myself getting roughed up a bit and being questioned sharply about things which I took for granted and assumed that everybody else did. I kept giving ground in the argument and was getting more and more uncomfortable. Then the English professor from the University College of Ghana arrived.

His topic for the evening concerned writing for the masses of readers. He read a well documented paper, grunted and sighed as he did so, and in typical Oxford fashion simply mutilated the pronunciation of the English language.

Aside from this minor irritation, I was surprised by the fact that here was an English professor, teaching in an African university, considering problems of literacy and appealing to the masses of readers without once considering local needs and conditions, nor the peculiar problems faced by African writers.

Before he could conclude the Africans opened up on him with a devestating attack. By what standard are these values determined; who decides what is great literature; are Africans likely to reach the same conclusions as Europeans; are you really trying to tell us to imitate European literacy forms and values; is this not disrespect for the soul of the African; and finally, has the African's point of view been considered?

This barrage of questions was not fired at the harrassed professor all at once. The Africans were relentless but polite and so very congenial. When one of the Africans told the professor what Africans are really writing about, their past, their history, their social values, their current problems, the professor exclaimed: "Why, I get none of this in my classes at the University."

"Of course not," he was told. "The students write there to please you. What the university needs is a chair in African literature."

MAN TO WATCH

Nkrumah—Marks Ghana's Birthday

Herald Tribune

P. 2

7M 3-7-58

New York

PRIME MINISTER KWAME NKRUMAH and his young African nation of Ghana, just emerged from colonialism to independence, have survived to celebrate a first anniversary yesterday.

The enchanting honeymoon which followed the much publicized independence of Ghana on March 6 last year was distressingly brief. In a few short months the American-educated Prime Minister found himself criticized from a score of sides. An astutely practical politician in a nation of diverse languages, tribal groups and customs, Mr. Nkrumah tried his best to nurture some sense of national unity against the sniping of opposition groups both at home and abroad.

Kwame Nkrumah

Old-school, British colonialists in London chided him for putting his portrait on Ghana's new stamps. More sympathetic observers waited anxiously while Nkrumah seemed to toy with the idea of suppressing political and civil liberties. The emergency powers bill put forth by his volatile minister of the interior, Krobo Edusei, was tempered by the Ghana parliament, presumably with Nkrumah's blessing.

Most observers see Prime Minister Nkrumah as an honest, ambitious man with no apparent dictatorial tendencies. His occasional extreme moves they write off as "politics." In his first year of office he has had to learn the difference between being the popular revolutionary hero and the administrator of a backward country, with a one-crop economy, 4,600,000 people, fifty dialects, and a hodge-podge of tribal groups.

Born in the back bush country in 1909, educated at a Roman Catholic mission school, at two American universities and the London School of Economics, Nkrumah (pronounced En-kroo-mah) learned the art of political conspiracy from Ghandi and Trotsky and became the independence movement spark which set the Ghana independence movement ablaze in 1947.

He calls himself a "nondenominational Christian and a Marxist Socialist" but the terms don't warrant close inspection. Nkrumah is easier understood at a political D understood when seen at a political rally in prison costume, an effective campaign banner for his group of young, vigorous colleagues who were jailed by the British while building their Convention People's Party before independence. He wears either prison garb or native costume at official functions but western dress on other occasions.

Prime Minister Nkrumah seems to realize now that Egypt's Col. Nasser is a vigorous opponent for the leadership of Africa's budding nationalism. He also has begun to see that foreign investors looked more kindly on pre-independent Ghana under British rule and that on its first birthday his nation needs time to grow.

IN NEW AFRICA

Top Ghana Beauty Is Mother Of 4

Defender Chicago Ill.

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

ACCRA, Ghana — I have spent the past week helping the happy and confident citizens of Ghana celebrate their first anniversary as an independent nation.

It was a deeply moving experience to an Afro-American who has spent his life in the shadow of Jim Crow.

P. 11

Nkrumah and his cabinet members spent a hectic week dedicating roads, buildings, schools, public works, awarding prizes, giving gigantic parties, making magni icant speeches, and planning greater glories for Ghana in particular and the rest of us in general.

BEAUTY QUEEN

For the first time in my life I witnessed the selection of a national Negro beauty queen. (Negro or African, what's the difference?) The queen is called "Miss Ghana" and the title is by no means an empty one like so many of the phoney so-called beauty titles given numerous Afro-American lovelies a few years ago.

Sat 3-29-58

Rewards awaiting Miss Ghana as the result of her triumph in a nation-wide contest are quite impressive and substantial. In addition to the honors, she will receive a luxury trip to the United Kingdom where she will be entertained by big business firms trading in Ghana.

As in America, her solid cash will come from public appearances, endorsements, and the advertising trade. You see this is made possible by the fact that business firms have discovered that they do better business in Africa when they use African models in their advertising.

MODELS SELL

In Africa, particularly in Ghana, attractive African models sell such items as automobiles, Lux and Life Buoy soap. Ovaltine, Lipton's tea, vaseline, Coca Cola, soft drinks, liquors, foods, patent medicines, building materials, clothing, Johnson and Johnson medical and hygenic supplies, tobacco products, toilet preparations, and on through a long consumer list.

Many of these firms would not use Negro models in the United States.

The Miss Ghana contest had what I have come to observe as a distinctly African flavor — no nonsense about sex. There were no age limits it seems and many of the contestants were married and had children — many of them.

The Africans realize that these things do not necessarily have anything to do with beauty. A young woman from Carolina demonstrated this, though fraudently, in a Miss America contest last year.

Is it not the destiny of a woman to get married and to have children? Is it not a greater achievement for her to maintain her beauty in the process?

WELL COVERED

But unless the judges had x ray eyes they did not see much of what the ladies really had in the way of physical equipment. Without exception, they were clad in kente cover cloths that caused them to bulge at the midri while concealing everything from the armpits to the ankles.

One woman told me "They would call us savages if we made a display of our hips and breasts." I said, "What a pity."

Long slender hips, flat abdomen, protruding breasts, and long and shapely thighs and legs—th standard equipment of the teenagers aspiring to the Miss America title not only were not to be seen, but were not even suggested.

These little kids are certainly not the finest expression of womanhood — from the African's point of view that is.

NOT A HAG

Now don't assume that Miss Ghana looks like an old bag of potatoes. She has a 34-inch bust a 28-inch waist, and a 38-inch hip And though only 22, Miss Ghana has four children and her youngest is only four months old.

Miss Ghana is educated and is a very congenial and pleasant person with an engaging smile She is indeed a beautiful woman made even more so by her personality.

But in America about the best she could win is recognition as "Mother of the Year." But when she stood as the judges announced her selection, the 15,000 African observers present sent up a deafening roar of applause. Thirty-five photographers, including yours truly, rushed to the rostrum and had to be restrained by the police.

Nkrumah suggests new policy

Afro American

P. 9

Baltimore

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (ANP) — Speaking on the occasion of Ghana's first anniversary of political independence Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah referred to an "open door policy" and a "closed door policy" with particular emphasis on their relationship to foreign trade.

Sat 4-5-58

"If the first policy," asserted Prime Minister Nkrumah, "opens a country to unreasonable exploitation, the other would close it to legitimate trade.

"Why should Ghana not have what I have chosen to call a 'vault door policy?'

"A vault door does not remain shut at all times. It simply protects the treasure stored behind it. It can be swung open for legitimate transactions of benefit to both parties concerned and it can swing shut when predatory forces are in the neighborhood."

* * *

IN SPITE of some biased coverage of the recent Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Cairo, Egypt, unofficial opinion is that some constructive steps were taken.

However, it is important to note, as some UN correspondents seem to forget, that the Asian Solidarity General Committee was formed in April 1955 in compliance with a decision taken by the Asian Conference held at New Delhi during the same month.

On Dec. 29, 1956, the committee held a convention attended by Egypt at New Delhi where it was decided that the solidarity movement be extended to include African countries as well and to call for an Afro-Asian solidarity conference to be held in Cairo.

* * *

IT IS EQUALLY important to note that the unofficial representatives from 46 nations forming about 70 percent of the world population and occupying about 59 percent of the world land area reaffirmed their belief in the United Nations Charter and in principles stated so emphatically at the famous Bandung conference in April, 1955.

As was the case of the Bandung, Indonesia, conference, some of the correspondents found that their stories to their home papers had either been slanted or "cut" to the point of being completely meaningless from the viewpoint of an African-Asian perspective.

Hear Egypt and Ghana will trade

Afro American

P. 9

Baltimore

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Ghana trade missions to go to 15 countries in world market.**
- **Creation of Nigerian national currency recommended in UN talks.**
- **American businessmen eye the rapidly expanding African economy.**

Sat 4-19-58

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (ANP) — Economic circles in Ghana report that Egypt plans to purchase rubber and cocoa from Ghana in exchange for cotton and rice. Also, Australia is on the verge of increasing her exports to the West African country.

In line with the Government of Ghana's efforts to "sell" the products of the country on the world's market, trade missions will be sent to some 15 countries.

Trade missions will go Pakistan, Cylon, Burma, China, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, West Germany, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Canada, the United States, Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

* * *

THE GHANA Housing Corporation plans to carry out a $9.8 million building program. The target of the corporation will be 1,000 houses in Accra, 700 in Kumasi and 1,600 in other parts of the country.

The U.S. has given Ghana 7 crawler tractors as "part of the program of teachnical co-operation to newly developed countries." The tractors will be used by the Ghana Department of Social Welfare and Community Development.

From Nigerian sources has come the information that recently J. B. Lognes, advisor of the Bank of England, strongly recommended the creation of a Nigerian national currency and the establishment of a Central Bank of Nigeria.

Mr. Lognes advised that the Nigerian national currency be established at par with sterling and that the central bank be created on a sound financial basis and above the strife of national politics.

* * *

A MISSION from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development recently investigated the possibilities of the Bornu Railway Extension project, including necessary construction and rolling stock about $51.8 million would be needed.

"Anticipated expenditures on this project over the next 4 years," the American experts pointed out, "are placed at about $25,200,000." Complete dieselization of the Nigerian railway system is expected by 1985.

On the political side of Nigerian affairs, the Nigerian Constitutional Conference is still working quietly, away from the glare of international publicity.

Issues which are still being thrashed out over the conference table involve the Central Marketing Board, the national electoral law, the rights of minorities, fiscal administration, procedure for amending the constitution after political independence and matters affecting the administration of Lagos.

A special report from American sources created an interest in diplomatic circles recently. The report was specially prepared for American investors interested in the rapidly expanding African economic scene with reference to Nigeria in particular.

In the sphere of banking and credit, the American report strongly favored the continued development of African-finance banks in Nigeria in juxtaposition to the expatriate banks (controlled by British investors).

In fact, the American investigators frankly asserted:

* * *

"**IT IS** both reasonable and desirable that African-owned banking institutions should be developed and this policy has been actively encouraged by the Government.

"A notable example of a successful African bank is the National Bank of Nigeria, Limited, which was established in 1933 and which today is the only African bank to be officially regarded by the Government as an authorized in foreign exchange.

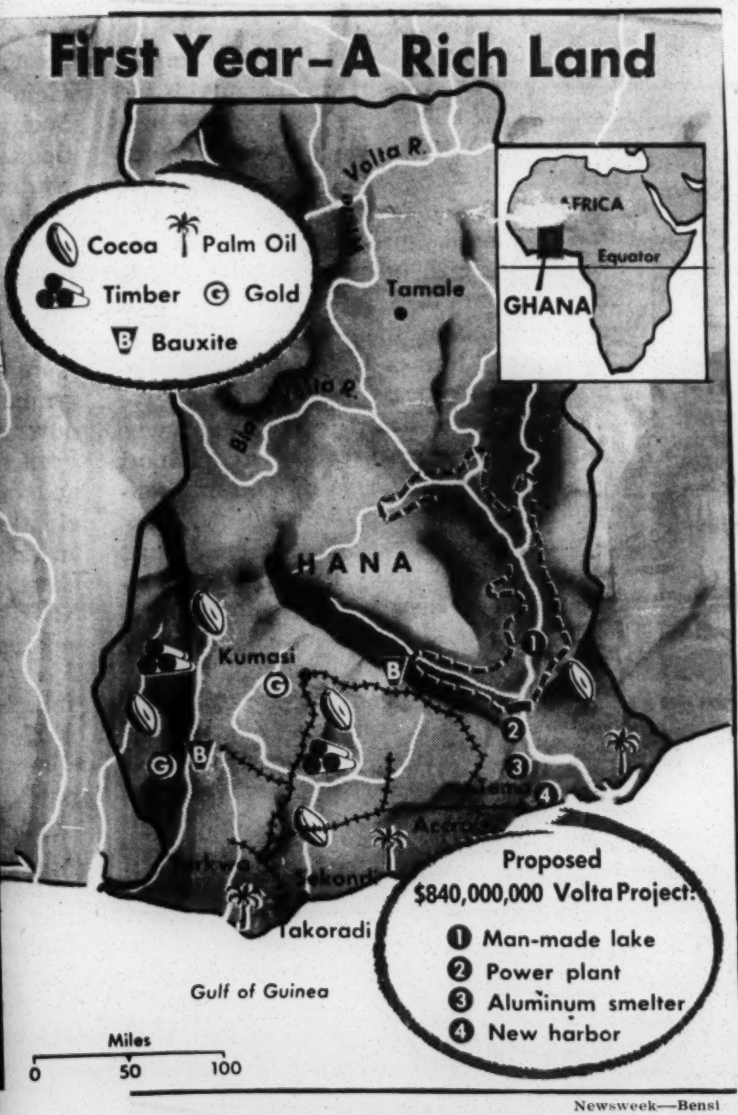
"Another African bank which has had rapid growth is the African Continental Bank, Limited," the investigators said.

GHANA:

Happy Birthday

Newsweek
New York
p. 49
Mar. 3-17-58

In Accra this week, jubilant Ghana citizens, standing on the site where Europeans had built trading forts back in the seventeenth century, donned their gaudiest hand-woven *kente* togas and festooned their homes with red, gold, and green bunting. Then they crowded into the busy city's mango-shaded pavilion to sip sweet palm wine and dance to the mambo-like rhythms of "high life" music. Ghana, the first African-governed dominion in the British Commonwealth, was happily celebrating the first anniversary (March 6) of its independence.



Newsweek—Bensl

Ghana's first year had gone much better than most outsiders had expected, almost as well as Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, 48, who had stepped from a prison cell in 1951 to lead the independence movement, had hoped. Gold and dollar reserves stood near $600 million and were now growing at a lively $25 million annual clip. Reasonable political stability had been established. And, in spite of persistent Soviet propaganda and trade missions, there was neither a Communist Party nor the prospect of one.

A year earlier, some of Ghana's problems had seemed well nigh insoluble. Independence removed the unifying force of British rule from Ghana's hodgepodge of diverse tribes. Upcountry chiefs openly threatened secession.

Moving with a decisiveness which raised charges of a "dictatorship," Nkrumah sent government commissioners to each of the five regional capitals as overlords to the chiefs. He also outlawed political parties based on tribe, region, or religion.

Nkrumah made fiery Krobo Edusei his Minister of Interior. With the energy and tactlessness of an elephant, Edusei threatened the dissident chiefs with concentration camps, or worse. Other troublesome elements were deported.

Some Westerners were horrified. But the chiefs understood. Most agreed to let local, elected councils run the show, in return for being allowed to keep their 24-carat gold crowns. Last month's Ashanti elections revealed the near bankruptcy of the opposition. Nkrumah's Convention People's Party, with a two-third majority in Parliament, hopes soon to control majorities in all regional assemblies.

Nkrumah's economic problems, too, were less pressing than had been feared. But there were, and are, dangerous soft spots. Gold mining, which gave the former British colony its name (Gold Coast), is still important. There is timber, palm oil, and bauxite. But Ghana's economy is hinged on a single crop—cocoa.

Benefits: The fragrant brown beans, source of the bulk of Ghana's export earnings, have paid for most of the country's major developments to date: A $22 million harbor under way at Tema, near Accra; schools, clinics, telephones, electric power, and water systems soon to be available in every major town.

To end his reliance on Ghana's one-crop (cocoa) economy, Nkrumah has an ace in the hole: The giant, $840 million Volta River project (see map), for which the U.S. may make a $25 million loan.

In his speech closing Parliament for the anniversary celebrations, the Prime Minister said: "My first objective is to abolish poverty, ignorance, and disease." His greatest hope is to double Ghana's living standard (present per capita yearly income $170) in ten years—a near utopian dream by African standards. If he succeeds, and Ghana's democracy survives, the West will have won an important round in the struggle to keep the vital resources of Africa in free hands.

Time

GHANA

Stable Anniversary

p. 26

Chicago, Ill.
Mar. 3-17-58

The recorded radio beat of tom-toms throbbed through the city of Accra (pop. 200,000). Barelegged, toga-clad Ghanaians danced down to the beach for a mass picnic, snaked through the streets in roaring torchlight procession, cheered the unveiling of a larger-than-lifesize statue of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, 48, "Founder of the Nation."

In honor of the first anniversary of Ghana's independence, Accra's first traffic lights blinked on. Crowds gathered at street corners far into the night, cheering as cars were brought to a stop by the red and encouraging them to move on the green. At one of the anniversary's innumerable ceremonies, Nkrumah presented his handsome young Egyptian bride Fatia to his countrymen. (They have dubbed her "Mammy Water," the local word for mermaid.) Welcoming such specially invited representatives of "the oppressed peoples of Africa" as Tanganyika's Julius Nyerere, Kenya's Tom Mboya and Zanzibar's Ali Mushin, Nkrumah said: "We here in Ghana should not fail to realize the unique position of responsibility in which the achievement of our independence has placed us."

Imposing Gains. The picture of Ghana on its first birthday was encouraging. U.S.-educated Kwame Nkrumah and his ministers have proved that a West African country can govern itself. Prudently making the most of cocoa's reviving market in a world of sinking commodity prices, Nkrumah has built Ghana's gold and dollar reserves to nearly $600 million and used Ghana's rising income to finance a long-range development program (ports, roads, schools). Fortified by a two-thirds majority in Parliament, he has imposed stability and order in a nation of six main tribes, three religions, 65 dialects.

Nkrumah was convinced that to establish his infant government's authority he had to smash the tribal power of the chiefs, particularly over land tenure, and substitute the political power of his party machine. He summarily deported five tribal leaders, highhandedly displaced local officers and replaced them with his own men, concentrating on the center of resistance in the cocoa-rich Ashanti country.

Such methods roused a storm of anxious outcry among Britons who had most ardently urged Ghana's readiness to take its place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. But Nkrumah persisted, and last month was rewarded when his party gained a surprise majority in local elections in Kumasi, the traditional stronghold of Ashanti opposition. The chiefs' hold was broken, and Ghanaians appear to have accepted the change with no more than a murmur.

Jungle Kibbutzes. In spite of Soviet propaganda and missions, Ghana has yet to establish even diplomatic ties with Moscow. Nkrumah still wants his economic aid to come in the form of investments from the West: the British have no thought of pulling out of an expanding

FATIA NKRUMAH
Is she a mermaid?

economy which, with Malaya's, now provides 22% of their hard-currency income. Though Nasser would doubtless like to capitalize on Nkrumah's Egyptian marriage to enlist Ghana in his bloc, Nkrumah has skillfully walked a tightrope between Egypt and Israel, has asked and obtained Israeli help in setting up a shipping line, and brought in an Israeli technician to discuss setting up kibbutz-like communal farms in Ghana's jungles.

Next month Nkrumah will play host in Accra at a conference of seven other African nations. Last week he accepted President Eisenhower's invitation to pay an official visit to Washington next July. After graduating in 1939 from Lincoln University in Oxford, Pa., Nkrumah won a bachelor of theology degree from the same university, and later took a master's degree in philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania. "It will give me the greatest pleasure," said Nkrumah, "to visit the United States, where I spent the greater part of my university life."

Garvey's Dream Comes True

The dream of Marcus Garvey, a Negro-owned and -operated steamship line, a Black Star Line, has at last come true in the African state of Ghana. There the 4,959-ton ship Volta River completed her maiden voyage from London to Takoradi last week, with a cargo of cars, cement and heavy machinery.

Courier P.8 Pittsburgh, Pa

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, whose thinking was influenced by both Marcus Garvey and W. E. B. DuBois, and whose country gained its independence only last March, has recognized the importance of communications and transportation, and lost no time in bringing Garvey's dream to reality, in cooperation with Israel's Zim shipping line which will train the crews from captains to cabin boys.

18a

The sea-borne export and import trade of Ghana is between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 tons annually, so a Ghanian shipping line is a necessity. Other ships are to be purchased and some chartered.

Sat. 1-4-58

It is a far cry from the early 1800's when black Capt. Paul Cuffee sailed his merchant ship out of New England to Africa, and now history is repeating itself in reverse.

IN NEW AFRICA

Slang In Ghana Eclipses Harlem's

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

ACCRA, Ghana — Frequently my African friends forget that despite my most obvious African ancestry, I have been on the continent only a few months and speak no African language, nor understand their most colorful slang and figures of speech.

18a

Of course, this oversight lets me know that it would not be difficult for me or any Negro from Harlem, Chicago, or Pittsburgh for example, to go native and really feel at home.

So I am constantly pointing to my ear with my index finger giving the nationally recognized sign for "Sorry, I don't hear you."

SLANG TERMS

Here are some of the expressions my African friends have had to explain:

"KNOCKING ON THE DOOR." A man is doing this when he calls on the parents of a beloved, gives them presents, and informs them he is interested in marrying their daughter.

Defender P.11

"LIVING IN A BUNGALOW." Applied to a woman being well kept by a wealthy African or European, usually the latter.

"ON SCHOLARSHIP." This is the status of a young man who is being helped through life by a generous usually elderly female benefactor.

Sat. 4-5-58

"CHOPPING THE MONEY." Somebody is stealing the money of an organization; operating a racket.

Chicago Ill.

"FOR DASH." A tip, gratis, "DASH ME." Give me a tip, a bribe, a gratuity.

"FINGER TIP GIRL." A respectable female who can be easily seduced.

"CHICKEN SOUP." Applied to young women with strong sex appeal.

LADY," Any literate female who wears shoes. Has obviously no relation to American morality, nor to British honors.

"BEEN TO." One who enjoys or thinks he should have preference in jobs because he has studied in England. The female version of this term is "BENTRESS."

"WOMANIZER." A woman chaser, an irredeemable wolf, howling all the time.

"BIG MAN." Any man entitled to special treatment because of apparent wealth or success.

"SMALL BOY." A male of any age who has no claim to respectability, a person of low social status. The SMALL SMALL BOY is the lowest of the low.

"MASTER." Any man who can afford or who seems to be able to afford a decent house with servants.

"TUTU." A double crossing two-timer, a cheat. A woman with several lovers.

"PEPEE," A pinchpenny, a tightwad, a chap who lets his friends buy all the drinks and who expects girls to amuse him for "Dash."

"A DRIVE-IT MYSELF" — Applied contemptuously to people who can afford motor cars, but will not let Africans earn money by driving them.

"I FINISH HER." One hears this from the cad who is describing his conquest of a woman desired by other men.

"A MOUF MOUF." A big talker, a big promiser, knows all the important people, can fix anything has plenty of money, but always lets the other fellow pay the taxi fare and food check.

"A HO HO." (The term has the 'ho' sound in 'who') This is a likeable fellow, good mixer, dresses in flashy American style, always putting on the big show, a phony.

"ONE RED." The color of a pound sterling note ($2.80). A very long time ago, before independence, a very few traffic policemen used to tell motorists that this — that or the other violation was worth 1, 2, or 3 reds. He "chopped" the money.

"ONE GREEN." A ten shilling note. Sometimes things were settled for one green and the motorist went his way.

"ONE BLUE." A five-pound note, blue in color and worth $14. This was really big big chop.

"KOBOLO." A waif, a wanderer, a minor without a responsible adult to keep him off the streets and out of mischief.

"POUR LIBATION." In Africa death does not have the finality it has among peoples of European culture. The Africans ancestors still reside in the earth and can be summoned to hear and to aid the living. One pours gin or other appropriate liquid into the earth as one prays and calls all the ancestors, many by name, to drink with the living, to share the problems of the living, and to help those who still reside on this side of existence.

Several weeks ago Nkrumah's Convention Peoples Party held a gigantic rally at the Sports Stadium. They sang "Lift Every Voice and Sing" better than do American Negroes, then poured a libation calling upon our ancestors pretty much as Christmas call upon God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

WHAT'S ALL THE FUSS TRIPLETS ASK AS THEY HIT 90 MARK

MARLBORO, Mass. — (INS)— Faith, Hope and Charity, believed to be the nation's oldest triplets, are 90 today and wonder at all the fuss.

Mrs. Ellen Hope Daniels and Mrs. Ellen Hope Daniels and Mrs. Nora Charity Murphy, all widowed, describe themselves as "quiet, home-loving women, who don't like a fuss made over us."

AFRICA:

Ghana's Groom

18a

Ever since Napoleon divorced the Empress Josephine to marry Marie Louise and thus curry favor with Austria, the custom of "diplomatic marriage" has declined in use and usefulness. Recently, however, the practice appears to have been revived by Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Africa's new Negro republic of Ghana.

Newsweek P.62

Feb. 10 1958

Dayton, Ohio

Nkrumah, it seems, may have got himself into a diplomatic tight spot with Egypt's leader, President Gamal Abdel Nasser, by developing close ties with Israel, Nasser's archenemy.

Israel owns 40 per cent of the Black Star Shipping Line, Ghana's biggest business venture so far. But to keep Black Star ships moving through the Egyptian-controlled Suez Canal, Nkrumah needed friendly relations with Nasser. He also needed to allay criticism for his recent expulsion of Arab, Syrian and Lebanese merchants to provide business opportunities for his own people.

Newsweek

P.63

Though a bachelor by choice ("Every woman in the Gold Coast is my bride," he once campaigned), the dynamic, Western-educated Nkrumah decided the situation called for drastic measures —even such a sacrifice as marriage.

Feb. 10 1958

Surprise: Secretly, a trusted agent visited Egypt, interviewed five Christian Coptic families, finally whisked dark-eyed Fathia Halim Ritzk, 26, and a Cairo University language student, back to Accra. Two hours later, despite the fact they spoke no common language, Nkrumah and Fathia were married in a civil service that surprised even the Prime Minister's closest friends and top political associates.

Dayton Ohio

The union was presented as a fait accompli to Ghana's tribesmen and political sophisticates alike. But eventually they began asking why, a month after the wedding, the bride had not been introduced to the people? And why had she never ventured out of the great stone Government House built by seventeenth-century slave traders and now used as Nkrumah's office, entertaining and private living quarters?

Though these mysteries remained unsolved, the tip-off on why Ghana's most eligible bachelor married an Egyptian came when Nasser presented Nkrumah with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile as a wedding present. (Ghana also consummated a $20 million trade agreement with Israel the same day.) But to many of Ghana's hopeful women it seemed like a betrayal.

Claude Barnetts fete Official Of Ghana At Lavish Reception

By FRANCES T. MATLOCK

Defender P.4
Sat 1-18-58
Chicago Ill

Sir Arku Korsah, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Ghana, and Lady Korsah, guests of the State Department on a nationwide tour, were tendered a lavish reception Wednesday, by Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett while spending a few days in the Windy City. The affair topped a series of luncheons, receptions and dinners which had been arranged as courtesies extended by leaders of Chicago's professional, social and industrial circles and attracted a smartly garbed throng which filled the lush Tropical Room of the Sheraton-Blackstone hotel.

Red poinsettias contrasted with white mums in a striking arrangement which made a colorful background of the foyer where the receiving line formed at the foot of the circular staircase.

Lady Korsah was regal in a floor-length gown of beige lace over which she wore a multi-colored silk stole handwoven in Ghana. Mrs. Barnett, wife of the director of the Associated Negro Press and distinguished in her own name, as Etta Moten of concert hall and radio renown, was stunning in a black sheath of peau de soie which was relieved by a high pouff from which floated a panel, the off-the-shoulder styled bodice accented by a overlay of cut-work black on a foundation of pale chiffon.

Heading the receiving line was Maurice Huffman, with Mrs. Huffman, Mrs. Roy Washington, Mrs. Frances Matlock, Mrs. Jeanette Tripplett Jones assisting. Soft music rendered by the Leon Abbey string ensemble wafted through the parlors.

TROPICAL MOTIF CARRIED

An exotic tropical motif was carried out in the decor and sumptuous buffet service. Brilliant bird-of-paradise lent stately accent to the table, flanked by two massive ice-carved tropical fish i nwhose mouths nestled tempting shrimp delicacies. Imported caviar and ate de foi gras were turned into ulinary delights, along with tiny andwiches, petit fours, bon bons nd other hors d'oeuvres to what the holiday-satieted appetite. Champagne cascaded from a bubbling three-tier silver fountain.

Victory Ablordippey, a graduate student majoring in geology at the University of Chicago, proudly wore the brightly colored robe which proclaimed him a citizen of Ghana. Another international guest present was Mohammed Jadeli, minister of education of Iran. Out-of-town persanages included Mrs. Pettis Jones of Kansas City; Miss Betty Jean McLemore of Baltimore, Miss Willene DeMond of Detroit, Dr. Lawrence S. Jordan and John Woolridge, both of Princeton, New Jersey.

The fashionable throng was largely made up of representatives of the legal profession, with Judge Fred "Duke" Slater and Mrs: Slater, Judge B. Fain Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ming, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Gassaway, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sylvester White, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Quentin Goodwin and son Milano, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harewood, Mr. and Mrs. Bindley C. Cyrus, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Toles, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Coulter and Mr. and Mrs. Truman K. Gibson, jr., among them.

Among the notables and dignitaries were Consul and Mrs. William H. Jones of Liberia, Mr. Clifton Utley, noted news analysis, and Mrs. Utley, director of the Institute of International Education which sponsored Sir Arku's visit to Chicago, Mrs. Edith Sampson Clayton, former delegate to the United Nations, Mrs. Bernice Van der Vries, former state representative from Winnetka, State Representative and Mrs. Corneal F. Davis, Alderman Sidney Jones accompanied by his pretty daughter, Roma, T. K. Gibson, sr., and Mrs. Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hall, Mrs. Percy Julian, escorted by her son, Percy, jr., Mrs. Jane Bresnahan of the staff of the Institute of International Education accompained by her husband, William, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Brown, The Reverend Samuel S. Martin, jr., and Mrs. Martin, Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Austin, Rev. and Mrs. Hyman Mills, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Tohmas, Dr. and Mrs. Metz Lochard, Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Hebert, Dr. and Mrs. Elmer MacMillan, Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Martin and Miss Era Bell Thompson.

Also present were Mrs. Egbert Smith, Mrs. James Eichelberger, Mrs. Harry O. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Gentry, Mrs. Mable Haywood, Leslie White, Jefferson Ish, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Reskin, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Muska, Mrs. Francis Stradford, Mrs. Jewel Stradford Rogers, Miss Marie Gillem, Rev. Paul Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Mahone, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Johnson, Kenneth Hall, Jerome Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gibson, Mrs. Hazel Anthony, Charles Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Wiliam Y. Brown, Mrs. Evelyn Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Roi Ottley, Mrs. G. Corson Ellis, Mrs. Paul Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Wheeler, Mrs. Ronert R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jewel, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Woodley and Mr. and Mrs. Reider.

McCray Finds Delight I Accra Trading Practices

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

Defender P.2
Sat 1-18-58
Chicago Ill.

ACCRA, Ghana — Trade is the spice of life between Africans from the village to the city. From the villages on market days women will start out before daybreak carrying heavy loads of farm produce on their heads to the central market of the area.

Often they have small girls walking beside them and a smaller child bundled comfortably on their backs.

At the market she will spend the day selling her cocoyams, plantains, cassava, tomatoes, corn and smoked meat. With the proceeds she buys such things as cloth, pots and pans, salt, etc.

These market places are strictly for the women and such high pit- be imagined.

Africans everywhere are always ready to discuss a deal. They are usually pretty sharp traders, though the elders of the Gapeople centered here on Accra, let the Syrians and the Lebanese grab a big chunk of their valuable real estate for a fraction of its current value. They are now threatening to throw Nkrumah out of office unless he does something to help them get their lands back.

When I first came to Accra, I would always ask the price of things, and paid accordingly. Frankly, I was finding cab fares and everything else in Accra terribly expensive. After I had been taken time and time again, I discovered that the price an African a Lebanese, or a Syrian quotes is what he hopes to get, not what he will accept.

So now, I too, waste fifteen or twenty minutes haggling over the price of fifteen cents worth of salt, thirty cents worth of envelopes, and ten cents worth of oranges. As for the cab drivers, those highwaymen used to charge me two and three times the fee I now pay them for the same trips.

It's really a lot of fun if you have the time and patience.

But the British saw to it that no African became a really big merchant or trader. The barriers the banks did not put in his way the colonial government did. Today the lion's share of the trade in this country is controlled by the United Africa Company (UAC) subsidiry of Univers, ane of the biggest holding companies in the world. In America the combine manufactures and markets margerine, palmolive, lifebuoy and other detergents.

The UAC, reading the politica signs of the times wishes to withdraw gradually from the retai trade and become a wholesale supplier to African merchants.

The main market center in Accra covering every square foot of space in a two block area is congested with women who appeal to customers in Fanti, Ga, and Twi but never English. Their goods stacked high on the ground might come from America, India, Japan, Australia, a half dozen countries ched, high spirited chatter, and gossip as takes place can hardly in Europe or South America.

The place has neither a pleasant sight nor a pleasant odor, but what life, what hustle and bustle. An Englishmn who came out here to learn why the British are being pushed out of the market for textiles, took one look at the african market held his nose and beat a fast retreat.

A week later a Japanese arrived, saw the market, and dived right into the midst of it, taking colour pictures, examining merchandise, and talking to the traders about the kind of merchandise they would like to have.

Nkrumah Honored By Nasser

18a

Courier P.9
Sat 2-1-58
Pittsburgh, Pa

ACCRA, Ghana (ANP)—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah has just received the decoration Grand Cordon of Order of Nile from President Nasser. Other gifts included a $600 gold cigarette case and $15,000 diamond necklace and bracelet for Mrs. Nkrumah.

The presentation was made by President Nasser's special envoy Salah El Shahed at ceremonies in Government House.

Baltimore, Md.

Afro American P. 5

AN AFRICAN BRIDE—Fathiya Helen Rizk, 25-year-old Egyptian girl who wed Ghana Premier Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in Accra, Ghana, on Dec. 30, posed for this picture recently in Cairo. The 48-year-old Nkrumah's wedding was attended by only a few members of his cabinet.

Sat 1-18-58

18a

Inquirer P. 13

Philadelphia Pa.

Ernest A. Wright 3d, of E. A. Wright Bank Note Co. runs emery wheel across plate used to produce Ghana commemorative stamp issue, under the watchful eyes of Laud Davidson, a representative of the Ghana Government, and Manfred R. Lehmann (right) distributor of the African republic's stamp issue in this country. Transfer rolls and dies also were destroyed.

Sat 2-8-58

Call P. 13 Kansas City Mo. Fri. 2-21-58

WEDDING PARTY IN GHANA.—The first picture of the group which attended the recent wedding of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and his bride, the former Miss Fathia Helen Ritzk, at Christianborg Castle in Accra, is shown above. Pictured are the Prime Minister and Mrs. Nkrumah; Mrs. Elizabeth Kweku, the Prime Minister's mother; Van Lare, acting Chief Justice; Gbedemah, Finance Minister; Kojo Botiso, Minister of External Affairs; and Krobo Edu.—ANP Photo.

Baltimore Md.

Afro American p. 8

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18a 1958

GHANA FEDERATION OF LABOR

18a

ASSISTANT GENERAL Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, Arthur A. Ochwada, (center) visits Supreme Liberty Life's home office and is shown reviewing agent debit reports with Miss Josephine Morgan, principal clerk, Agency Department. Edward L. Doty (left) business representative of the Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Union, escorted Ochwada on his tour of Chicago. Ochwada is also general secretary of the East Africa Federation of Building and Construction Workers Union in Nairobi, Kenya.

Defender

P. 12

Sat

8-2-58

Chi Def

18a 1958 GHANA

Ghana Chief Advocates UN Control Of The Middle East

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO — (ANPA) — Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, reported here Wednesday his advocacy that the whole Middle East be quarantined and placed under United Nations supervision.

He had first advanced this idea in a speech at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., on July 24.

Sat. 8-2-58

At a news conference in the office of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, the Prime Minister said he believes that the United States marine should remain in Lebanon until they have been replaced by a UN police force. He declined to say whether he believed the United States took the right action in landing the troops.

Ghana has been successful in initial economic development since it achieved its independence from Great Britain in March, 1957, Dr. Nkrumah said, and its exports of cocoa have place the government in a strong financial position.

A five-year development program which will cost $280,000,000 now is under way.

While he is not in the United States seeking direct aid, the Prime Minister said this country could help Ghana by sending school teachers to help solve the education problem.

CHANGED CLOTHING

Although he wore western clothing when he arrived in Chicago, the Prime Minister donned a colorful Kenti-cloth robe for the press conference.

P.1

Dr. Nkrumah attended a reception given by the City Council in the Palmer House and was later an honorary citizen of Chicago by Mayor Deley at a civil dinner in the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel.

At the reception, Dr. Nkrumah spoke briefly, saying "Our own freedom is not complete since other African natives are not free. And if all Africa were free we still would not rest until respect as a human being is accorded the colored man around the world."

HAD MOTORCADE

The American-educated Prime Ministered landed from a United State Air Force plane at Midway Airport at noon Wednesday and was driven to the City Hall in a motorcade which was widely cheered along the route. Many of the greets carried Ghana flag or red, gold and gree with a black star in the center.

The reception committee at the airport was headed by Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, and included Mayor Daley, high ranking officers of the armed services and the acting consul general of Great Britain, W. C. Hacon.

HONOR GUARD

At City Hall, Prime Minister Nkrumah and Mayor Daley stood at attention before an honor guard of sailors, soldiers, marines, and airmen while the Fifth Army Band first played the Ghana national anthem, then "The Star Spangled Banner.

The Nkrumah party, including two of his Cabinet ministers and Clement E. Conger, deputy chief of protocal of the State Department, was quartered in the Drake Hotel.

The Prime Minister Thursday visited the Johnson publication and several industrial plants. He attended a luncheon given in his honor by the National Confectioner's association in the Sherman Hotel and was the dinner guest of C. B. Randall in Winnetka, a suburb. Randall, retired board chairman of the Inland Steel Co., has traveled widely in Africa.

Mr. Nkrumah's Visit

Afro-American

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, during a 45-minute press conference Thursday, showed why he's the type of man who could lead his country to independence.

Baltimore, Md.

He faced the nation's most experienced newspapermen at the National Press Club. They asked him a wide range of questions and he handled them like an expert.

Sat. 8-2-58

Attired in a resplendent toga of green, yellow and red and absolutely unconscious of his appearance, the frank Mr. Nkrumah quickly won over his cynical questioners by quoting names, dates and events, in a disarming candor unprecedented in Washington.

The diplomats must have shuttered. Ghana's prime minister seemed to be absolutely without guile.

P.4

In a city where government news sources are kept tightly in check and where officials are either not saying anything or resorting to meaningless double talk, Mr. Nkrumar's visit was not only refreshing, but charming.

Nkrumah hailed in Washington

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The threatening clouds of war which have hovered over the Capital for the past week in the wake of the Middle East crisis were temporarily dissipated Wednesday on a note of intercontinental goodwill when Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, was welcomed by Vice President Richard Nixon.

Sat. 8-2-58

The arrival of the distinguished visitor in an atmosphere of pomp and circumstance began a hectic and historic three-day visit which followed a busy schedule which was rigidly followed in spite of intermittent showers which occurred throughout the day.

P.2

* * *

THE SUN WAS shining brightly when the steel grey twin engine U.S. Air Force plane which brought the party from Ottawa, Canada taxied into position at the MATS Airbase where the Vice President and the diplomatic corps lined the plush red carpet to extend an official welcome.

As the plane came to a halt, the ceremonial guard manning the miniature cannon on the hillside overlooking the terminal started booming of the 19-gun salute as units of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard stood at rigid attention.

Mr. Nixon, hatless and in a dark blue suit hastened up the steps as the cabin door swung open and greeted the visitor like a long lost brother.

* * *

OTHER MEMBERS OF the official party came haltingly down the steps as Dr. Nkrumah dressed in a navy blue suit, a polkadot tie and carrying a multi-colored swagger stick loosely over his wrist, accompanied Mr. Nixon along the receiving line, shaking hands with the array of dignitaries who stood a respectful distance behind the strips bearing their names which had been pasted along the carpet for easy identification.

Upon reaching the platform Dr. Nkrumah and Ghana Ambassador Daniel A. Chapman stood at rigid attention as the band played the national anthems of both countries. Dr. Nkrumah deeply impressed, did not smile throughout the entire ceremony and his face was still a mask of rigid solemnity when he responded to the words of welcome delivered over the microphones by Mr. Nixon, who extended greetings on behalf of President Eisenhower.

* * *

IT WAS NOT UNTIL the two officials had completed the first round of their inspection tour of the ceremonial guard that the first incident occurred to break the rigidity of the occasion.

Just as they neared the enclosure where the unofficial spectators, including a delegation of the American Friends of Ghana, students and government workers were viewing the proceedings, that a young man dressed in native costume of bright yellow splotched with black and carrying a hand painted sign attempted to break through the cordon and rush toward the visitor.

He was seized by the guards and hurled back, but he made another try for it when the pair passed again on the opposite side.

* * *

THIS TIME HE was seized with a little more firmness and hustled out to the terminal. His sign trampled under foot read "Nkrumah, Symbol of African Nationalism."

Outside he sat dejectedly on the curb explaining that he meant no harm, but only wanted the Prime Minister to walk on his kente (loose native robe).

Not to be deterred in his expression of reverence he snatched it off and threw it under the wheels of the limousine as the party rolled out of the airport en route to Blair House.

* * *

AT BLAIR HOUSE directly across from the White House the party was greeted by a small crowd of admirers who defied both the drizzling rain and the police to get a glimpse of the visitor.

Most of them were government workers who expressed resentment that the government had not permitted employees time out to see the Prime Minister as was the case on other occasions.

Other apparent shortcomings were explained by State Department spokesmen who revealed that the reception was based on strict protocol and the question of race played no part in the procedure.

Although he is head of state of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah as prime minister was given a 19-gun salute, instead of 21, because Ghana is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the 21-gun salute is reserved for the Queen.

The same would apply to any other member of the British Commonwealth regardless of race. However the presidents of Haiti or Liberia would receive the full 21.

IN SPITE OF A downpour, Dr. Nkrumah and his party went directly from Blair House to Arlington Cemetery where with full military ceremony he placed a wreath on the tomb of The Unknown Soldier.

Preceded by an honor guard which carried only the flag of Ghana, the Prime Minister was followed by an army officer who covered him with an outsized umbrella, which was by no means as large as those used to protect native chieftians from the sun in Africa.

Among the guests at the President's luncheon were:

William O. Walker, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association; E. Fredric Morrow of the White House secretariate; Val Washington, advisor on minority groups of the Republican National Committee; George W. Lee, of Memphis of the Elks of the World; Genoa S. Washington, U.S. alternate to the United Nations; and Dr. A. O. Grubb, president of Lincoln University.

Capital Spotlight

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By Louis Lautier

Sat. 8-2-58

No Red Carpet For Nkrumah in Capital

P.4

Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, did not get the full carpet treatment, but it was plush nevertheless.

For example, he was not invited to address a joint session of Congress, but both the Senate and House suspended to permit him to come onto the floor of each body for introduction to Senators and Representatives.

Also there was no parade down Constitution Avenue and no presentation to him of a key to the city.

* * *

THE TIME he spent discussing Ghanaian problems with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was limited, but you can bet that he left Washington with a commitment of American aid on the billion - dollar Volta River project to furnish hydroelectric power to make aluminum.

When he visited President Eisenhower at the White House Thursday, and when he spoke at the National Press Club on the same day, Nkrumah wore a colorful Kenti cloth tribal robe and a light blue silk sport shirt with short sleeves.

At the national Press Club he showed his cleverness in answering and fending off tough questions.

* * *

ASKED WHY the name Ghana was selected for the former British colony of the Gold Coast, Nkrumah said the name has historical significance. The name came from the ancient empire of Ghana where a great civilization once flourished. Later, the Gold Coast got its name in the fifteenth century from traders who found gold in common use among the natives.

There is no Communist element as such in Ghana, Nkrumah said, but one can never tell what goes on in the minds

Nkrumah's

Afro-American

visit poses

P.1

a problem

Baltimore

Md.

By LOUIS LOMAX

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The pending visit of Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah takes on added significance in the light of the turbulent debate now raging in the United Nations over the fate of the Middle East.

Sat 7-26-58

The African leader is scheduled to arrive in America on July 23 for a round of talks with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Plans also call for Mr. Nkrumah to visit the United Nations.

However, the explosive situation in the Middle East has raised the possibility that Nkrumah's visit may prove embarrassing for America in the light of the fact that the landing of American Marines in Lebanon has already incurred the wrath of the brown and black nations of the area.

* * *

SOME MEMBERS of the Ghana delegation speculated to the AFRO that Nkrumah may cancel his visit at the last minute rather than arrive in the middle of a crisis between America and the Arab-African world.

The current United Nations debates spill over into the arrival of Mr. Nkrumah in that these debates got to the root of colonial and imperialistic charges that have been hurled at the western bloc by both the Arab Republic and the Soviet Union.

African delegates now in attendance at the Council—Ghana's Champman, Liberia's King, Haiti's Sylvan—are constantly asked by reporters to state the position of colored nations in the current world crisis.

Not one of the three ambassadors is willing to talk for the record.

* * *

HOWEVER one delegate told the AFRO:

"The colored nations are caught in the middle and faced with an invidious choice. They must either accept American aid and thus keep quiet as to their real feeling about the Middle East or they must embark on the perilous course of doing business with Russia.

"What we would all like," the spokesman concluded, "is to say 'a plague on both your houses.'"

Afro American

Because of United Nations procedure, no one black nation is a member of the security counsel as the Middle East debates moves to the brink of saber rattling. Most delegates say this is, perhaps, the best possible position for the African nations at this time.

Sat 7-26-58

AFRICANS HERE say that their own nationalistic dreams are enhanced by the rebel actions in Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan. Yet none of them wishes to be openly identified with an "organized and planned network of revolutions."

There can be no doubt that the Nkrumah visit is the key to understanding African reactions from now on. Should Nkrumah arrive and give a good account of the first year of democracy in his country, the "gradualists" who contend that evolution rather than revolution is the answer to the Africa problem will have won the day.

But should Nkrumah cancel his visit or, even worse, should he become the center of American criticism, the revolutionists who contend that neither America nor England actually welcomes Africa freedom will have the advantage.

* * *

THE MAN, whom the British jailed for sedition and then released to head a government, is coming to Washington Wednesday at the invitation of President Eisenhower.

He will remain here as the guest of the President for three days and will then visit Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York before going to London on the return trip to Ghana.

Ghana came into existence on March 6, 1957, when the former British Colony of the Gold Coast was granted independence and became a member of the British Commonwealth.

A revolutionary party, the Convention Peoples Party (CPP), led by Dr. Nkrumah, an American - educated African, brought the Gold Coast to self - government in the relatively brief span of eight years.

The main purpose of Dr. Nkrumah's visit is not substantive talks. It is chiefly a ceremonial visit of the chief of the government of a friendly country.

* * *

THE GHANA Prime Minister is deeply interested in questions of Africa as a whole. He was host to a conference in Accra, the capital of Ghana, in April of governments of eight independent African states.

He also will be host to a non-official conference of representatives of political parties later in the year. This conference will include representatives from the colonial areas as well as the independent states.

While here, it is believed, Dr. Nkrumah will wish to discuss the general approach to African questions. He will also discuss economic matters, including the prospects for the enormous Volta River project.

* * *

THE VOLTA River project calls for the construction of a huge dam on the Volta to produce hydroelectric power. Extensive bauxite deposits in Ghana would then be used to produce aluminum.

It is estimated that this very ambitious project will require more than eight years to complete and will cost somewhere between $500 million and $800 million.

The seeking of support for this project has assumed crusade proportions and the personal prestige at home of the Prime Minister hangs in the balance.

In addition to the Volta River project, Dr. Nkrumah also is expected to discuss various agencies working in Africa such as the United Nations Commission for Africa, the United States Technical Cooperation Administration, and the general question of economic development.

* * *

THE UNITED States has begun to give economic aid to Ghana. A United States economic mission, headed by Abbott Moffet, arrived there about June 1.

The program is purely technical assistance with emphasis in the fields of agriculture, communications development, and crop diversification.

Ghana has a one - crop economic. It is the world's leading producer of cocoa. During 1955 - 56 it produced about 40,000 tons, equal to one-third of the world total cocoa production.

At present, Ghana is extremely prosperous but it is entirely dependent upon the world market price of cocoa.

Other important agricultural products are shea nuts, coco nuts, palm kernels, an palm oil. An expanding timber industry produces important quantities of mahogany and other wood products.

* * *

INDUSTRIALLY the country is but little developed. Mineral output is concentrated largely in gold, manganese, industrial diamonds, and bauxite.

Ghana has not yet decided upon a definite policy with respect to foreign investments. Apparently it wants American capital, but, at the same time, it favors a nationalized form of economy, at least for major public utilities.

Dr. Nkrumah has a socialist background, although undoubtedly it has been modified.

Ghana has sent trade missions to various parts of the world. But there has been no large scale movement of capital into the country.

An insurance company, established by three colored Americans in 1955, is operating in Ghana. The founders and officers are Robert T. Freeman of New York City, managing director (president); Vertner N. Tandy Jr., son of the late New York architect, also of New York City, deputy managing director, and David B. Jones Jr., son of the late president of Bennett College, a women's school, Greensboro, N.C., secretary.

* * *

THE SOVIET UNION has made only one economic gesture. That was the purchase of cocoa at the time of Ghana's independence celebration.

Russia sent a trade mission there last year, but, so far as the State Department is informed, no agreement was signed or reached. Trade between Ghana and the Soviet bloc is believed to be non-existent.

The Communist party is banned in Ghana. Individuals well schooled in Communist doctrine and tactics, however, are active in the labor and youth movements.

A considerable amount of Communist propaganda material is sent from Great Britain and from countries behind the Iron Curtain, but most is believed to be confiscated by the government.

Dr. Nkrumah's visit is the first one of a chief of state from the newly independent African states south of the Sahara. As such, it has special significance.

The other chief of an African state to visit this country was President William V. S. Tubman in 1953.

* * *

AS SOON AS Ghana became independent, great interest here focused in the country. State Department officials began to think about having Dr. Nkrumah to pay the United States an official visit. Planning for this visit started almost a year ago.

Dr. Nkrumah's schedule is heavy. The Prime Minister wishes to visit London and does not want to spend too much time out of Ghana.

He is only visiting Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York because he spent six years in this country going to school, and the State Department does not plan as extensive an itinerary for visitors who have previously been in the United States as it would for a total stranger.

THE STATE Department has tried to include in his itinerary various points of interest. Cocoa and candy manufacturers figure very prominently in his schedule. He will tour the Hershey Chocolate plant at Hershey, Pa., on Saturday, July 6.

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of individuals.

Asked about civil rights laws in Ghana, Nkrumah said the present Ghanaian constitution represents a compromise on that score between the British and Ghanaians.

At present, he said, he is working to have elections of the various regional assemblies which must approve any amendment of the Ghanaian constitution.

* * *

IN A newly independent country emerging from a colonial status, Nkrumah said, it is better to have temporary laws permitting the government to keep prisoners in jail for five years on vague charges of relations with other nations than to permit people to come in from other countries and undermine the government.

Nkrumah described himself as a democrat. He recalled visiting the Sudan shortly before coming to the states. Everything was going fine, he said. He and Abdullah Khali, the Sudanese Prime Minister, had walked the streets of Khartoum freely. Then he hears that a pro - Nasser coup had been attempted a few days ago.

He expressed the belief that the trouble in the Sudan had not come from within but from without the country.

STORIES OF racial tensions and disturbances in the United States have been publicized in Ghana. He believes that racial upheavals in this country demonstrate that something must be done to end racialism everywhere.

At the recent conference of eight independent African countries held in Accra, Nkrumah said, the entire question of racialism was discussed and it was resolved unanimously that the independent African countries should come out boldly against racialism, no matter where it exists.

Ghana sought economic assistance from Israel, Nkrumah said, because the Israeiis brought with them to Israel technical knowledge and experience which can help Ghana.

* * *

ONE OF the joint ventures with Israel is the Black Star Line. Nkrumah pointed out that this line was in operation in three months. He didn't say it but one of the criticisms of the United States is that it dilly dallies too long in getting projects underway. The Ghana government put up 60 per cent of the capital for the Black Star Line and Israel put up the other 40 per cent.

There have been no repercussions anywhere to Ghana doing business with Israel. He said he told Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of Egypt, about Ghana's relations with Egypt "and I think he understood me."

The week he left Accra for his visit to Canada and the United States, Nkrumah said, he visited Kumasi, the privincial seat of the Ashanti territory and he was given the biggest reception he has received since he returned to Ghana 11 years ago.

This was in answer to the question of whether he considered serious the threats of the Ashanti to secede from Ghana.

* * *

AFTER HE was presented a certificate of appreciation from the National Press Club, Nkrumah was asked:

"How would you compare cocoa with the beverages served in the National Press Club?"

"You are not drinking enough cocoa in this country," he replied.

Among the guests at the National Press Club honoring Nkrumah were: Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO AMERICAN Newspapers; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, Baltimore; Lester Granger, executive director, National Urban League; James M. Nabrit Jr., dean of the Howard University Law School; Thomas W. Young, public relations consultant, Civil Rights Commission; Roy Garvin, an attorney, and George E. C. Hayes, chairman of the District of Columbia Public Commission.

18a 1958

GHANA

Nkrumah Visiting U. S., Given Big Welcome

18a

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(Courier Staff Writer)

NEW YORK—Perhaps the most important visitor touring the United States this week is embodied in the person of Ghana's Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, who is on the receiving end of what is perhaps the greatest reception ever accorded a visiting head of an African state.

• With Dr. Nkrumah's visit taking place before a backdrop of possible open conflict in the Middle East, observers here and in New York feel certain that the Ghanaian's conversation with Presdient Eisenhower and other high U.S. Government officials will most certainly touch upon this country's relations with the United Arab Republic.

The reasons are obvious for Dr. Nkrumah has just recently come from lengthy conferences held with UAR Prime Minister Gamel Abdal Nasser. In addition, Mr. Nkrumah is wedded to a young lady of Egyptian parentage and of consequence is intimately concerned with what happens in the Middle East.

■

DR. NKRUMAH'S trip to the United States has been described as a "purely friendly state visit," however, observers of international politics note that his trip to the United States can turn into one of profound significance.

• His trip to the United States is being made at the behest of President Eisenhower. His jaunt here will climax a month-long tour of Egypt, Syria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Liberia. In addition, he will have paid a visit to neighboring Canada before entering the United States.

Dr. Nkrumah is no stranger to the United States. He attended college at Lincoln Universiy, at Oxford, Pa., and during his stay in the United States worked as a dishwasher in Pittsburgh. With the knowledge he gleaned from Western life he returned to Ghana to lead his nation to independence.

■

This Thursday, Dr. Nkrumah will be the guest of the U. S. Secretary of State at 8 P. M. State Dinner.

On Friday, a reception will be tendered Dr. Nkrumah by the various independent African nations at Washington's Sheraton-Carlton Hotel.

On Sunday, Ghana's Prime Minister will appear on TV's "Meet the Press."

This Sunday, Dr Nkrumah will be taken up through Harlem on a 43-car cavalcade with an entertainment commnttee headed up by Jackie Robinson, Lester B. Granger, Roy Wilkins, and A. Philip Randolph mapping out the activities.

■

HIS TRIP to New York follows on the heels of a three-day visit with President Eisenhower and stopovers in "old stamping grounds" at Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del.

In New York, "Ghana Festival Week" (July 20-31) has already been proclaimed by Mayor Robert Wagner to celebrate both Dr. Nkrumah's arrival and the opening of the Afro-Arts Theatre's summer festival at the Colonial Amphitheatre. This Thursday, July 24, Dr. Nkrumah was guest of honor at a reception held by Ambassador and Mrs. Chapman in Washington, D.C.'s Sheraton Park Hotel.

■

IN A SPECIAL salute to Dr. Nkrumah, the Shogola Oloba African Song and Dance Group, will present a return engagement of "Zunguru," a drama of the African dance, at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave., New York.

The Harlem Citizens Committee of 100 to welcome Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah is tendering a reception in his honor on Sunday, July 27, at the 369th AAA Group Armory, 143rd St. and Fifth Ave. The reception will be preceded by the motorcade from midtown to the Armory immediately before the evening festivities. A parade through Harlem up Seventh Ave. will also be held.

Tuesday, July 29, a dinner will be held in Dr. Nkrumah's honor, under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa, the NAACP and the National Urban League.

■

IN CHICAGO, Mayor Richard J. Daley will serve as official host to Dr. Nkrumah during his two-day visit, July 30-31.

He will be met by an escort which will take him via motorcade down South Parkway through the South side to City Hall. At City Hall he will review a cordon of troops and be introduced to prominent citizens.

A reception, held by the Council of Foreign Relations at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, with a dinner to which 300 guests have been invited will be included. After a round of other visits he will leave on Friday at 10 A.M. by plane for London.

Courier

P3

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-26-58

Special Stamp To Observe Nkrumah's Visit To U.S.

18a

By ROBERT L. BIRCHMAN

Ghana, the new independent African nation, formerly the British colony of the Gold Coast, is issuing a series of commemorative air mail stamps tomorrow to mark the inauguration of its own air transport service — Ghana Airways — between Accra, the capital city, and London.

Ghana, on Africa's west coast became an independent nation on March 6, 1957 and at the same time became the ninth member of the British Commonwealth. Its name comes from an independent Negro empire which flourished in West Africa about 1,000 years ago.

The design for the stamps shows the two types of planes that will be used on the new service. The English Britannia turbo-jet and the American Boeing Stratocruiser. The planes are shown in flight.

The Britannia turbo-jet appears on a 1-shilling 3 pence light blue. The Boeing Stratocruiser illustrates a 2s (color not disclosed). A 2½ pence deep red presents a Ghana eagle flying above a mapped globe with Ghana's position indicated. A 2s 6d (color not stated) features an eagle with a plane in [illegible] background. All four stamps have "in[illegible]ration of Ghana Airways" and "July 1958" inscribed.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Kwane Nkrumah, Ghana's prime minister is scheduled to be in the United States and Canada the latter part of this month.

Ghana will commemorate his journey on July 18, by overprinting "Prime Minister's Visit, U. S. A. and Canada" in four lines on Ghana's first stamps—a—series of four — issued on its independence day, March 6, 1957. Each stamp features a map of Africa with Ghana's position shown at the upper right.

The Ghana statesman is coming to America in response to invitations from President Eisenhower and Canada's Prime Minister Diefenbaker. The State Department is arranging his iternary while he is in the United States.

The National Philatelic Museum, Philadelphia, has arranged in Mr. Nkrumah's honor a three-day Ghana Stamp Exhibition on July 25-27, and the State Department will route his tour so that he may be in Philadelphia on July 26. The city is familiar to him, since he graduated from near-by Lincoln University and later received a doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania.

18a

Defender

P2

Chicago Ill.

Sat 7-19-58

'March to regain blood corporation

Ghana Revamps Fishing Industry

180

ACCRA, Ghana — The fishing ndustry of Ghana is entering a new era of expansion with a development program that calls for the building of motor fishing boats, the building up of river fisheries, control of diseases affecting rivers, a survey of fishing on the Lower Volta River, and additional subsidies for the preservation of fish. The development now taking place is set against a background of the traditional canoe fisheries, which have been built up over successive generations. Thousands of dug-out canoes are in service along the 300-mile coastline of Ghana. The canoes have served a purpose but their range is limited.

Dat. 8-9-58

The inadequate supply of proteins in the diet of large sections of the country and the difficulties of keeping cattle in the tsetse fly ridden areas make any increased fish catch highly desirable.

The first phase of development started with the introduction of small motor fishing craft, about 30-feet in length, built by the Fisheries department at Sekondi. To enable fisherman to purchase these boats, an assisted purchase plan spread over four years, was introduced. The scheme has now been taken over by the agricultural development corporation, which also manages the boat building yard at Sekondi. Motorized fishing craft are now operating from several centers along the coast line.

A two-months training course for crews of the motor boats is being run by the Fisheries Department. The crew of six are taught how to make and use twral nets and a mechanic learns how to operate and maintain the engine. Under the Takoradi Harbor regulations all boats operating in the port area must be in charge of cokswains halding certificates of proficiency. A six-weeks training course is provided to meet this requirement, with instructions in simple navigation and the meaning of lights and signals.

The motor fishing boats have proved profitable when operated efficiently. They also provide a training ground for the new industry, and it is from the successful crews that operators of the larger boats of the future will come. Better mooring facilities will be needed with the introduction of larger boats. The new port under construction at Tema will include a separate fishing harbor offering good accommodations for all types of craft. With cold storage and a cannery, it is expected that Tema will become the center of a modern fishing industry for Ghana.

An other incentive for the cold storage and cannery at Tema will be added as the Volta river project materializes. The project would create one of the world's largest man made lakes, stretching for 230 miles north from Ajena and covering an area of 3,000 miles. It has been estimated that the lake might produce 18,000 tons of fish a year equal to the present total catch off the coast of Ghana. The proximity of the urban centers of Tema and Accra and eventually of Kpong if the Volta River project develops offer good prospects for the future of the fisheries industry in the new nation of Ghana.

FREE AFRICA.

Liberia, Ethiopia, Ghana and Guinea

Afro American

Special to the AFRO

CONAKRY, Guinea — The newly independent state of Guinea, 105,000 square miles of land on the western coast of equatorial Africa, is willing to accept "any consequence that may accompany independence."

P. 9

Guinea Premier Sekou Toure made that clear, last week, when his country broke away from the French Government and declared independence for some 2,500,000 Guineans.

180

His move added another chapter to history, reduced the size of French colonial territories and placed Guinea alongside Liberia, Ethiopia and Ghana as free African nations.

Unlike Gana, which achieved independence from Britain on March 6, 1957, Guinea won its freedom by rejecting a new Constitution. None other of 17 French colonial territories spurned the Constitution.

The 36-year-old Russian educated Mr. Toure frowned upon the new French Constitution because "it fostered inequality."

Dat. 10-11-58

His campaign against the Constitution was "say no to inequality, say no to irresponsiblity."

Baltimore Md

More than 96 per cent of the people of Guinea of 1,392,473 eligible voters, supported Premier Toure in his opposition to the Constitution.

As a result of his declaration of independence for Guinea, Mr. Toure's country faces a loss in French economic aid. Since World War II, France has pumped some $320 million in aid to Guinea.

* * *

"WE WOULD like to remain in association with France," Mr. Toure told a news conference here last week, but added:

"Guinea wants independence and will accept all the consequences."

The grandson of an African warrior, Premier Toure was educated in Moscow, Warsaw and Prague.

At midnight, Sept. 30, Guinea was free from France. Wild cheers and demonstrations rang through the streets and countryside of the West African nation.

* * *

THE FAMILIAR British Union Jack was lowered from the Premier's official residence and law courts changed guards.

In 1956, Morocco and Tunisia, two former French colonies, pulled away from France. They were the first countries to break with France.

Guinea is the richest of all French possessions in Africa, having immense wealth in bauxite, coal, wood, cocoa, coffee, bananas and aluminum. Less than 10,000 of its inhabitants are Eureopan.

Associated Press Photo

SEKOU TOURE

. . . wants French ties

* * *

PREMIER TOURE said he would send a delegation to Frances seeking aid, if he were certain it would be received. He added:

"Aid will be sought from France first and if Guinea is disappointed, it will go elsewhere."

Premier Toure's Government has announced it would be prepared to enter into bilateral treaties with any nation in the event aid is withheld by France.

Mr. Toure first became an official in the French Administration and later was elected a senator representing the General Labor Confederation.

* * *

THE FRENCH Administration in Guinea will be withdrawn within two months, it is reported.

Guinea lies on the bulge of the African West Coast, bordering the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Sahara Desert to the east.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING is a chart showing the way French possessions voted on the new Constitution. Note Guinea's vote:

AREA	For	Against
Metropolitan France	17,666,828	4,624,478
Algeria	2 ,852 ,951	94,414
FR. WEST AFRICA		
Dahomey	399,422	9,289
Guinea	15,551	573,470
Ivor y Coast	1,086,890	158
Mauritania	113,897	8,160
Niger	167,272	39,670
Senegal	502,632	11,434
Sudan	327,421	8,267
Upper Volta	669,349	6,771
FR. EQUATORIAL AFRICA		
Gabon	92,157	6,43
Middle Congo	274,103	1,52
Chad	182,028	1,73
Ubangi-Chari	378,880	3,99
OTHER POSSESSIONS		
Madagascar	1,178,595	332,29
Comores	63,899	1,75
Fr. Samaliland	8,661	2,851
New Caledonia	26,085	50
Polynesia (incl. Tahiti)	13,736	7,531
St. Pierre and Miquelon	2,325	385
OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS		
Martinique	73,580	4,975
Guadeloupe	53,945	14,422
Reunion	83,621	5,24
Gr. Guiana	7,281	38

'Poverty and Liberty' Over 'Wealth and Slavery'

Guinea Joins Ranks of the Free!

P 5

Sat 10-4-58

CONAKRY, Guinea — A people who prefer "poverty in liberty to wealth in slavery," has been declared the motivating force behind the newly won independence of Guinea in West Africa.

The West African colony, under the dynamic and energetic leadership of Premier Sekou

SEKOU TOURE
... world's newest Premier

Toure, last week joined the independent countries of Ghana, Ethiopia, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco and Sudan ~~as nations~~ which have shaken the shackles of imperialism.

Pittsburgh Courier

Guinea, a nation of 2,261,875 and larger than Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Belgium and Ireland, endorsed its bid for freedom by an overwhelming vote of nearly 50 to 1.

■

~~**NO SOONER**~~ had the results of the election been made known than France handed Toure a note informing him that Guinea was separated from other territories of French West Africa and could no longer expect administrative or financial aid.

According to informed sources here the move on the part of France, under the leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, was expected.

It is generally felt that the French Government took quick action as a possible warning to the 17 other territories that voted to accept a federal community with France but might be tempted to follow Guinea's lead in the future.

■

THE MOVE to independence on the part of Guinea also makes the country eligible for a seat in the United Nations. It also brings about the possibility of a Negro from the United States eventually being assigned to the country as an ambassador.

Guinea is a country that has made a start at industrialization

The country is rich in bauxite vital for the production of aluminum. Currently, its chief export is bananas, although rubber, cotton, coffee, palm oils and fruits are also produced. The country is also rich in lumber.

In many sources, Toure is regarded as a convinced Marxist.

His political instincts, however, seem to be those of a convinced nationalist whose flirtations with international communism have given impetus to his anti-colonialist enthusiasm.

Man to Watch

Sekou Toure—Leader in Guinea

New York Tribune

New York N.Y.

SEKOU TOURE, a brilliant young African nationalist, stood beside Gen Charles de Gaulle at a rally in Conakry, ~~French Guinea, a month~~ ago and denounced "French colonial injustice." It was a shock to the aging general, who was bidding for support of the new French constitution in France's overseas territories, and in a cold tone Gen. de Gaulle repeated his promise that a negative vote in last Sunday's referendum would give 2,500,000 Guineans their independence.

Under Mr. Toure's leadership, the people of Guinea in French West Africa voted for independence despite warnings that they could have it only at the price of ~~losing~~ French economic aid.

Wed. 10-1-58

Within two months, possibly sooner, Guinea will be on its own, and Sekou Toure, a thirty-~~five~~-year-old "African Marxist," will be its leader. Most experts agree that he is gambling on Guinea's natural wealth and his own forced-draft training as a political leader.

P 10

* * *

MR. TOURE is a handsome, tough-minded African, born in the village of Faranah. His great-grandfather was a near legendary emperor-general who pieced together a West African nation in the late nineteenth century and successfully fought off French attempts to launch colonial rule in that region.

Now Mayor of Conakry and titular head of the government of Guinea, Mr. Toure won political power by gaining control of the West

Sekow Toure

African trade union movement. He was defeated in two attempts to win a seat in the French National Assembly (there was rioting in 1954 over charges that the French falsified the elections), and he finally won in 1956.

He is an effective, spellbinding speaker, fluent in French and several West African languages. He has visited France several times to attend trade union congresses and has also been to Moscow, Warsaw and Prague. His formal education stopped at the elementary school level. He is a Moslem, married and smokes (Gauloises "Bleu") but does not drink.

* * *

LIKE his contemporary Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Mr. Toure shows signs of seeking to head a West African federation of independent states. Today, his concerns are purely domestic and rest largely on efforts to maintain Guinea's economic growth. Guinea has untold wealth in bauxite and iron deposits . . . so much so, that British, United States, Canadian and German private investors have made substantial ventures.

Long before the referendum, Mr. Toure promised these foreign interests that their capital would be safe no matter what the outcome of the vote. He is an empirical Socialist who feels that what Guinea needs most is enough capital investment to build the proposed Koukoure Dam, a giant hydro-electric project which will permit the bauxite to be made into aluminum on the spot. If France withholds all further capital, the project may collapse.

All of French West Africa is watching to see how France reacts to the Guinea referendum vote. All of Africa is watching Mr. Toure, the man who dared to leap at independence, despite the risks. PHILIP S. COOK.

Courier

RSA p. 5

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 10-11-58

'Civilized' South Africa—

When Sakou Toure, political chief of independent French Guinea, said his nation preferred "poverty in liberty to wealth in slavery" he could have very easily been thinking about the situation that exists in South Africa where longshoremen, shown above, work for a quarter a day to supplement the purses of white ship owners.—Authenticated News.

18a 1958

GUINEA

UNITED REPUBLIC IN WEST AFRICA
GUINEA AND GHANA

Ghana, Guinea to Join In African Republic

Post
Washington D.C.
Mon. 11-24-58
P. A5

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 23 (AP)—The new republic of Guinea has decided to join Ghana in a united republic, leaders of the two African nations announced today.

Premiers Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sekou Toure of Guinea said in a joint statement:

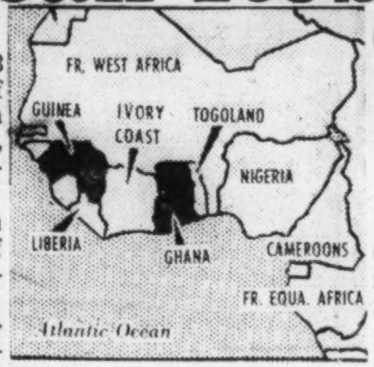
"Inspired by the 13 American colonies, which on attainment of their independence constituted themselves into a confederacy which ultimately developed into the United States, we premiers of Ghana and Guinea, on behalf of our respective governments, and subject to ratification by our respective national assemblies, have agreed to constitute our two states as the nucleus of a union of West African States."

Guinea, formerly a French colony, proclaimed itself a republic Oct. 2 after its people had voted heavily against the new French Constitution proposed by Premier Charles de Gaulle.

Ghana offered aid to the new republic and pledged to sponsor its admission to the United Nations.

Ghana, which used to be the British colony of the Gold Coast, attained independence in early 1957 and became a republic within the Commonwealth.

[The union move is "not designed in any way to prejudice the present and future relations of Ghana and the (British) Commonwealth or Guinea and the French Community," the joint statement said. Reuters reported.]



The Washington Post

Map locates Ghana and Guinea, which have agreed to form the nucleus of a Union of West African States. They are about 350 miles apart at their nearest point. Between them lies the Ivory Coast, still part of the French empire.

Guinea To Join Ghana In Forming United Republic In West Africa

Courier-Journal

From Wire Dispatches

Accra, Ghana, Nov. 23.—The new republic of Guinea has decided to join Ghana in a united republic, leaders of the two African nations announced Sunday. P. 1

Premiers Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sekou Toure of Guinea said in a joint statement:

Louisville, Ky.

"Inspired by the 13 American colonies, which on attainment of their independence constituted themselves into a confederacy which ultimately developed into the United States, we premiers of Ghana and Guinea, on behalf of our respective governments, and subject to ratification by our respective national assemblies, have agreed to constitute our two states as the nucleus of a Union of West African States."

Guinea, formerly a French colony, proclaimed itself a republic October 2 after its people had voted heavily against the new French Constitution proposed by Premier Charles de Gaulle.

Ghana, which used to be the British colony of the Gold Coast, attained independence in early 1957 and became a republic within the Commonwealth.

Mon. 11-24-58

Ghana and Guinea are above 350 miles apart at their nearest point in West Africa.

If the two are to become the nucleus of a union of West African states, it would seem inevitable they would try to absorb the territories that separate them—the British colony of Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, a French possession. Liberia, an independent republic, also lies between Ghana and Guinea.

News In Brief

New African Republic;

News-Observer

ACCRA, Ghana (AP)—The new Republic of Guinea has decided to join Ghana in a united republic, leaders of the two African nations announced Sunday.

Premiers Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sekou Toure of Guinea said in a joint statement:

Raleigh, N.C.

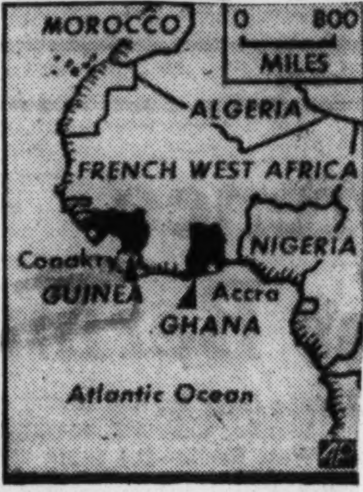
"Inspired by the 13 American colonies, which on attainment of their independence consittuted themselves into a confederacy which ultimately developed into the United States, we Premiers of Ghana and Guinea, on behalf of our respective governments, and subject to ratification by our respective national assemblies, have agreed to constitute our two states as the nucleus of a union of West African states.

Mon. 11-24-58
P. 7

Guinea, formerly a French colony, proclaimed itself a republic last Oct. 2 after its people had voted heavily against the new French constitution proposed by Premier de Gaulle.

Ghana offered material and technical aid to the new republic and pledged to sponsor its admission to the United Nations.

Ghana, which used to be the British colony of the Gold Coast, attained independence in early 1957 and became a republic within the Commonwealth.



MERGER IN AFRICA—Map locates West Africa republics of Guinea and Ghana whose premiers said Sunday would be joined in a united republic, subject to approval by Legislatures of each. The two countries are about 300 miles apart at their nearest point. Conakry and Accra are their capital cities.

offer the Soviets new opportunities and confront the West with new tests of its policy. It will take high statesmanship free of resentments and full of willingness to help to meet these tests.

Africa's Newest Nation

Courier

Sat 10-4-58

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY ITS overwhelming vote against the new French constitution (573,470 to 15,551) French Guinea has been notified by French Premier DeGaulle that it is free and independent.

Singularly enough, no great jubilation seems to have attended this historic event; and already Sekou Toure, the Marxist leader of the big country (96,525 square miles; 2,261,827 population) is craw-fishing and bidding for "free association" with France—and its treasury.

Guinea is not as affluent as Sierra Leone or Liberia (two lands which it almost surrounds and which it eyes hungrily) and far poorer than either Ivory Coast, Ghana or Nigeria, although it has rich but undeveloped resources.

It craves and solicits foreign investment as its only means of survival, and for the sake of its future, we hope it succeeds in getting it, just as the other free African states have

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A New State Is Born

Times

New York, N.Y.

A new nation was born at midnight last night. This nation is Guinea, a potentially rich country of 2,500,000 people on the African West Coast. It was the only French overseas possession to reject Premier de Gaulle's new Constitution and as a result has had independence thrust upon it. Without waiting for Premier Toure to issue Guinea's own independence proclamation, Premier de Gaulle formally notified him that by its vote Guinea had separated itself from the French Community—and from French subsidies—and

that "sovereignty passes to it as of mi Tuesday."

Wed. 10-1-58

Guinea thus joins Ghana, Libya, M Tunisia and the Sudan as the latest independ African state to arise since the second World War—a token both of Africa's awakening and of the West's willingness to free those who want to be free. As the next in line, Nigeria is slated to attain independence by April 2, 1960, and others will undoubtedly follow. Those countries still retaining close ties with the Western nations are enjoying progressive self-government and autonomy, which the new Constitution specifically guarantees to all members of the French Community.

P. 36C

Thus Africa is undergoing a historic process which is creating new nations whose self-assertive nationalism and initial economic weakness

#18a.

Courier P.K
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 10-18-58

'We're Free'—Sekou Toure (left), now President of the West African Republic of Guinea, officially proclaims at a special legislative session at Conakry, Guinea, that the former French Territory is a Republic, as Diallo Saïfoulaye, legislature president, listens. The freedom was established on Sept. 28 by a French referendum vote.—Wide World Photo.

18a 1958

KENYA

African Trainee Says:

AFL-CIO News P 8
Washington, D.C.
Sat 1-25-58

Strong Labor Unions Key to Kenya Future

18a

Arthur A. Ochwada, the first African labor leader to come to the United States under the AFL-CIO training program, realizes fully that he faces a monumental task when he returns to his native Kenya.

It's the job of figuring out ways and means of spreading the gospel of trade unionism among some 600,000 African workers in a country whose destinies—economic, political, social, educational—lie with a comparative handful of Europeans and Asians.

Kenya is the land where not long ago the Mau-Maus and the British were exchanging brutalities that affected nearly every part of the country. It stretches from sea level, at the Indian Ocean on the east coast, to mountains that tower 17,000 feet high. The equator crosses it.

Plantation-Type Economy

Its economy is principally agricultural—it grows some of the best coffee in the world—and its workers, like those in other plantation countries, eke out a bare subsistence.

Ochwada is secretary general of the Federation of Building and Construction Workers, which has about 8,000 members, and an assistant secretary general of the Kenya Federation of Labor, which has some 45,000 members and is affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"Due to the present political setup," he said, "there can be very little economic development in Kenya unless the workers are strongly organized."

The national assembly is organized along racial lines, with Africans, Asians and Europeans electing their own representatives. The African members, representing by far the greatest number of people, are fewest. They include KFL Gen. Sec. Tom Mboya.

Sees Obstacles Ahead

"I am aware there will be obstacles put in the way of union organizing by some of the non-Africans due to fear of the loss of their political powers and an additional fear that if Africans improve their living standards, they will achieve some of their rights," he stated.

Ochwada is currently visiting AFL-CIO headquarters and studying federation operations. He is slated to attend the Harvard trade union training course later this year.

A major difficulty, Ochwada said in the soft-toned, British-accented English he learned at an Anglican mission school, is the lack of communications. Roads and railroads are few, and virtually all of the modest income of the unions is spent on sending organizers about the country.

Another difficulty is widespread illiteracy. Education is neither compulsory nor free, and even the mission schools are expensive for families who at best have little, he said. His own ambition to continue his education beyond the secondary level was frustrated by the cost, he explained, but he tried to make up for it by extensive reading.

Ochwada was born in Myanza province, in the west central part of the country. After schooling, and at barely 17, he joined the King's African Rifles during World War II as a clerk, serving in Ceylon, India and Burma.

He got into the labor movement in 1954 when a delegation from the Building and Construction Workers persuaded him to help prepare their books and records for registration—their officers had been jailed because of the Mau-Mau trouble. He was later appointed secretary, was elected to the post at the 1955 convention and was chosen a KFL assistant secretary a few weeks later.

'Duty to Free Ourselves'

He attended the ICFTU's Tunis congress last year and was elected a substitute member of the Executive Board, as well as a member of the Intl. Plantation Workers Interim Committee.

He is active in the Kenya nationalist movement as an individual. Unions are forbidden by law to become involved in politics, but many of their leaders are active.

"We've a duty to free ourselves, and we're going to do it," he declared. "The only solution is in the labor movement, because we alone have the means."

ARRIVING IN this country as the first trainee under the AFL-CIO African trade union leadership training program is Arthur A. Ochwada, assistant general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and secretary of that country's Federation of Building and Construction Workers.

Minister sees big future for Kenya's settlement scheme

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-15-58

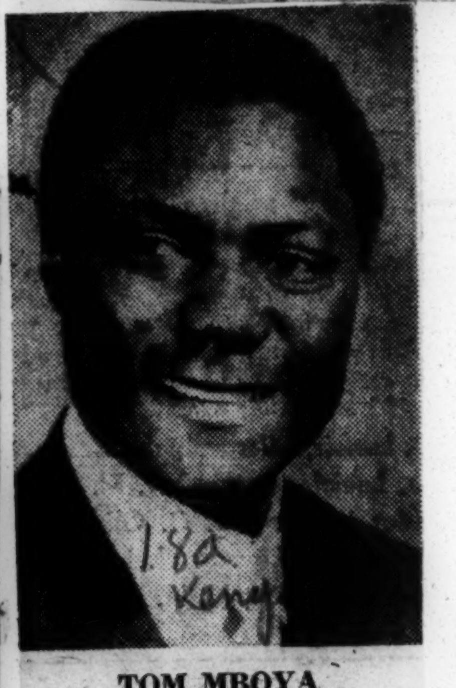
NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP) — Large supplies of rice and other crops could eventually be grown in the Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme in Kenya's Central Province, said the minister for Works, I. E. Nathoo, when he returned from a tour of the province.

P 3

The scheme, which would eventually embrace an area of some 30,000 acres, would help to ensure Kenya's supplies of rice in the future, said the minister.

Another very promising development and settlement scheme he had seen was at Giaki near Meru, said the minister. Tsetse fly was being cleared from the area and groups of Africans were then being settled on 20-acre farms.

Ban Slapped On Kenya Politicians



18a
Kenya

TOM MBOYA

... gagged by the British?

NAIROBI, Kenya—A ban has been slapped upon African political meetings here by Kenya's Government, and labor leader Tom Mboya has been "gagged."

18a

• The ban prohibits Africans from holding any political rallies within this city or its environs. It was imposed just as African politicos began preparations for an election campaign.

Courier P 9

The government made the move in the wake of what it termed, "interests of security and public order," following a rock-tossing incident involving police outside of the Makadara Hall here on Jan. 19.

Sat 2-1-58

■

THE ROCK-TOSSING had taken place before a meeting, organized by Tom Mboya, to begin in the hall. After the meeting

Pittsburgh

a procession was staged by those who attended the rally. The government claims that such processions are "unlawful."

Pa.

• Mr. Mboya called the government action "determination to insulate the rest of Kenya from Nairobi politics and to shut me personally out of the political influence of the country since I, in the past few weeks, have been refused permission to address meetings outside of Nairobi."

The ban on African politica meetings was the third goverr ment move within a week to re store what it calls "the securit situation."

Brutalities in Kenya Prison Exposed!

P. 8 Courier Sat. 6-28-58

18a

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP)—Letters in which African convicts complained of discrimination and brutal and inhuman treatment in a far away prison in the Northern province of Kenya were published in newspapers in England and India, after being "smuggled" out of the jail, despite rigid security.

The men complained that they are being confined without adequate food, water and proper medical facilities. In addition they claimed they have been beaten "in the most brutal manner," forced to use contaminated water, and refused visits from relatives. The prison, they added, is located in a hot desert and lack of sufficient water and proper food has caused them to develop many kinds of diseases. For the past five years they have been forced to undergo the extremities, they charged. Even their mail is delayed for lengthy periods.

Making matters even worse, the prisoners claimed, is the action of the district officer, C. L. Ryland, in charge of the prison. Ryland, the men claimed, curtailed their water rigidly then forced them to drink from a well contaminated by grease and grime while reserving a "clean well for Europeans only."

The men, calling themselves political prisoners, compared the prison to the Nazi concentration camps of World War II. Some of them, members of the Mau Mau organization, said they are suffering because of their struggle for "our freedom and independence."

Africans Walk Out of Kenya Council As Governor Opens Legislative Session

18a

Times

N.Y.C.

New York

Wed. 10-5-58

Dispatch of The Times, London

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 4—The African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council walked out in a body today while the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, was speaking at the new session of the Council.

They rose simultaneously at what appeared to be a signal from Tom Mboya, who leads a movement for more African representation. They gave no reason for their demonstration.

They rose as the Governor declared: "As it is now constituted, the Government can, and if necessary, will carry on the administration of the country; the basic constitutional position of the colony remains unchanged."

Sir Evelyn said he wished to make it clear that the British Government had no intention of relinquishing its responsibilities to all races in the colony.

He warned those "who would develop a cult of Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta."

Kenyatta, British-educated head of the Kenya African Union, a political organization, was sentenced to seven years in prison in 1953 for having managed the Mau Mau terrorist society, which tried to drive the whites out of Kenya.

The Government has no intention of allowing Kenvatta, at the expiration of his sentence, to return to any place near the scene of his former activities, Sir Evelyn said.

The Governor said the number of detainees in camps had been reduced from 77,000 to 5,000 and more would soon be released.

There are still some terrorists in the forest, he said. He added that although they were few in number they could not be ignored.

Sir Evelyn said great progress had been made in dealing with the aftermath of the Mau Mau movement and it had been possible to relax certain of the restrictions imposed on the Kikuyu Embu and Meru peoples.

But he added that progress had been to some extent endangered by appearance of a secret society known as Kiama Kia Muingi, composed mostly of persons formerly active in the Mau Mau who had escaped detention.

"The most bestial oaths have been employed and active steps have been taken to organize violence again, notably by the use of poison," he said.

Sir Evelyn said a continuation of the progress in recovery from the Mau Mau depended on the complete destruction of the new society.

18a 1958

KENYA

UN Allocates $356,000 For Aid To Kenya's Children

Atlanta World

18a

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — While Kenya African political leaders, including Tom Mboya, dynamic union leader, fight more for political representation for Africans in troubled Kenya, the UN Children's Fund has allocated $356,000 for basic material and child welfare services.

Atlanta, Ga.

According to UNICEF sources, the project has two related parts: (1) the expansion of rural maternal and child health services and (2) the strengthening of the work of a women's village club movement which is part of a community development program.

At the end of 1957, it is noted the net-work of medical institutions providing maternal and child welfare services comprised four provincial and 52 district and smaller hospitals, 50 rural health centers and 200 dispensaries.

Sat 11-29-58

PROVIDE MILK, VITAMINS

79

Milk powder and vitamin capsules are provided by UNICEF to continue and expand a nutrition program, reaching 11,000 children in 1958 and 14,000 in 1959.

"The Health Education Unit," states an official UN report, which UNCEF helped to equip, is regarded at present as one of the most advanced of its type.

"Its work has attracted considerable interest abroad and some of its products have been sent to other countries in West Africa and India."

It was revealed that the unit was associated with the Medical Training Center so that the medical auxiliaries in training were taught the methods of health education and, when the auxiliaries entered the rural health services, they were provided with posters, models and other materials produced by the health education unit. Such materials aided the African auxiliaries in their work of educating the public in preventive health measures.

AFRICAN WOMEN AID

African women are definitely taking an active part in the project of UNICEF. The women's club movement continues to expand.

At the end of 1957, according to UNICEF officials, 750 women's groups had been formed, with a registered membership of 40,000 and an additional 15,000 associated women.

"The women's classes," they said, "have been very successful, meeting a real need in the districts and are proving very attractive to the African women."

18a 1958 KENYA

CALIFORNIA REPU
A.Ellis Smith
18a
Fr
Los

VISITING AFRICAN JOURNALIST — Lawrence Kibui, is welcomed to Los Angeles County by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn and his deputy, Gilbert W. Lindsay (left). Assistant editor of the Swahili Bararaza newspaper in Kenya, East Africa, Narobi, Kibui has been in the United States to take a course in journalism at Northwestern university, Evanston, Illinois.

18a 1958 KENYA

BOOK REVIEW

MAU MAU'S

A one-sided look at the Kenya revolt

By Saunders Redding

MAN HUNT IN KENYA, by Ian Henderson with Philip Goodhart. Doubleday and Co., 575 Madison Ave., New York. 240 pp. $3.95 ....

18a

Afro-American
p. 2
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 9-6-58

As the title suggests, this is the story of a man hunt.

On the surface it is an exciting tale of terror and danger faced with courage and skill. But the surface is very thin, and when one breaks through it he is plunged into those strange recesses of the colonial mind where a dark metaphysics operates to justify and to sanctify the ways of white men to black.

Whether or not the authors consciously purposed it, they have made a point of arguing the uprightness of the white man's dealings in Kenya, the beneficence of the white man's policies, and the justice of the white man's cause.

As a logical corollary they have made a point of proving the white man's superiority — moral and intellectual — to the black.

NO EXCUSE

They do this by giving the impression that the Mau Mau trouble that erupted in 1952 had no excuse; that the Kikuyus had nothing to complain about; that the spirit of race nationalism sweeping through all Africa was, by the very fact of its being, wicked and reprehensible, and that, therefore, moral and humanitarian considerations on the part of Kenya's colonial rulers required its ruthless suppression.

The authors give not the slightest nod of recognition to the terrible torment of spirit the Kikuyus must have suffered to be forced to look on and even participate in the degradation of their social values, the rapid displacement of their culture, and the complete corruption of the way of life they had known for five hundred years.

Indeed, the Kikuyus should have been glad that these things were happening and they should be grateful to the civilized white men who were making them happen.

AN INGRATE

If Dedan Kimathi, the quarry of the white man hunters, did not like what was happening to his people, then, clearly, he was simply an ingrate and a bad, bad and beastly man.

"Killing was his sole interest, and . . . he killed lavishly. . . .

"He chewed skins and bones like a hyena; his eyes flicked like those of a nervous monkey; he would only drink water as a buck or a goat drinks, by lowering his head to it; he never washed, and his lice-ridden hair grew down his shoulders until it was long enough for him to swat horseflies."

* * *

THIS WAS KIMATHI, the villian, but Ian Henderson, the hero, was another sort of man altogether.

"He was . . . fond of sport, popular with his colleagues, meticulously neat . . . ," brave, modest, strong, practical; ordained at birth to carry the white man's burden and in young manhood divinely called to hunt down and capture Kimathi.

The story of the hunt is related with the same emphatic use of contrast — white against black.

There is no gray at all; no attempt at neutral tones.

Whereas whites may be fearful, blacks are inevitably filled with abject terror; whereas whites are stern with a sense of justice, the blacks are cruel just for fun; whereas the whites are moderate in all things, Kimathi and his followers are intemperate to revulsion;

Whereas the white hunters are patient and methodical, the black hunted are impulsive and harem-scarem.

And of course, even without mechanical transportation, fifty times the man power and a thousand times the fire power, the whites would have won.

So Dedan Kimathi was captured at last. "He was a criminal of the first rank. . . . The young Kikuyu children of the future would be able to stand outside their homes and look up at the distant mountain (where Kimathi lived and died) and say: 'That is where an evil past is buried.' "

Mau Mau Gone, But A New Group Has Risen In Kenya

18a Kenya

Defender
p. 3
Chicago Ill.
Sat 8-30-58

(A new secret society — an outgrowth of the once-dreaded Mau Mau — has struck fear into the hearts of white settlers and loyal Africans throughout Kenya. A new wave of violence, more savage and brutal than ever marked the attacks of the Mau Maus, is feared. A British reporter who flew to Kenya to investigate the new society returned with the following story.)

By GRAHAM STANFORD

LONDON — (UPI) — No white man has seen the primitive, bestial oath-taking ceremony of Kenya's latest secret society, Karioka Kamuri Macharia (Recovery of the lost light, which threatens the colony's security.

No European has seen wild-eyed Kikuyu tribesmen — faces smeared with animal fat — praying to the God Ngai, whom they believe dwells in Mount Kenya's ice-capped peaks, or has heard the agonizing screams of the dying goats they sacrifice.

But the dreadful clues of this pagan witchcraft are being found — gouged animal eyes, mutilated chickens, bloodstained vessels and dirty, tattered documents. And the rituals rival those of Mau Mau obscenity.

Kenya's trouble-tried governor Sir Evelyn Baring, who went through the bloodstained years when murder and massacre became almost routine, recently issued these grim words of warning: "The evil of Mau Mau, though immensely weakened, still exists. We are in no position to abandon the powers we need to deal with men imbued with the Mau Mau idea."

Sir Evelyn was referring then to the Kia Kiama Muingi — (Council of the People) — a secret society which first festered among members of the passive wing of Mau Mau — men and women who fed and assisted the extremists but did not actually shed blood.

The change of name to Recovery of Lost Light could have a more sinister significance — a more militant ring.

Is it a new masquerade for Mau Mau? Are its members planning another all-out war upon Africans and Europeans alike? Is this fine, fertile country once again threatening with all the horrors of civil war?

White settlers, who bravely helped to fight and beat Mau Mau, wait and wonder. Could it happen all over again?

The police know that the oath of the new society differs very little from the worst of the Mau Mau oaths. It includes the same forms of beatial ritual, and pledges members to kill pro-British Africans and Europeans if called on to do so.

And it threatens death to any who break it.

The police know, too, that leaders of the new society plan to supply poison to certain members to use against their opponents.

But they do not know yet who is the leader of the new society — if in fact there is one such dominating personality.

The special branch of Kenya's security forces has an efficient undercover organization. Information is easier to obtain than at the beginning of the Mau Mau campaign.

But many Africans, bedevilled by witchcraft, black magis and supersition, are still frightened to talk. They fear reprisals, death, or savage, obscene, unbelieveable torture.

So far no violence has resulted from the oath-taking ceremonies which are known to have been held, but no chances are being taken.

During the Mau Mau uprising, African butchered African in almost every village in the Kikuyu reserve. The African also butchered the European with whom he had worked all his life. Today, fantastic as it may sound, they are working peacefully side by side again on the farms and in the towns.

Great strides have been made in agriculture and light industry. The government has struggled, and is still struggling, to find a constitution which will meet the genuine aspirations of the African people.

Mau Mau cost many lives and the British taxpayer and people of Kenya millions of pounds. The bill, in human suffering and pounds, shillings and pence, is still being paid.

A few of the active Mau Mau extremists still lurk in the dark, dark forests far from the city lights. The leader, Jomo Kenyatta, still has nearly two years of his seven-year sentence to serve.

But some witch-crazed Africans say that his spirit has been reborn and that his message is still the same:

"Kill the Europeans and the Africans who support them."

I understand that the authorities are confident that they have struck in time, and that Karioka Kamuri Macharia can be contained.

Meanwhile, there is concern here about the torrent of anti-western propaganda being broadcast regularly by Cairo radio. Emphasis has been switched from Arab affairs to African nationalism. The new secret society has not been mentioned by name, but Cairo radio takes every opportunity to attack the British administration. The propaganda is put out in three services — in Swahili, Somali and on Sauti Ya African Huru, or the Voice of Free Africa.

The plan was take over tea and coffee shops and poison all of the loyalists. Plans also were made to poison Europeans.

So far there have been no mass oath-taking ceremonies; so far no fear-stricken Africans have been dragged to the ceremonies at knife point as they were during the Mau Mau uprising.

But make no mistake about it — this is Mau Mau. And the present passive pattern could change suddenly and without warning, with fearful consequences for both white and black.

KIKUYU PHYSICIAN ACHIEVES DREAM

New York Times

Tribesman Who Came Here From Kenya With 3 Cents Will Establish Hospital

New York

Sun 10-12-58

P.23

Mungai Njoroge, a Kikuyu tribesman from Kenya, landed here seven years ago with 3 cents in his pocket—and a dream. He is soon to go home as perhaps the first fully trained African physician to establish a hospital in East Africa.

The Medico division of the International Rescue Committee, 251 Fourth Avenue, is helping Dr. Njoroge with supplies and staff wages to the extent of about $30,000 a year, and an effort to raise $100,000 to construct the hospital and various village clinics.

Back in Kenya, a self-help committee of Africans is arranging to contribute labor and materials.

18a

Now 32 years old, Dr. Njoroge was born ten miles from Nairobi, capital of Kenya. His father, a Christian convert, was a cook for a missionary and later started a general store.

Scottish Doctor Helped

At the age of 9, the young Kikuyu had to be treated for an infected foot by a Scottish Presbyterian mission physician, Dr. Andrew R. Shaw. Dr. Shaw showed him test tubes and other hospital paraphernalia.

It was fun at first. But as time went on, the youngster became more and more interested in medicine. He wanted to do something about the lack of physicians and facilities for treating his people.

From the time he finished high school in 1945, he said here last week, he started trying to come to the United States to study. A Rye, N. Y., pen pal had assured him that if he ever got here he could count on scholarship aid.

While the then British colonial regime refused him and other natives passports to travel here, Dr. Njoroge said he did get permission to go to the University of South Africa. In 1950 he won a bachelor's degree in hygiene.

He raised some money by peddling cosmetics door to door. He wrote successfully for admission to Stanford University in California! His father sent him the balance of the fare to London in 1951.

More Assistance Given

There Thomas Kay, a former Young Men's Christian Association representative in Kenya, ent him the £60 fare on the Queen Mary. When he landed here a woman passenger took him in her cab to a Y. M. C. A.

She lent him $1.50 for the night's lodging, and next day telephoned him to go to the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students, 291 Broadway. The committee lent him $70 for bus fare to California.

He got to Stanford just one day too late for the fall term. But he got a job as a delivery driver. Then the family of Dr. John Eckert, assistant director of university health services, took him in. Scholarships helped him through the balance of college and medical training.

He was graduated with his medical degree in June, 1957, and interned for a year at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn. Currently he is studying at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, pending departure for Kenya next March.

The new fifty-bed hospital—which Dr. Njoroge hopes will be entirely African-run and supported in five to eight years—is planned for a village called Chania. Thirty-three miles from Nairobi, it would be on fertile land where it would grow its own food.

It would be a training as well as treatment center, and would set up clinics in villages where natives have sometimes hitherto had to go scores of miles for medical help.

State of Emergency in Kenya!

18a

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON—The Kenya Government is still reluctant to end the colony's five-year state of emergency despite the fact that two years ago the Mau Mau rebellion was crushed. It justifies the retention of emergency regulations on two grounds. Firstly the police recently uncovered a recrudescence of Mau Mau in the form of a secret society known as KKM, which was recruiting its members under the slogan of "Prepare for 1960." This is believed to refer to the time when Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues in Lokitaung Prison will have completed their seven-year sentences.

Courier P.9

The Government's other reason is that there are still 7,000 people detained in Kenya. The Government is rapidly emptying its prisons and detention camps. At the height of the emergency more than 77,000 Kikuyu were detained. More than 70,000 have already been released and an average of nearly 1,000 a month are passing through the "pipeline" to freedom. The introduction of the "pipeline" system had fulfilled the Government's highest hopes. It believes that with the possible exception of a handful of so-called "Mau-Mau irreconcilables" there will be no detainees left by March 1959.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The Mau Mau detainees begin their progress through the pipeline in "holding camps" distributed throughout the Kikuyu Reserve. Finally they go to "work camps" in the vicinity of their own homes. At this point they are virtually out of the pipeline. They have only one more hurdle to pass, and that is to satisfy committees from their home districts that they have "atoned." Progress in the pipeline depends on a detainee's continued willingness to add to his confessions and his demeanor under discipline and in performing voluntary labor on land and other public works. By the time a detainee arrives in the last stage of the pipeline, it is generally found that he has volunteered most of the misdeeds attributed to him by his associates, although he is not allowed to see the files containing the allegations. These are retained by members of the screening team, all of whom are Kikuyu from the detainee's home area. These screeners claim that the system of confession works extremely well because "it is the traditional manner in which the Kikuyu purge themselves of evil oaths."

Sat 8-30-58

Most at first frankly disbelieved the promises that they could acquire a free pardon by their confessions. Now that they have seen tough jungle fighters released they are beginning to come around. One man was recently released after confessing to 18 murders. There have been serious complaints about some of the methods used, especially in one notorious holding camp, to break down the resistance of the irreconcilables. But these distasteful methods appear to have been replaced by the use of an incentive to cooperate, which is provided by the rapid exodus through the pipeline.

Courier
P.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-26-58

18a

Move to Liberia—The Jones family of Chicago sacrificed their lifelong possessions, including a home, and realized their dream of starting life anew in the Republic of Liberia, West Africa. The family spent $3,000 in plane tickets for the trip. The father, James, was a gas producer in Chicago and, before that, a farmer in Mississippi. Seated, front, is Doris Lee. Second row: Ethel, Mrs. Corrine Jones and Mr. Jones. Back row: Priscilla, Rudolph, Aljia, Charles and Mary Esther.—Cabell Photo.

Fulfillment Of Lifetime Dream

Journal-Guide

9-Member Family Leaves U. S. To Live In Liberia

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 7-19-58

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A nine member family with deep roots and a lifetime pioneering spirit sacrificed their lifelong United States possissions, including a Chicago home, to realize their dream of starting life anew in the Republic of Liberia in West Africa.

So inseparable are they that upon learing that space shortages prevented their traveling together by boat, the family spent $3,500 for plane tickets. P.10

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JAMES E. JONES, the father, was a gas producer in Chicago Heights, Ill. Before then he was a farmer in his native state of Mississippi. He is also a carpenter.

"Liberia has always been the symbol of our dream," said Mr. Jones. But the financial responsibilities of rearing six children left little hope of ever realizing it, he continued.

• • •

NOW, WITH his children grown, Mr. Jones has found fruition for the longing he shared with his wife for more than 30 years.

Last week Mr. Jones, now 61, his wife, 52, their six children and one granddaughter arrived in Liberia.

The children are Priscilla, 29, a typist and seamtress; Ethel, 28, also a seamstress; Charles, 27, a welder; Rudolph, 20, and Elijia, 19, both farmers, and Mary,, 16. Their granddaughter is Doris, who is seven.

AKA's Set For African Expansion

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-26-58

Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority is making final arragements for setting up a graduate chapter of the organization in Monrovia, Liberia, and national president, Arnetta G. Wallace, will arrive in that country next week with this purpose in mind. P.2

She will be directing activities pursuant to setting up the first graduate chapter of the sorority outside continental United States and will be guest of the Liberian government through an invitation of President Tubman extended through Ambassador George Padmore.

18a

The latter occasion is the mammoth celebration of the 111th anniversary of Liberia's independence.

The new chapter, which was authorized by the sorority in 1956, will be made up of women who became members of the sorority while attending colleges in America, and other members who now reside in Africa.

Upon her return, Mrs. Wallace will preside over the significant 50th anniversary convention of Alpha Kappa Alpha scheduled for Aug. 16 through 24, in Washington, D. C. at the Sheraton-Park hotel. She will be joined there by her husband, Rev. Robert C. Wallace, executive dean of Chicago Baptist Institute.

More than 2,000 delegates representing the 274 chapters of the sorority will attend the convention, according to Mrs. Wallace. The sorority will be returning to the scene of its founding in 1908, at Howard university, as the first Greek letter organization for Negro women.

Liberia 18a-1

ARNETTA WALLACE

Englishman gets Liberian position

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-5-58

LONDON, Eng. — The Liberian embassy here named an Englishman, Dr. J. O. B. Mountrose, as medical attache. The appointment was unprecedented in that natives of the country are usually appointed.

Embassy officials explained that Dr. Mountrose has been medical consultant for the Liberian ambassador in London for many years. He has, they said, given good and valuable service and voiced desire to do whatever he could for Liberia.

When an attache was needed, his name was one of the first to be suggested. Both the legislature and president approved the appointment. Too, Liberia has anti-discrimination laws.

Officials also announced that no Liberian was appointed because there are none practicing law in London and the embassy staff is too small for a full-time man to be sent from Liberia.

18a

Students Arrive In Liberia For Work Camp-Tour

World

Atlanta

Sat 7-19-58

18a

MONROVIA (ANP)—A 14-student contingent, part of a total 60 U. S. college students which left New York last month for a six-week interfaith, interracial tour of Africa arrived here recently to begin their "study-work camp tour" of Liberia.

The 60-member group, led by the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Presbyterian Church of the Master, Harlem; and the Rev. Isreal Mowshowitz, rabbi. Hillcrest Jewish center, Jamacia, Queens, N. Y., was divided into five groups to cover Liberia, Chana, Sierre Leone, French Cameroons and Nigeria.

The Liberian contingent immediately departed for Cuttington to join a group of Liberian students with whom they are to work during the six-week so journ.

On the schedule for the U. S. group are visits to the Firestone Rubber plantations, the IEA rural projects, and participation in a number of "social evenings" to acquaint them with American folk dancing, music and festivals.

Liberian advisor to tthe group include the Hon. Richard L. Jones, U. S. ambassador to Liberia; former Atty. Gen C. A. Cassell, and Bishop Brarid Harris of the Methodist church.

In Nigeria, the advisors are Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, prime minister, Eastern Nigeria; and Dr. Kingsley Mbadiwe, Nigerian minister of transport.

For Ghana, they are Daniel Chapmen, cabinet secretary; and Robert Gardiner, director, public welfare. Dr. John Kafreta Smart, minister of mines, is the Sierra Leone advisor.

Liberian Envoy's Daughter Says Sorority Barred Her

P. 1

18a

Tues 7-29-58

GARDEN CITY, N.Y. (AP)— A Liberian ambassador's daughter Monday said she was "shocked and disappointed" to learn she couldn't get into a sorority at Adelphi College, but the college said it was all a misunderstanding.

Jeanne King, 18, daughter of Charles King, Liberian ambassador to the United Nations, is a sophomore at the college and has been elected copresident of her class for the coming term.

The Negro girl, whose grandfather and great grandfather were presidents of Liberia, told an interviewer she had been informed none of Adelphi's nine sororities would admit a Negro.

"It was a great shock and disappointment to me to be told I can't join my class mates because of my race," she said. "I never thought such a thing was possible."

Later, however, both college officials and Miss King said her statements were based on a misunderstanding.

A college spokesman said none of the nine sororities and 10 fraternities on the Adelphi campus have restrictive clauses excluding members of any race. He said five Negroes, as well as Japanese and Chinese students, have been admitted to the Greek letter organizations.

The official said Miss King was not invited to join a sorority because she did not sign up at the start of the rushing season. Under college rules no sorority can rush and pledge a student who does not sign a card indicating an interest in that sorority.

Miss King also said later that "I could not be asked to join because I did not even apply."

She said she had never been the victim of any discrimination at Adelphi.

Short Life For Liberian Ship

18a

Call

P. 21

Kansas City

Fri. 10-17-58

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Only one day after its christening this week by President Tubman the Liberian built ship, M. V. Gertrude Yancy, was sunk.

Huge sea breakers dashed the 50-ton vessel against the harbor breakwater, so badly smashing the vessel that it quickly went to the bottom.

Fortunately, President Tubman's yacht, Liberia, was nearby and the Gertrude Yancy's crew was rescued.

This disaster to its first vessel will not deter the Liberian Marine Transport Company, owners of the ship, from proceeding with construction of planned other ships, according to an official of the company.

The "Yancy" which was intended for West African coastal tide, was not the first ship to be built in Liberia. Back in the last century, Liberians built and manned their own ships along the West African coast.

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va

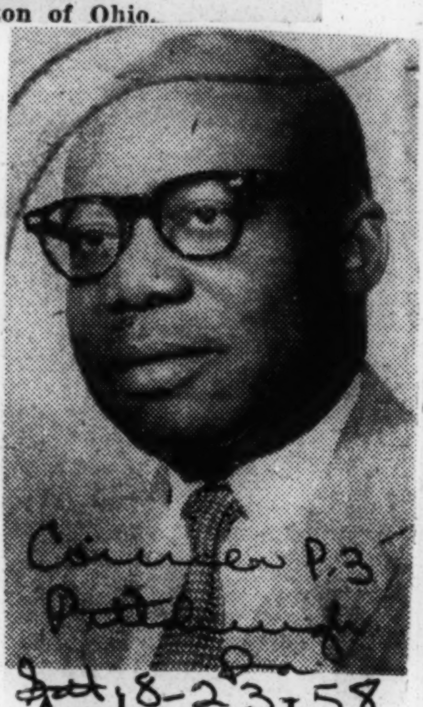
P. 19

Sat 9-6-58

President's Assistant

Liberia's Secretary of State Momolu Dukuly is in the United States as head of his country's four-man delegation to the third emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly, convened to act on the Middle East crisis.

In a key speech before the Assembly he asked for protection of the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and Jordan. He also conferred privately with U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and with Congressman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio.



Courier P. 3

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 8-23-58

Ambassador—

A new era in the relationships between African countries began this week when the Embassy of the Republic of Liberia announced the appointment of First Secretary and Consul John W. Grigsby as Liberia's first Ambassador to Ethiopia.

Liberia Has Diamonds

Afro American

P. 4

Sat 9-13-58

Baltimore Md

Everyone cheers prosperity.

So when it comes to Liberia, the West African Republic, of which our friend, W.V. S. Tubman, is long time president, there is cause for congratulation.

Liberia, source of U.S. rubber for Firestone tires and iron for Republic Steel mills, has found diamonds in quantity.

Liberian government agents sent to keep law and order in the mining district, are in jail for deserting their duties and for mining diamonds on their own.

They have been replaced by a new commissioner and 100 troops, who will see that all diamonds mined will be reported to the government and taxed.

Taxes from rubber, iron and diamonds go for a new 3-million dollar executive mansion, a 3-million dollar hospital, a 2-million dollar hotel for tourists, a $60,000 treasury building customs houses, paved city streets and a new 55-mile road from Monrovia to Bassa.

Financing of these projects comes through Swiss, not U.S. banks, and all will be finished by 1960 when President Tubman is inaugurated for his next term as president.

Liberia Names Israel Ambassador

Atlanta World

Atlanta Ga

Fri 8-15-58

P. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman announced Thursday the appointment of former Secretary of Public Instruction Ernest J. Yancy as Liberia's first ambassador to Israel.

Expressing confidence in the integrity and ability of Ambassador Yancy during the comissioning ceremony, the President made mention of the increasing esponsibility of the new ambassador in that area of the world which is considered a trouble spot.

President Tubman also voiced hope that the Jews and Arabs would resolve their differences and live together in peace.

Establishment of Liberia's first diplomatic mission in Isreal follows closely the announcement last week of the appointment of Liberia's— and West Africa's—first ambassador to Ethiopia, John W. Grigsby, first secretary and consul of the Liberian Embassy in Washington.

Similar Liberian missions are expected to be opened soon in the United Arab Republic and other Middle East countries.

Philly cop returns home after 2 years in Liberia

18a

Afroamerican

MONROVIA, Liberia— After serving for two years in an advisory capacity with the Liberian National Police Force, Edward M. Payne, accompanied by his wife, has left for America.

p 3

Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Payne, a staff inspector with the Philadelphia Police Department, came here in an official capacity with the U.S. Police Advisory Mission to Liberia to assist in training the Liberian police force.

On the eve of their departure from Monrovia, Inspector and Mrs. Payne were given a rousing sendoff at a party in their honor at the leading Mesurado hotel.

Sat. 10-18-58

BON VOYAGE guests included American Ambassador Richard L. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Liberian Commissioner of Police Nathaniel Baker and Mrs. Baker, members of the Liberian cabinet, foreign Diplomatic Corps, and many leading Liberian personalities.

"We hate to lose Inspector Payne," said Commissioner of Police Baker, "He has done valuable work for us here."

LIBERIAN FLAG TOPS LARGEST TANKER FLEET

Tribune

Low Fees, Modern Code Hike Registry

Thurs. 8-21-58

Chicago

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Aug. 20—The flag of Liberia, the African republic modeled on the United States, now flies over more merchant ship tonnage than the Stars and Stripes.

P. 3

Altho it has but one sizable port and no shipbuilding industry, Liberia has attracted to its registry the world's largest fleet of tankers and the second largest merchant fleet.

Part 4

18a

Most of the ships never sail near Liberia or its port-capital, Monrovia. Their owners, among them giants as Stavros Niarchos and Daniel K. Ludwig, employ the Liberian flag for a variety of reasons: Liberia has a modern maritime code; its currency is the dollar; and its fees and taxes are lower than in the traditional maritime nations.

English Fleet Largest

At the beginning of 1958, 14,744,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping flew the Liberian flag. The only larger fleet was that registered in the United Kingdom—23,724,000 tons. The United States was third with 14,203,000 tons.

The Liberian haven for world shipping came into existence as a haven for freed slaves from America, the National Geographic society said.

About the size of Ohio or Tennessee, the country covers some 43,000 square miles on the coast of Africa's western hump. Sierra Leone, a British colony now seeking independence, borders it on the north. French colonies — the Ivory Coast and Franch Guinea — inclose it on the east. Nearby is the new nation of Ghana.

Founded in 1820s

Among all these colonies, Liberia long has been an independent nation. It was founded in the 1820s by a private American group with the aid of the United States government under President James Monroe, for whom the capital is named. The former slaves bought land from the local tribesmen, paying out:

Six muskets, one barrel of powder, six iron bars, 10 iron pots, one barrel of beads, two casks of tobacco, 12 knives, 12 forks, 12 spoons, one barrel of nails, one box of pipes, three mirrors, four umbrellas, three walking sticks, one box of soap, one barrel of rum, four hats, three pairs of shoes, six pieces of blue baft, and three pieces of white calico.

Spurts During War

Liberia's economic growth was slow, but it took a tremendous spurt beginning with World War II.

2.5 Million Citizens

Since then Liberia has steadily forged ahead, with aid from the United States. Roads, bridges, and a railroad have been built. New crops are being tested. Rich iron ore is exported. A mainstay of the economy, the Firestone rubber plantation, produces tens of millions of pounds of rubber each year. In 1954 it was joined by the Goodrich rubber interests, which are developing another large plantation.

Liberia shows many evidences of American influence. The flag over its ships looks much like the Stars and Stripes — but has 11 stripes and one large star. English is the official language. The constitution, patterned closely after that of the United States, was drawn up by a dean of the Harvard law school. The country is governed by a president, senate, house of representatives, and a supreme court.

18a

The population of this chip off the American block is estimated officially at 2.5 million, altho others place is closer to 1.5 million. Between 12,000 and 20,000 are descendants of the freed men.

Lt. A. Wilson Edwards Guards Liberian President And Family

18a

Defender

Monrovia, Liberia — A. Wilson Edwards, police lieutenant of the Louisville, Ky., police department, who is currently on leave of absence to serve the Liberian government as chief security officer, director of special services charged with the security of William V. S. Tubman, president of the Republic of Liberia, and the official family.

P. 1

Put to Test

Lt. Edwards' vigilance was put to the test recently, when the Liberian government held its Independence Day celebration.

Louisville Ky.

Guests included Dr. Loui Mars, Haitian secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Senator Max Menard, deputy at the Legislative Body of Haiti; the Honorable E.H.T. Korboe, regional Commissioner for Eastern Region of Ghana; R.S. Iddrissu, Ghanian M.P.; Ehud Avriel, Israeli Ambassador to Ghana; American Ambassador Richard Jones; the Rufus T. Clements, Dr. Marguarite Cartwright, and Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

Thurs 8-14-58

Annual Grand Ball

At the annual grand ball which was held at the executive pavillion, 112 were decorated upon the 111th anniversary of Independence for the African nation.

Lt. Edwards, who has as his top assistant in Liberia, Walter A. Upshur, a retired New York police officer, is the highest ranking Negro officer on the Louisville Police Department staff and is believed to be the highest ranking Negro officer in the South. Before leaving for his year's absence from Louisville, he was head of the Special Services Bureau.

Defender P.1 Thurs. 8-14-58 Louisville Ky

LT. A. WILSON EDWARDS . . . is chief security officer of Liberia. Here he carries out his responsibility of providing for the safety of President William V. S. Tubman. Standing with Lt. Edwards is President Tubman, and Walter A. Upshur, assistant chief security officer.

190

Courier 3

Liberian Feted—The Hon. Davis M. Thomas, consul-general of the Republic of Liberia, is feted at a testimonial dinner by the American Friends of Liberia at New York's Belmont Plaza Hotel. Left to right: The Hon. C. T. O. King, Ambassador from Liberia to the United Nations; Harold Parsons, president of the sponsoring group; Myrtle Beavers, club member, and Mr. Thomas—Layne Photo.

156

World
P.1
Atlanta, Ga.
Aug 8-15-58

LIBERIANS ARRIVE—Here to attend the emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Middle East, Henry Cooper (left) Ambassador at Large and Momolu Dukuly, Secretary of State of Liberia, leave the Pan American World Airways Clipper which brought them from Africa to New York International Airport.

182

P. 14
Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-9-58
18a

PROMINENT CHICAGOANS John H. Sengstacke (extreme right) editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender and Truman K. Gibson (second from left) were signally honored last week during the 111th anniversary celebration of the independence of Liberia in Washington, D. C. The prominent Windy City businessmen and humanitarians were made honorary commanders of the Order of the Star of Africa by President William V. S. Tubman at the Liberian Embassy. George Padmore made the presentations. Others in the picture are (from left) Mrs. Truman K. Gibson, sr., Mrs. William Jones and Liberian Consul Jones of Chicago; Mrs. Sengstacke.

Defender Publisher Receives Star Of Africa At Lavish Reception

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

P. 14

Defender

Sat. 8-9-58

WASHINGTON — Truman Gibson and John Sengstacke, prominent Chicago businessmen and humanitarians were made honorary Commanders of the Order of the Star of Africa by President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia last week.

The citations were formally presented at the Liberian Embassy, Saturday, by Ambassador George Padmore during the 111th Anniversary celebration of the independence of Liberia.

Witnessing the ceremonies were Liberian consuls William Jones of Chicago, Martin Bass of Detroit, Raymond Weir of Los Angeles and Mrs. W. H. Mitchell of New Orleans.

Following the presentation, a recorded poem dedicated to the Republic of Liberia was read and the Liberian National Anthem was sung.

Later Gibson told a reporter that he was "humbly proud" of this great honor. Sengstacke added that he, too, considered this a "great honor" and he was proud to have received it for the small part he had played in trying to bring about a better understanding and closer ties of friendship between this country and "the Great Republic of Liberia."

The anniversary of Africa's oldest Republic was celebrated by a score of diplomats representing various countries and hundreds of American citizens including high ranking government officials and other friends of Liberia from around the country.

So enormous was the group of celebrants that the guests had to be entertained in shifts.

The first group, which was made up from the top of the list compiled according to protocol, assembled in the rose-garden between some of the nation's leading socialites and professionals, including the organized "American Friends of Ghana" were entertained from eight until ten p. m.

While Africans studying in this country held their celebration exclusively at the Liberian chancery.

The native Liberian atmosphere was transmitted to the Embassy lawn through the exquisite decoration and delicious native food. A tiny bamboo hut thatched with palm leaves typifying a Liberian village, occupied center position in the rose garden.

The white picket fence at the rear of the symbolic hut was entwined with artificial vines and bright red roses. The hut was topped with the Liberian flag which is patterned after the American flag with the exception of the one lone star which centers the blue background.

From the ceiling of the decorative hut hung native fruits including bananas and pineapples.

The miniature village hut was flanked on either side by extensive buffet tables ladened with many types of goodies. Whole roast kids (baby goats) graced either end of the table, with baked salmon, ham and native hot casserole dishes in between.

More color was added by the hugh basket molded from solid ice, filled with fresh shrimp surrounding a deep dish of most tasty sauce. And large baskets cut from watermelon were filled with bright red melon balls dotted with golden balls cut from cantalope.

This repast was topped off with rich ice cream and fresh strawberries.

A four-tier birthday cake of snow white icing trimmed with big white roses and vines and ribbons of blue and green occupied a table all by itself midway between the buffet tables.

The cake was an atristic masterpiece bearing the Liberian crest of arms on its top. This crest portrays an ocean scene of rough blue waves, and a ship at sea with its white sales and three tiny flags atop.

The scene shows the rising sun peeping from horizon of blue sky, and a sandy beach on which rests a silver wheelbarrow with green wheels and red handles beside which set a silver shovel with orange handle. All of this was created by hand from colorful candy icing.

Bars were set up both on the lawn and inside of the embassy to supply guests with pink punch, golden champagne or other types of hard drink.

President Tubman unifying Liberia

18a

By CHATWOOD HALL

Afro-Amer. P.9 Baltimore Md. Sat 10-11-58

MONROVIA, Liberia — This booming West African Republic, founded more than a century ago by colored Americans and ever since looked upon as a stepchild of America, is striving diligently at present to weld itself into one united and indivisible nation.

Strong remnants of tribalism among the country's 28 tribes heretofore were much in evidence, proving a detriment and drawback to national unity. Outcroppings of schismatic tendencies resulted.

But for the past few years an energetic campaign of unification has been waged under the leadership of President William Tubman. This unification program is now showing highly favorable results.

* * *

CNE OF THE first divisive factors to be removed was stoppage of use of the term "Americo-Liberians" in referring to the descendants of those colored American pioneers who founded the state of Liberia more than 100 years ago.

It is true the descendants of these colored American pioneers have taken the leadership in the advancement and development of Liberia into a modern state. However, they have over the years become as thoroughly Liberianized as their brothers in America have become Americanized.

Hence, it is felt that to continue to call them Americo-Liberians has become an anomoly.

"Americo-Liberianism must be forgotten and all of us must register a new era of equality and equal opportunity for all from every part of the country, regardless of tribe," said President Tubman, himself of colored American descent.

* * *

IN THE UNIFICATION campaign, President Tubman tours throughout the country by car, trail, river launches and along the coast in his yacht to further the unification drive.

He has gained more first-hand personal contacts with all parts of the country than any of his predecessors obtained.

All of the Liberian tribes now have representatives sitting as members of the Liberian legislature. Additionally, meetings have been held in Monrovia where representatives of different tribes meet and come to know one another as being brother Liberians.

No barriers now exist for any qualified Liberian to advance to high office in the government. As one outstanding example, the present Secretary of State of Liberia, Momolu Dukuly, is a member of the Mandingo tribe.

He is presently heading the Liberian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly session.

* * *

MORE AND MORE people here now speak of themselves as Liberians rather than referring to themselves as members of the Kru, Gola, Vais or other tribe. This is evidence of declining tribalism and growing Liberia consciousness.

In other words, many persons mention the fact that they are Liberians. Afterwards they may mention as an afterthought the name of the tribe from which they originated.

This means that the overwhelming tendency is to be looked upon as Liberians first and as members of a specific tribe second.

Education, inter-marriage, assimilation and equality of opportunity are proving potent factors in the Liberian government's energetic unification and Liberianization drive.

* * *

ALL SCHISMATIC outcroppings are being scorned and denounced, with the realization that only a unified people can make the required progress and become one strong, united nation.

The unification drive is not based on chauvinistic "Liberians"—for there are many foreigners here and colored Americans are especially welcome.

The main purpose is primarily to make all Liberians Liberians first and foremost.

J. W. Grisby Named Liberia's First Ambassador To Ethiopia

18a

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A new era in the relationship between African countries began when the Embassy of the Republic of Liberia announced the appointment of First Secretary and Consul John W. Grigsby, as Liberia's first ambassador to Ethiopia.

Mr. Grisby's appointment marks the first time an African nation South of the Sahara has had ambassadorial representation in Ethiopia. Similarly an Ethiopian diplomat mission will be established in Liberia.

World P.1 Wed. 8-13-58 Atlanta Ga.

Prior to Liberia's mission the only African nations represented by ambassadors in Ethiopia were Egypt and the Sudan.

EXCHANGE OF MISSIONS

The exchange of missions between Liberia and Ethiopia is inkeeping with decisions reached at Accra, Ghana last Spring when the Conference of Independent African States formulated, among other things, plans for the exchange of trade and diplomatic missions.

As first secretary, Mr. Grisby is deputy chief of mission, and among his many administrative responsibilities at the Embassy in Washington is that of Charge d'Affaires during the Ambassador's absence

Mr. Grisby has had many years of in-service training at the Liberian State Department in Monrovia, where he rose from a fareign service intern to one of the principal personal assistants to the secretary of state.

The diplomat was formerly an educator, a mayor, a lawyer and a rubber planter in Liberia.

FORMER LIBERIAN COUNSUL

In 1952 he was assigned to Nigeria as Liberian counsul. His next assignment, in 1954, was as Liberian consul general to Ghana. In 1955 he was transferred to the United States as first secretary and consul.

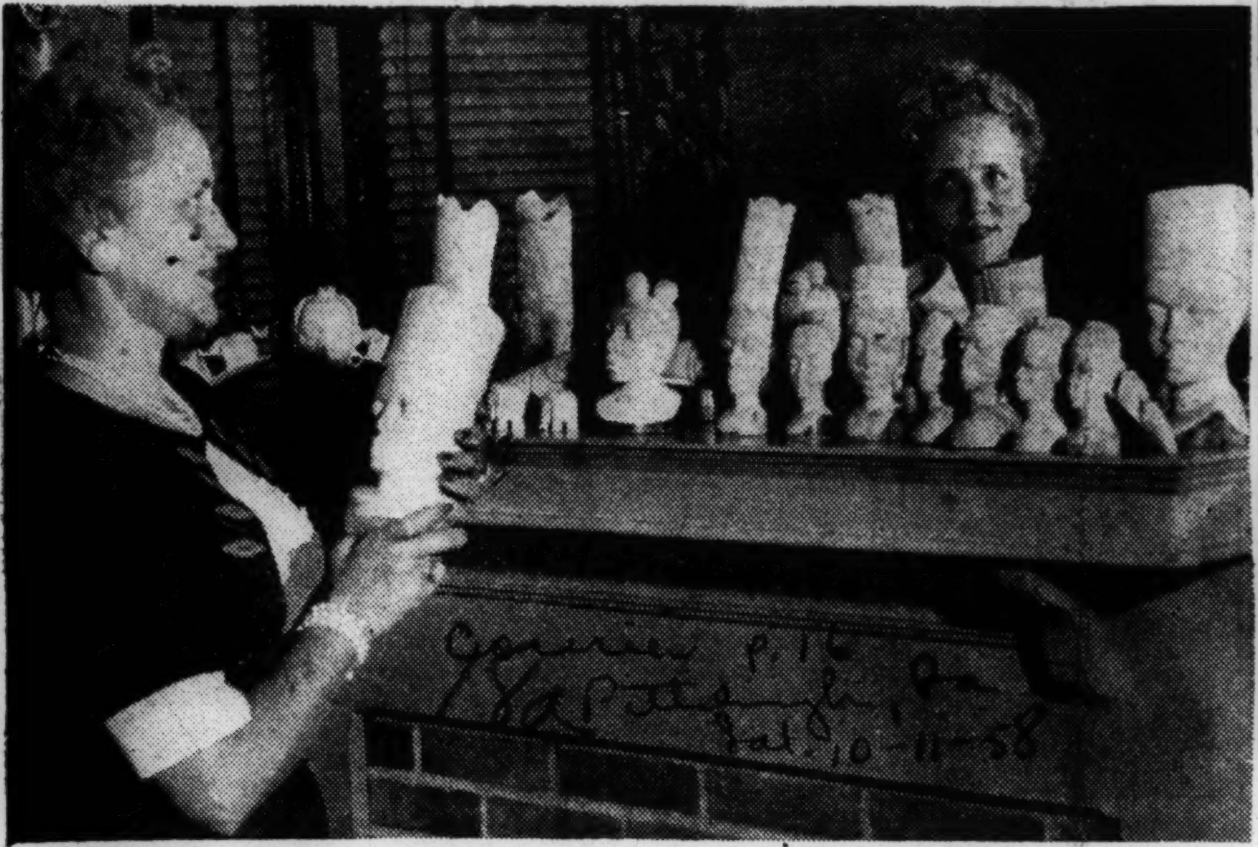
The new ambassador has represented his government at several international conferences and was Liberia's special representative at the inauguration of the president of the Dominican Republic in 1956

Mr. Grisby has received two decorations from Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman; a Distinguished Service Order and a Commander of the Order of the Star of Africa.

18a 1958

LIBERIA

Detroit School M'arm Counts Days 'Til She Can Return to Africa and Hubby



Courier p.16 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-11-58

ANYONE FOR IVORY?—A small fortune in ivory is in the collection of objects d'art brought back from Liberia by Mrs. George Reed, who spent two years there with Mr. Reed, director of U. S. Operations Missions. Presently he is in Tripoli where she will join him later.

Courier p.16 Sat 10-11-58

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARIE AND FRIEND—Mrs. George (Marie) Reed pets the Rhodesian lion hound she brought back from Africa. "Butch" is four years old and has a powerful and tall reach.

■

DETROIT, Mich.—Most housewives live in a state of constant terror of the inevitable day their husbands will come home with unexpected dinner guests.

They know the day is coming just as sure as day follows night, and they try to stack the larder against it.

But just when it is more than unexpected, here comes hubby home dragging a couple of people he introduces, innocently, as old college mates who happened to be in town, or some characters he's about to consummate a big business deal with, and won't the ever-lovin' please fix a couple of extra places at the dinner table?

Courier P.16 Pittsburgh Pa Sat. 10-11-58

Mrs. Marie Reed, a good-looking and energetic schoolma'am, underwent it for more than two years. No, she didn't break under it and had to be whisked away kicking and screaming by men in white jackets.

■

FACT IS, she rather enjoyed it for it was all a part of her life as wife of the Director of U. S. Operations Missions in Liberia, George Reed.

"Always, we had to expect extra guests for dinner," she smiled. "That's part of the life of American officials stationed in foreign countries. But, always, we made out alright for we kept ample food on hand.

Reed was appointed to the post in 1955, a position he held for two years and did such a whale of a job at that, he was immediately upon completion of his tour of duty in Liberia, named director of the Tripolitania Area for the U. S. Operations Mission in Libya.

For the New York University educated (master's degree) Mrs. Reed, both posts of her husband were a challenge.

■

"WHEN FIRST HE was appointed to Liberia," she said, "I was a little uncertain about the job . . . didn't know whether I'd like it or not. I did learn to like it . . . not only that, but to actually enjoy it."

In Liberia, as in Libya, the Reeds entertained a lot. Foreign people, much as Americans, believe heartily in this type of pastime with the exception foreigners may be somewhat more leisurely at it than Americans, Mrs. Reed observed.

While in Liberia, as in Libya, she was in constant demand for community and civic work. Many of her activities centered around work with the Liberian YWCA, where she headed an education committee which sponsored two major series: "Making a House a Home" and "Let's Eat Out." The first consisted of lectures and demonstrations on useful suggestions and ideas for better utilizing those things in the home; the second, a demonstration of ways to make dishes of various nationalities.

■

"If the people like you, you are always invited to participate in affairs," she pointed out. "But if they don't, well . . . I guess they liked me pretty well."

While in both countries (she took a leave of absence from her teaching at the Poe School) she collected many valuable items such as a small fortune in ivory which features hand-sculptured heads, beads, earrings, necklaces; leopard's claws for earrings and large, vicious-looking leopard's fangs, native masks of ebony, beautifully decorated throw cloths of Liberia, a bongo drum a chieftain's serving spoon and a black lacquered ceremonial bowl a camel's seat which is not really a camel's seat at all, but a kind of an ottoman, fashioned after the seat which is in popular usage in that country.

Her collections include shoes and handbags made of camel skin and, of all things, a kind of a raw-hide whip which is handy the natives said, for use in flogging camels and unruly wives.

Also, she carted home a big Rhodesian lion hound named "Dutch." He is four years old brown, and can leap so high she had to erect a seven-foot fence in her back yard at 120 Liecester to keep him in bounds.

"Dutch" went through the works when he was brought over. "They checked him over very thoroughly physically—his blood, urine, even dewormed him," she laughed.

Mrs. Reed is a member of the AKA Sorority, of Second Baptist Church, the YWCA both here and in Monrovia. During the war, she worked with the Michigan Employment Security Commission and was tapped to work with the FBI in an ultra-ultra, hush-hush job of which she couldn't tell even her husband.

She plans to rejoin Mr. Reed, a former top insurance man, and the first Negro in America to win the coveted CLU (certified life underwriters certificate), just as soon as the government permits.

"But, probably, it will be after the school term," she sighed.

$30,000 For A Kiss

18a

Afro American

MONROVIA, Liberia—American and other foreign corporations who forbid their representatives to kiss or marry Liberian girls from now on will have to pay $30,000 for the privilege.

Irked by the practices of some of these corporations, the Liberian National Legislature Friday took only three hours to enact a law making racial discrimination a crime punishable by fines up to $30,000 and jail terms in some cases.

If the foreign operators persist in their racial prejudices, the laws provides for the loss of their concession licenses and they can be banished from this African republic after the third offense.

P. 1

* * *

THE LEGISLATION was drafted by President William V. S. Tubman, who is certain to sign it into law.

Liberians convicted of the crime may be jailed for a year and fined in some cases.

Liberian newspapers have accused the American-owned Firestone Plantations Co. as being the chief offender. The concern buys most of the rubber produced in Liberia.

A second new law in Liberia authorizes the government to take action against the Firestone firm if it refuses to buy rubber from Liberians because of the law.

Sat. 2-22-58

ROBERT W. ROSS, a State Department aide in the Office of Middle and Southern African Affairs said President Tubman had requested action on such a bill last Nov. 11 during his annual message.

The preamble of the new code said discrimination included the dismissal or refusal by foreign companies to renew the conracts of employees who marry Liberian women;

Baltimore, Md.

And the advocation of racial discrimination in schools, churches, hospitals, hotels, places of public accommodation and businesses.

Liberian Law Outlaws Race Discrimination

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

18a

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 13 (AP)—Liberia's national Legislature gave speedy approval today to a law making racial discrimination a crime in this Negro republic. It is punishable by fines up to $30,000 and jail terms in some cases.

Convicted foreign companies will have their businesses closed for a third offense. Individual foreigners will be deported. Liberians convicted of the crime may be jailed for one year.

The Legislature passed the law within three hours of receiving the draft from President William V. Tubman.

The preamble to the act said certain foreign concessions are practicing segregation and discrimination.

Fri. 2-14-58

Newspapers for the last two weeks have been accusing Americans of the practices, naming particularly the Firestone Plantations Co., which buys most of the rubber produced by Liberians.

Another new law empowers the government to take any action to cover loss of revenue through enforcement of the antidiscrimination law. It provides for the government to buy all rubber from Liberians and take other necessary measures if Firestone refuses to buy rubber because of the new law.

P. 5B

The act's preamble said discrimination took the form of dismissing or refusing to renew contracts of employes who marry Liberian women and fostering racial discrimination in schools, churches, hospitals and business enterprises.

Assistant Secretary Of State Of Liberia Honored In D. C.

18a

World P. 1

WASHINGTON — The Honorable Arthur B. Cassell, Assistant Secretary of State of Liberia, was honored at a reception tonight at the Liberian Embassay upon his arrival in the United States for a two-month visit to study the administrative and personnel procedures of the U. S. Department of State.

B'ham Ala.

The reception was given by Ambassador George A. Padmore of the Republic of Liberia. Among the many prominent members who attended the affair was Ambassador C. T. O. King, Ambassador to the United Nations, who made a special trip from New York for the occasion. Mr. William R. Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian and African Affairs; Mr. Joseph Palmer, 2nd, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs; Mr. E. Frederic Morrow, Special Assistant to the President; Mr. George T. Moore, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Edward Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Mr. George Blowers, Director of the Export-Import Banks; and more than thirty Ambassadors of other nations were on hand to greet the Assistant Secretary.

During his visit to Washington the Assistant Secretary has been invited to observe the operations of each unit of the State Department and will also study the operations of the United States Information Agency and the International Cooperation Administration.

Wed. 5-7-58

PADMORE SUCCESSOR

In his present post, Mr. Cassell succeeded George A. Padmore, now Ambassador of Liberia to the United States. Mr. Cassell is responsible in the Liberian State Department for personnel and administration and the overseas diplomatic mission of his Government.

Mr. Cassell was born and raised in Monrovia, Liberia and is a graduate of the College of West Africa, now the University of Liberia. He has served in several posts in the Liberian Government and has represented his country on delegations to a number of international meetings.

LIBERIAN WOOD ON VIEW

West African Republic Will Show Natural Resources

18a

Distinctive African woods that are beginning to gain a market here in home building and other uses will be prominent among natural resources to be shown by Liberia at the trade fair.

N.Y. Times

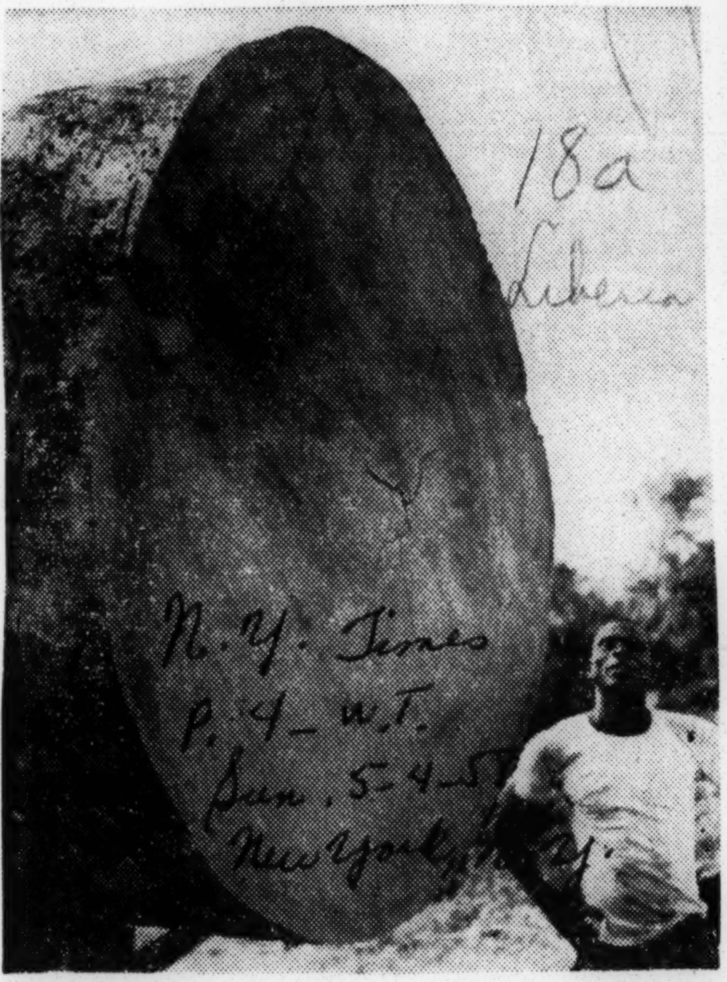
P. 4 W.T.

The exhibit will give a comprehensive picture of the West African republic with promotional emphasis on investment opportunities, trade and travel.

Sun. 5-4-58

Major products to be featured include rubber, coffee, cocoa, green and dehydrated bananas, palm oil, iron ore, diamonds, gold, other precious minerals and recent manufactures.

New York, N.Y.



18a Liberia

N.Y. Times P. 4 - W.T. Sun. 5-4-58 New York, N.Y.

NATURAL BOUNTY: Giant log symbolizes Liberia's forests, which yield 250 kinds of commercially useful wood

Diplomat honored on U.S. visit

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-14-58

NEW YORK (ANP) — Young Boymah Z. Coleman, of the department of agriculture and commerce, bureau of standards, and member of Liberia's delegation to the 1958 U.S. World Trade fair, was highly honored on his first trip to America.

18a

Coleman, Aaron J. Holmes of the bureau of mines and secretary to the delegation, and Eugene W. Forbes worked hard in the Liberian booth to indicate that Liberian's participation in the fair stemmed from a desire to gain world-wide recognition of the culture and resources of the country.

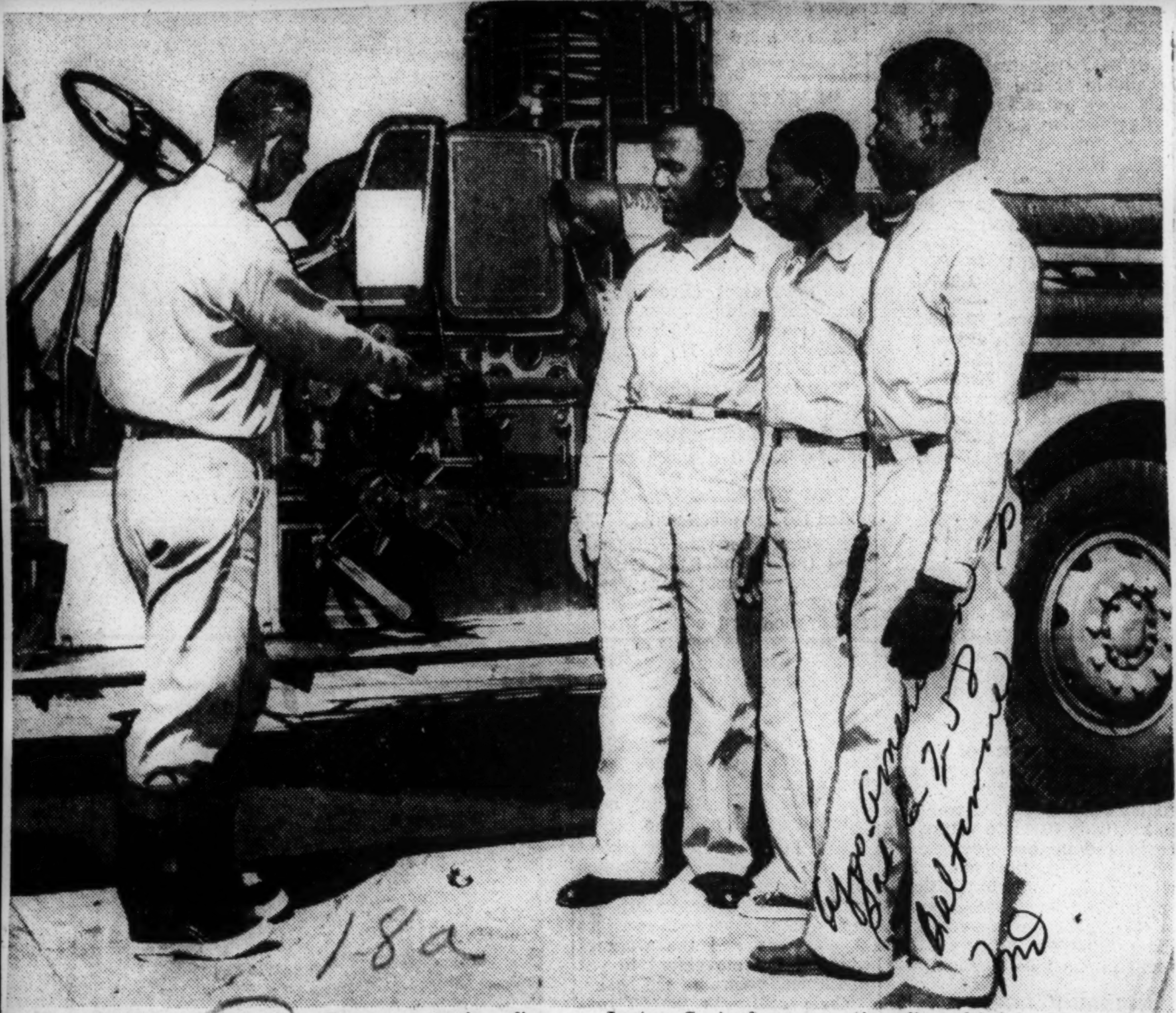
P. 15

Coleman was featured on the Hearing For Youth Special Decoration Day Show, staged by Alma Vessells John of the Homemakers Club Station WWRL at Woodside, L.I. Dressed in his native Vai tribal robes, the distinguished produce examiner of the bureau of standards told of the progress of his country and the splendid opportunity provided by his government for Liberian youth.

He was quizzed by five youngsters who had gathered to meet him and his guest, John Waithe of Panama City. The youngsters wanted to know about juvenile delinquency, the participation in the fight for world peace by President Tubman and his cabinet, among other matters.

Coleman was royally entertained during his stay. He was feted by fashion designer John Waithe and a group of friends at El Mundo and taken on a tour and presented to the press corps at the U.N.

Liberian consular member Joseph and Mrs. Graham, Ellen Morris, Gertrude Davis, Hazel Brown, Grace Brownell, Lorraine Teymoni Van Westrenen and Pauline Cousey, were among the notables who made times pleasant for their countryman during his first visit to the U.S.



1-8a

Afro-American p
Sat 6-7-58
Baltimore Md

FINE POINTS — Liberian firemen receive fine points on engine operation in a class taught by Lt. Joseph R. Arnedes at the D.C. Fire Department Training School. From left to right are Lt. Arendes. Juston S. Anderson, acting fire chief in Monrovia; Moses Tucker and George Weay. The Republic of Liberia is increasing its fire service under a five-year plan.

18a

Sat 6-21-58
Afro American
P.15
Baltimore Md

EN ROUTE TO LIBERIA— Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice Monrovia, Liberia, Angie Brooks, pauses briefly at NY air port en route to West Africa. She is returning from Ottawa Canada where her son, George Henries, took B.A. degree from Carleton University, the first Liberian to obtain his degree from the school. Hon. Brooks, who has been a member of the Liberian delegation to the UN for the past four General Assemblies, is a product of Shaw University, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of London. She is also a Boule member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Liberian Bound Lt. & Mrs. A. Wilson Edwards Are Honored At Frontiersmen's Dinner Meeting

18a

The Louisville Chapter of the Frontiers of America recently honored Lt. and Mrs. A. Wilson Edwards, who departed this week for Liberia, with a bon-voyage dinner banquet at their meeting held at the Yellow Dining room.

Defender

Lt. Edwards, 1023 S. Western Parkway, a veteran Louisville Police officer, has been invited by the Liberian government to be assigned to that country's police department for the purpose of setting up a more efficient force and install modern methods.

p. 5

Former President

A former president of the club, Lt. Edwards was praised by his fellow Frontiers for his stellar police work which earned him the highest rank of a Louisville Negro police officer and gained for him the invitation from the Liberian government.

Louisville, Ky

Although he will be gone for only a year, Lt. Edwards expressed reluctancy to leave the side of the many friends in the Frontiers and throughout Louisville. He said that he was deeply moved by the homage paid him and his wife at the banquet.

Honored

Thurs. 1-23-58

Earl Pruitt,, Beecher Terrace Housing project administrator, presented Lt. and Mrs. Edwards with a bouquet of flowers on behalf of the club. Also honoring Lt. Edwards was Steward Pickett, Boy Scouts of America executive, gave the Lieutenant a statuette on behalf of the youth organization. Rev. E. Deedom Alston presented Lt. Edwards with a traveling case also in behalf of the Frontiers.

Max Greib, Greib Printing Company, was guest speaker for the occasion. DeMoine Beard, Edwards successor as President of the Frontiers, presided at the banquet.

18a Liberia

A statuette is presented to Lt. A. Wilson Edwards by Stewart Pickett (right), director of relationships, Old Kentucky Home Council, Boy Scouts of America, for his more than 20 years of service to youths of the community.

"Mutual Respect" With Liberia Is Ideal In Stamps

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 5-10-58

WASHINGTON. — The United States Post Office Department this week presented Monroe stamp albums to Liberian Ambassador George A. Padmore as "a living tribute to a distinguished American (President Monroe) and to the mutual respect which has always characterized the relationships between our two countries."

18a

p. 1

The albums were given Mr. Padmore, the Hon. William V. S. Tubman, Liberian President, and the Hon. N. C. Ross, mayor of Monrovia, Liberia, by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield.

The recently issued commeromative postage stamp honors the 200th anniversary of the birth of the fifth President, James Monroe.

"Because of the esteem in which President Monroe was held by the early founders of Liberia, your capital city, Monrovia, is named in his honor," Summerfield said.

Padmore accepted the albums in behalf of President Tubman and Mayor Ross.

Daily World
Sat. 5-10-58
p. 4

DIVISION OF

18a
Liberia

MAX GRIEB, LT. A. WILSON EDWARDS AND FRONTIERS president, DeMoine Beard, talk after dinner meeting honoring Lt. Edwards who departed for Liberia this week. Mr. Grieb was guest speaker of the evening.

Liberia Makes Discrimination A Crime

News & Courier
Charleston S.C.
Fri. 2-14-58
P. 7-A

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 13 (AP)—Liberia's national Legislature gave speedy approval yesterday to a law making racial discrimination a crime in this Negro republic. It is punishable by fnies up to $30,000 and jail terms in some cases.

Convicted foreign companies will have their businesses closed for a third offense. Individual foreigners will be deported. Liberians convicted of the crime may be jailed for one year.

The Legislature passed the law within three hours of receiving the draft from President William V. Tubman.

The preamble to the act said certain foreign concessions are practicing segregation and discrimination.

Newspapers for the last two weeks have been accusing Americans of the practices, naming particularly the Firestone Plantations Co., which buys most of the rubber produced by Liberians.

Another new law empowers the government to take any action to cover loss of revenue through enforcement of the antidiscrimination law. It provides for the government to buy all rubber from Liberians and take other necessary measures if Firestone refuses to buy rubber because of the new law.

LIBERIA PASSES ANTI-BIAS LAW

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Stiff Penalties Fixed for Race Discrimination

Fri. 2-14-58
P. 6

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 13 (AP)—A law making racial segregation and discrimination a criminal offense was passed by the Liberian legislature Thursday three hours after the measure was received from President Tubman.

The act calls on every Liberian in the Negro republic to fight segregation until "it is completely exterminated."

It provides that racial discrimination by any business will be punishable by a fine of $15,000 f a first offense, $30,000 for a s ond, and closing of the busin for a third.

Individuals will be liable to a fine of up to $10,000 and deportation.

For Liberians the penalty will be up to $10,000 and a year's imprisonment.

The law requires every foreign business to file a declaration within 30 days stating that it will not make discrimination policy.

A second act empowers the government to take action against any loss of revenues from enforcing the antisegregation law.

For two weeks Liberian newspapers have been accusing the Firestone plantations of practicing discrimination.

Firestone buys most of the rubber produced by Liberians. The second law provides for the government to buy all Liberian rubber if Firestone should refuse to buy it because of the new law.

Workers Who Marry African Girls Fired

Liberians Accuse U. S. Firms of Segregation

18a
Courier
P. 5
Pittsburgh
Sat. 2-22-58

MONROEVILLE, Liberia—In response to the charges in Liberian newspapers that American firms, including the huge Firestone Plantations Company, the largest buyer of Liberian-produced rubber, have been firing workers who married African women and fostering discrimination in institutions and business enterprises, the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia has passed a law banning racial segregation.

- **The lawmakers declared in the preamble to the new law that certain foreign concessions are practicing segregation and discrimination and dismissing or refusing to renew contracts of employees who marry Liberian women.**
- **The new law fixes punishment by fines up to $30,000 and jail terms.**

More than that, under the law certain foreign companies will have their businesses closed upon the commission of a third offense. Individual foreigners will be deported. Liberians convicted of the crime will be jailed.

18a
Liberia
Fri. 2-21-58
Call P. 4
Kansas City, Mo.

JOINS P.V. STAFF.—John T. Rutledge, Little Rock, Ark., plumbing contractor, has been added to the Prairie View A & M college staff as plumbing technician in the Liberian Technical Education program at Kakata. The new staffer, who is a 1949 graduate of Tuskegee institute, arrived in Liberia this week. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Estelle Rutledge, and three children.

18a 1958

LIBERIA

Liberian official reminisces of college days at Hampton

Afro American

Sat 1-4-58

Baltimore Md

HAMPTON, Va. — "So much has happened in the 17 years since I left the United States with my brand new diploma in printing from Hampton Institute, on my way home to set up the government printing office."

Thus reminisced Nathaniel Richardson, alternate delegate to the United Nations from the Republic of Liberia visiting the Hampton campus this week.

Now superintendent of the Printing Office, which is part of the Department of State, Richardson is proud of his country's progress.

"You know, I installed Liberia's first linotype. So much has happened since then," he declared.

"We have greatly improved health and sanitation facilities, compulsory education through elementary schools, the tribal chiefs are being integrated into government and we have 350 students studying in United States and they will take their knowledge and skills back to our country."

RICHARDSON'S duties in the United Nations have been largely concerned with problems of refugees, race relations and admissions to the Assembly.

He sponsored legislation to have an official stand taken in the South African racial strife, which was passed in October; to increase the number of vice presidents of the assembly from 9 to 13, the additional four to come from Asia and Africa, which also was passed; and has addressed the assembly against the admission of Red China.

As for United States desegregation problems, he feels that the Federal Government's stand against segregation, backed with use of troops in Little Rock, has saved the country's face with the darker nations of the world.

Although I was born in Liberia, I am no stranger here. I feel very much at home," he remarked, digressing a bit. "I have relatives in Harrisburg, Pa., and my grandfather Morris Chester, Brigadier General under General Grant during the Civil War, was American Minister to Liberia.

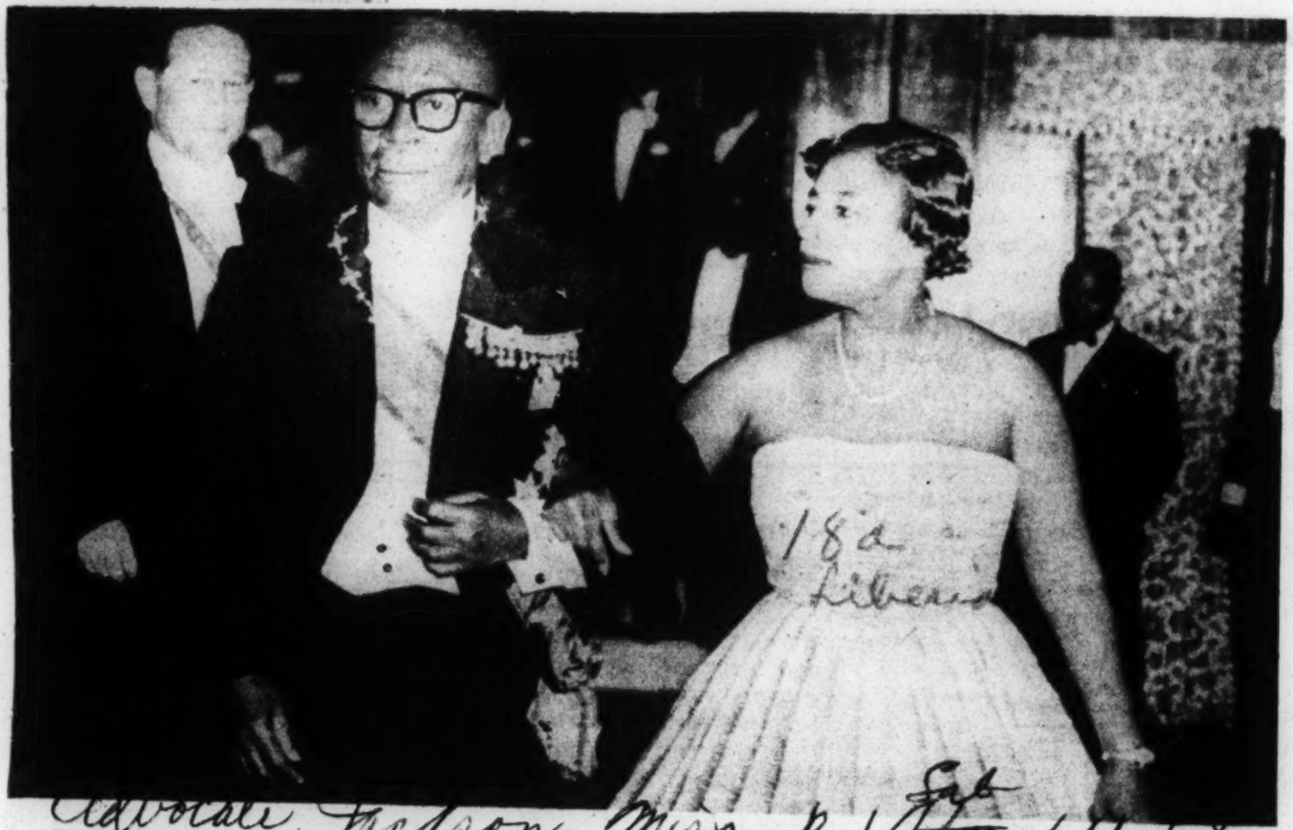
"I was fortunate in obtaining his desk for my own while in Harrisburg a few days ago," he continued.

* * *

"OUR COUNTRIES' ties are very close. Our official native tongue is English, our currency the same, and indeed our heritages have much in common. Our country was established as a free home for United States slaves, you may recall," he continued.

He is married to a Liberian native, and has six children—four boys and two girls. The two oldest boys, Nathaniel Jr., age 11, and Jehu, 10, are attending preparatory school in London, in preparation for engineering school in the United States.

He leaves this country Jan. 5, flying home via London and Paris. He hopes to return for the 13th United Nations Session. As an alternate, he is subject to re-appointment.



18a Liberia

Advocate Jackson, Miss. p. 1 ~~Thurs~~ Sat 1-11-58

PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY: President and Mrs. Tubman, of Liberia, Africa lead the Grand March at the recent Independence Day ball, one of the great Holidays and celebrations of the worlds first Negro Republic.

Louisville Officers to Supervise Changes

Courier Section

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 1-11-58

Reorganization of Liberian Police Force Ready to Start

By J. BENJAMAN HORTON JR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Formal acceptance of an offer made by the government of the Republic of Liberia to reorganize its national police force was consummated by A. Wilson Edwards, Lieutenant of Police of this city.

The appointment was made through the efforts of Liberian Ambassador to the United States George Padmore and Vice President Tolbert of that West African republic, respectively, to secure a police officer of Lieut. Edward's calibre.

Edwards' leave of absence from the Loiusville Police Department for one year was granted last week.

HIS REPUTED salary in the Liberian post is from eight to 10 thousand dollars per year, plus all expenses. The lieutenant and his wife, Rose Ella, will sail from New York City for Monrovia, capitol city of the republic, February.

Edwards is a veteran of 22 years service with the local police force. He has served in both the Second District and the detective bureau.

His present assignment is as chief of the Special Services Bureau which was organized primarily for the purpose of tracking down hard-to-find persons named in warrants and summonses.

■

EDWARDS, who resides at 1023 South Western Parkway, was recommended for the consulting position by Washington, D. C., police officials. He had the endorsement of the State Department.

Handsome, neatly-groomed at all times, soft-spoken and unusually gentle in demeanor, Edwards would hardly be recognized as an officer of the law when seen in "street clothes."

However, police records show that two medals for expert marksmanship, mastery of the art of self-defense, plus numerous citations from the police department for his detection of master criminals, leading to ultimate convictions, are proof of the lieutenant's efficiency.

18a

Liberia Celebrates Pioneer Day By Feting Workers

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat 1-11-58

WASHINGTON D. C.—Ambassador George A. Padmore of Liberia Tuesday marked his nation's Pioneer Day, celebrating the arrival in West Africa of the first settlers from America in 1822, by entertaining 65 members of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at his residence.

1822

P. 4

Ambassador Padmore spoke on "Liberia - - Pioneer Republic of Africa," recounting how American Negroes seeking liberty and freedom landed at what is now Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, 153 years ago today, and in 1847 established what is still the first and only democratic republic on the African continent.

The Ambassador stressed the common bonds of the United States and Liberia, the similarities of the government, customs, culture and people of the two nations. He also spoke of the successful efforts of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia to establish friendly relations and understanding with all nations of the world " as the only sure road to peace on earth."

David M. Thomas, Cultural Counselor of the Embassy, assisted the Ambassador in the discussions of the need for improved international understanding.

Mrs. James McGuire, Mrs. Raleigh Gilchrist, and Mrs. Henry Gichner, cochairwomen of the NCCJ women's committee sponsoring the series of programs, presented the ladies of Ambassador Padmore and members of the Embassy staff. The ladies are visiting embassies of all nations as part of a program dedicated to international understanding.

HEADLINES!

By Robert M. Ratcliffe

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 2-8-58

Hollis Price Reports on Liberia

JOLLY, pipe-smoking **Hollis F. Price** is back at the presidential desk of LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., after spending 3½ months in Liberia and a few days in the new African nation of Ghana.

P. 7

He was sent to **Liberia** by the **Phelps Stokes Fund** and **World Council of Churches** to serve as co-ordinator of a committee which wrote a 100-page report on the responsibility of the Christian Church in making the change to westernization from tribal living as non-disruptive as possible.

1822

MR. PRICE

About Ghana, President Price said: "It is further developed than Liberia, and the British have given basic structures, including a $12,000,000 university.

About Liberia and the Church, he said: "If the Church doesn't step up its pace, it is not apt to have the influence it might have in the rapid change taking place in Liberia."

In his general discussion of Liberia, Mr. Price made these points:

1. The women are more conservative than the men. The women cling to tribal dress longer whereas the men go much quicker to American and European style clothing.

2. Liberia is as free of any Communist influence as any country in the world.

3. Liberians feel their country has received less aid from the United States because of their loyalty and because Liberia is safely in the orbit of the West.

4. The country is spending the greater percentage of its budget on health and education, but Liberia is still about 95 per cent illiterate.

5. There is no TV in Liberia, no commercial radio—only one religious station, although the government plans a commercial station. There are two newspapers, a daily and one that comes out three times a week.

6. Rubber is the biggest export, followed by iron ore—the richest in the world.

7. About 10 per cent of Liberians are Christians, 5 per cent Moslems and the rest practice tribal religions.

8. Liberians were puzzled by the Little Rock school situation, but along came sputnik and pushed Little Rock in the background.

LIBERIA TO HOLD TANKER FLEET RECORD

Daily Tribune
Chicago Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 28 — Britain's oil tanker fleet, largest in the world, is expected to lose its top placeto the tax free. " flag of convenience " Liberian fleet this year, Davies and Newman, a London firm of ship brokers, reported.

Wed 1-29-58

At present the Liberian fleet is only 138,604 tons smaller than that under the British flag. Last year the fleet expanded by a record 2,787,000 tons to a total 9,111,041 tons.

P. 10-7

The world's tanker fleet, now aggregating a record 50,990,364 tons, has more than doubled in tonnage in ten years and continues to grow Ninety-nine of the 204 tankers launched last year were over 30,000 tons. Only 9.8 per cent of today's tankers were built before World War II.

Liberia's New Law

Afro American

The new legislation quickly approved last week by the Liberian National Legislature and signed into law by President Tubman undoubtedly came as a surprise to foreign corporations, the majority of them American.

It served unmistakable notice that while Liberia welcomed foreign investments, it would prefer to do without those investments if it meant the importation of racial discrimination.

Baltimore, Md.

President Tubman in his state of the nation message on Nov. 11 called attention to the growing practice of representatives of these corporations, to discriminate against Liberian citizens.

His demand that something be done about it resulted in a law making racial discrimination a crime punishable by fines up to $30,000 and jail terms up to a year.

Sat 3-1-58

Moreover, if foreign operators persist in their practices, they can be deprived of their concession licenses after the third offense and asked to leave the country.

P. 4

The American - owned Firestone Plantations Co. reportedly was the most flagrant offender.

Discrimination, under Liberian law, now means advocation of segregation in schools, churches, hospitals, hotels, places of public accommodation and businesses.

It also includes dismissal or refusal by foreign companies to renew the contracts of white employees who marry Liberian women.

This is something entirely new in legal procedure. Many states have laws preventing interracial marriages, but this is the first time to our knowledge that legislation has been passed to encourage it.

18a 1958 NIGERIA

Cut Price of Wives . . .

Nigerian Woman's Law Raises Status of African Women

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
11-22-58

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Mrs. Margaret Ekpo, a member of the House of Parliament, Eastern House Assembly, Nigeria, West Africa, touring the United States, is the only woman among the 68 members of governing body. Consequently she is very proud of social legislation which she has introduced during her four years in Parliament.

The law which she is most proud of, was a bill to stop men from paying high prices for women whom they were to marry!

■

THERE WAS a time, she said, when men paid a 100 or 200, or even up to 500 pounds for their wives. This gave them authority to treat their spouses as slaves.

Mrs. Ekpo's bill prohibits the payment of more than 30 pounds for a man's future bride. This, she believes, makes the marriages more legitimate.

■ f.16

After six days in Washington, the alert woman politician was extremely impressed by the warmth and friendliness of the people of this country. During her 60 days in the States, she hopes to study women's activities, visit schools, hospitals and children's homes.

Mrs. Ekpo also said that she had the honor to serve as a delegate to the Nigerian Constitutional Conference meeting in London to help draw up the Constitution for Nigeria when it wins its independence on Oct. 1, 1960.

She is married, and is the mother of two sons, age 15 and 22.

18a 1958 NIGERIA

NIGERIANS AGREE ON INDEPENDENCE

Leaders Accept Oct. 1, '60, as Date — Revamping of Regional Lines Put Off

18a

By **KENNETT LOVE**

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 27—Nigeria's political leaders accepted today Britain's offer to grant her independence on Oct. 1, 1960. Nigeria will then join the British Commonwealth.

Agreement on independence for the West African colony, which is Britain's largest dependency, was announced after Nigerian leaders had spent four weeks of hard bargaining among themselves in Lancaster House here.

The powerful premiers of Nigeria's three regions submerged or deferred their differences in the overriding interest of achieving independence as a single large country, rather than as several little ones.

Provision was made for incorporating the Southern Cameroons, a former German colony administered by Britain under a United Nations trusteeship, as a fourth region.

The Nigerian constitutional conference was held under the chairmanship of the British Colonial Secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd. It was officially called the "resumed conference," because it was a continuation of one adjourned last year to await special studies of disputed issues.

The dispute arose mainly out of regional and tribal rivalries and fears of minorities that they might suffer discrimination after independence.

One of the proposed solutions was the creation of new regions along tribal and linguistic lines. The conference did not draft such lines, but agreed on a procedure to create new regions after independence.

The procedure would require approval by two-thirds of the Federal Legislature and of a majority of the regional legislatures directly concerned, or majority approval by all the regional legislatures and a referendum in the proposed territory of the new state.

The western and southern regional leaders want new regions to be created out of the territory of the northern region to reduce the north's political preponderance.

The Nigerian leaders had previously demanded independence on April 2, 1960, but agreed with Mr. Lennox-Boyd that the October date would permit a smoother transition.

North to Get Self-Rule in '59

The austerely Islamic Northern Region, politically more backward than the part-Christian, part-pagan Southern and Western Regions, is to obtain full internal self-government on April 15, 1959.

Later next year, the new Federal Parliament and Government are to be elected.

The regional parliaments are all to have Houses of Chiefs as upper chambers comparable to Britain's House of Lords. The Federal Parliament is expected to have a Senate as an upper chamber, with twelve members from each region. The Federal Government is to have emergency powers in case of war, subversion or threat of secession. There is to be a Federal supreme Court for appeals.

Nigerian independence is scheduled to come ninety-nine years after parliamentary government there had its first limited beginnings in the Lagos Colony Legislative Council of 1861. The country was not brought under unified administration until 1914.

Times
p 2
New York
N.Y.
Tues 10-28-58

As 'Giant Africa' Awakes

Nigeria's Freedom Near

LONDON, England — West Africa is just 13 months away from celebrating the birth of another independent nation, according to the statements of Nigerian officials who have gathered here for talks on a new constitution for their nation.

- **Premier Nnadmi Azikwe of Eastern Nigeria announced here Friday that all of Nigeria's political parties have agreed upon April 2, 1960, as the day of independence for their country.**

Prior to the current talks, Great Britain had offered to grant independence to Nigeria if the people of the West African nation could agree on a specific date.

DR. AZIKWE'S announcement makes it certain that Nigeria will emerge in 1960 as a paramount force in West African and continental African affairs in general.

- **Nigeria is already well on its way toward solvency, having been granted a $28,000,000 loan from the International Bank for railway development West German industrialists are avidly seeking opportunities to make sizeable investments in the Nigerian future.**

Nigeria has a population of over 30,000,000 people and has announced that it is open for foreign investors with the exception of public utilities, which are state-owned. In addition, the Nigerians have no plans to expand the nationalization of industry beyond the sphere of public utilities.

THE NATIONAL INCOME of Nigeria is rated currently at $2,240,000,000 annually. Raw materials include tin, columbite, lead-zinc, gold, iron, carbanaceous fuels, cocoa, cotton and other fibres, rubber, skins, hides, seeds and thousands upon thousands of tons of as yet untapped resources.

In the years ahead it is expected that Nigeria will emerge as the leading African nation because of her weight of population and her tremendous wealth and potential.

Courier
P5
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat.
9-27-58

LONG LIVE THE NCNC THE PARTY OF THE GREAT

18a

Courier
p. 5
~~Pittsburgh~~ Pa.
Sat-9-27-58

'Zik' Welcomed—As members of London's Nigerian community flourish a banner of welcome, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, extreme left, Prime Minister of the Eastern Region of Nigeria and Lincoln University (Pa.) graduate, waves a greeting on his arrival at Euston Station, London. He had traveled from Liverpool, where he disembarked from the Elder Dempster liner Accra. Dr. Azikiwe is in London for the Nigerian Constitutional Conference, which began last year and is to be resumed on Sept. 29 for about three weeks.—European Photo.

NO ENTRY
INDEPENDENCE IN 1960 IMPERATIVE
18a
P. 12C

New York Times New York

European

NIGERIAN CHIEF IN LONDON: Obafemi Awolowo, Premier of Western Nigeria, is greeted at airport with slogans concerning his mission—Nigerian independence.

May 23-57 P. 12 C

Nigerian Politician Tells Of "New Scramble For Africa"

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

CAUX, Switzerland — "There is today a new scramble for Africa," declared Councillor F. S. McEwen, National Secretary of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (the Government Party of Eastern Nigeria headed by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe.) "The old scramble was for nations to own parts of Africa. The new scramble is for the minds of men."

Sat. 7-19-58

Councillor McEwen, who is also General Manager of the newspaper "West African Pilot", was addressing delegates from thirty countries, including the personal representative of the Shah of Iran, the Ayatullah Mojtahedi; the former Foreign Minister of Syria, Faiz El-Khouri, and Their Highnesses the Queen of Ankole and Princess Lucy of Bunyoro, Uganda, as well as men and women from Egypt, Morocco, Ghana, Nigeria, the Cameroons and Kenya.

P.5

"The world is asking which way Africa will go", declared McEwen, who has been in the forefront of the struggle for freedom. "Whether with America and the Western democracies or with Russia," said McEwen, "Dr. Buchman has given us the answer: to go not left and not right but straight. The leaders of Africa will have the courage to accept this. Dr. Buchman is right. The issue is not color but character.

CANFIDENCE NOT WON

"We owe a lot to America and to Western Europe," he went on, "but the pity is that neither has been able to win the confidence of the people of Africa. So long as there is color discrimination in America, she cannot win the hearts of our people. But when America and Europe find unity on the basis of Moral Re-Armament, they will restore confidence and win our hearts. Together we will lay the foundation for a new world.

"Nationalism is the force with which we have struggled for our freedom. But this force has been backed, pushed and thrusted on by the bitterness and hatred with which we fought against imperialism and which we now direct against ourselves. As we get our self-government, I realize the need for a bigger idea than nationalism. That idea is MRA. It is my wish to take it to all men everywhere."

'Zik's' rule in Nigeria wins wide welcome

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-5-58

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The news that Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe has maintained control of National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons was welcomed this week in key diplomatic circles sympathetic to the Nigerian political independence movement.

P.9

Dr. Azikiwe is premier of Eastern Nigeria and is credited even by his bitterest political opponents, as being the "father of the Nigerian political independence movement." Details of the internal struggle within the ranks of the NCNC have become public.

The five key petitioners among the 31 members of the NCNC who complained of Dr. Azikiwe's policies were Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, federal minister of commerce and industry; Chief Kola Balogun, federal minister of information; Chief H. O. Davies, chairman of the party's Western Region working committee, U.O. Ndem, parliamentary secretary to the minister of commerce and industry; and O. Bademosi, parliamentary secretary to the minister of information.

* * *

THE PETITIONERS sought to have Dr. Azikiwe resign from the party leadership as well as from the premiership.

They specifically charged that the party had not been thoroughly informed of events that led to the Foster-Sutton tribunal which indicated Dr. Azikiwe had not been "discrect" over the investment and deposit of public money in the African Continental bank, of which he was the principal shareholder. The bank is one of the two key Nigerian controlled banks in the West African country.

However, Dr. Azikiwe's personal prestige and reputation have enabled him to maintain control of the NCNC. He personally indicated that the five dissenters would be welcomed back into the party when they were "prepared" to submit to party discipline.

Azikiwe's Paper Must Pay Damages

Awolowo Wins Libel Case

P.3 Courier

Mr. Azikiwe

LONDON, England (ANP)—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has restored the award of $5,600 libel damages and $843 cost to Chief Obafomi Awolowo, Premier of the Western Region of Nigeria, made in the Nigerian Supreme Court in 1953.

Pittsburgh, Pa

The ruling was set aside by the West African Court of Appeals in March, 1955.

Sat. 10-25-58

Chief Awolowo brought the libel action against Zik Enterprises, Ltd., publishers of the West African Pilot and A. Y. S. Tinubu as editor.

Publisher of the paper is Dr. Nnamdi Akikiwo, Premier of Eastern Nigeria.

Mr. Awolowe

Nigeria may quit due to British race ban

Afro-American

LONDON (NNPA) — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria, has made it plain that Nigeria will seek independence outside the British Commonwealth if there is restriction of immigration to Britain based on racial discrimination.

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Azikiwe expressed his views on the racial riots in Nottingham and Notting Hill when he arrived in Liverpool on the liner Accra from West Africa on Sept. 8. He was here to resume Nigerian constitutional conferences in London on Sept. 29.

Sat. 9-27-58

He said one of his first jobs would be to ascertain from his Commissioner if Nigerians from the Eastern Region had been involved in the riots. If so, he said, the matter would be taken up in the proper quarters.

* * *

P.9

"THE BRITISH Commonwealth has always set an example of being liberal on this issue," Dr. Azikiwe said, adding:

"I think that more than anything else this has been responsible for the survival of the Commonwealth.

"We appreciate it and that is why, when we debated the issue of independence at last year's conference, we said we wanted to be a sovereign state within the British Commonwealth, because this tradition of race equality and respect of human dignity is part and parcel of our make-up and is responsible for the attachment which binds us to Britain."

On the question of restricting immigration, Dr. Azikiwe said such a policy was in effect in many countries, including Nigeria, where it was limited to undesirables.

"I would not support any idea of control of immigration solely on the race question," he said. "That would be incompatible with the British Commonwealth and not in the interest of ourselves or Britain."

Dr. Azikiwe was greeted by a crowd of 500 Nigerians. They gave him a rousing welcome, some of them in their colorful robes standing on station trucks to wave.

There were shouts of "Zik! Zik" and then his countrymen burst into song, "Freedom, freedom, everywhere there shall be freedom. Freedom for you, freedom for use everywhere there shall be freedom.!"

Nigeria Drops Regional Unit

New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Wed. 7-30-58
P.13

KADUNA, Nigeria, July 29 (Reuters)—The Northern Nigeria Government has dissolved the Ilorin native authority, one of the first experiments in democratic local government in the region. The Government said it was taking the action because the council had misconducted and neglected its affairs.

NIGERIA SENDS DELEGATES TO TALK FREEDOM

Chicago Tribune

LONDON, Sept. 29 [Reuters] —Forty-five delegates from Nigeria Monday opened a constitutional conference which may lead to independence for Britain's biggest colony by April, 1960.

Chicago, Ill.

The target date unites all the Nigerian leaders, but they have not resolved a series of major controversial issues. The British government has insisted that satisfactory solutions must be found on these issues before it hands over the reins.

Tues. 9-30-58

P.15

One oft the top problems will be the question of creating new states within the federation.

Independence Due Nigeria

Montgomery

LONDON (AP)—Britain Monday night agreed to grant full independence to Nigeria on Oct. 1, 1960.

Advertiser

Nigeria is Negro Africa's biggest nation, Britain's largest colonial holding and a near neighbor of independent Ghana, the first Negro commonwealth member.

Montgomery, Ala.

The anouncement was made after a month-long Nigerian constitutional conference at Lancaster House, where robed Nigerian leaders have worked out the future of their country with Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd.

This a land larger than Texas will join the nations that make up the British Commonwealth. Nigeria will add to the roll of former British possessions—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Ghana and Burma—to receive independence since the end of World War II.

The previous target date for Nigerian independence had been April 2, 1960.

Nigeria To Become Independent State

LONDON, England (SNS) — Nigeria, Britain's largest remaining colony situated on the west coast of Africa, will become an independent state within the Commonwealth on Oct. 1, 1960, it was announced Saturday.

The announcement was made by Colonial Secretray Alan Lennox-Boyd to delegates attending the Negerial Constitutional Conference here.

Courier P.7 Sat. 11-15-58

Pittsburgh Pa.

Protocol—Meeting in Conarky, capital of the newly independent nation of Guinea, in Africa, a delegation from Liberia meets with Premier Sekou Toure and presents credentials. Shown from left to right: Arthur B. Casser of Liberia, M. Toure, William B. Fernandez of Liberia. In the rear: M. Toungara and Jean Farague, president of the Nzerekore District Council. Wide World.

Independence Nigerian Aim

BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG

Post Herald P.4

Birmingham Ala.

Tues. 10-14-58

LONDON (UPI)—Britain's largest remaining colony—Nigeria—is pressing hard for independence.

The big West African territory with a population of more than 31 million is clamoring to break loose from Britain's skirt tails. The deadline it has set is April 2, 1960.

Nigeria is in a hurry to follow in the footsteps of Ghana, the former British Gold Coast colony, which was given its independence on March 6, 1957. Like Ghana, Nigeria wants to run its own show, though it is willing to remain in the British Commonwealth as a self-governing dominion.

So far, Nigeria's bid for independence has been pushed by peaceful means and the British government has pledged its willingness to go along in principle, although it always has refused to name a date.

But the colony's House of Representatives voted unanimously Aug. 5 to ask for independence by April 2, 1960.

Prime Minister Alhaji Balewa called on all Nigerians to treat the independence campaign as a "national issue."

Britain first began moving into Nigeria in 1861 and the colony was proclaimed in January 1914.

The present constitution, giving the colony limited internal self-government, went into effect on Oct. 1, 1954.

It set up a federal government and House of Representatives in Lagos, presided over by the British governor general, and regional governments and legislatures in each of the colony's four regions.

A conference with the British government was held in the Summer of 1957 to try to work out a constitution for an independent federation of Nigeria inside the commonwealth.

Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd announced publicly at the conference that the British government will "consider with sympathy" any request by the Nigerians for full independence. But he refused to commit Britain to any hard and fast date.

One of the chief problems causing Britain to hold back remains that of the diverse national and racial groups making up the population.

The north is largely inhabited by Hausa Moslems and is less advanced than the rest of the country. The southern population is mainly Christian or pagan. The Hausas fear the southerners will try to dominate the federation once the British have gone.

The racial feeling resulted in bloody rioting at the northern capital of Kano in May 1953, in which 52 were killed and more than 200 injured.

Although planning to give Nigeria its independence, Britain also is doing everything to maintain close ties with the federation and to make sure it remains in the commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip spent three weeks touring Nigeria in 1956 to further this campaign.

Independence Due Nigeria

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Tues. 10-28-58

P.1

LONDON (AP)—Britain Monday night agreed to grant full independence to Nigeria on Oct. 1, 1960.

Nigeria is Negro Africa's biggest nation, Britain's largest colonial holding and a near neighbor of independent Ghana, the first Negro commonwealth member.

The announcement was made after a month-long Nigerian constitutional conference at Lancaster House, where robed Nigerian leaders have worked out the future of their country with Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd.

Thus a land larger than Texas will join the nations that make up the British Commonwealth. Nigeria will add to the roll of former British possessions—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Ghana and Burma—to receive independence since the end of World War II.

The previous target date for Nigerian independence had been April 2, 1960.

Negro Emigrants Left Here Singing; Then Death Struck

By J. V. NIELSEN JR.

News and Courier Staff Writer

News Courier

Charleston S.C.

Sun 11-23-58

P.2-C

To the tunes of "The Gospel is Sailin'" and "We're Bound For the Promised Land," the bark Azor left Charleston April 22, 1878, with 274 Negro emigrants bound for Liberia, where they hoped to better their condition.

Sailing aboard the Azor was a News and Courier reporter, A. B. Williams, who wrote an account of the voyage on which 24 of the passengers perished from disease and want.

The promised land seemed far away by the second day out of Charleston when the captain had to begin issuing food rations for only two meals a day.

Even this early on the voyage it was discovered that the Liberian Exodus Assn. had provided insufficient food for the voyage and supplies intended for use during the settlers' first six months in Liberia had to be opened and used.

By the following Sunday the first of the 24 deaths had occurred. Two babies were born on the voyage and four more deaths occurred immediately after the colonists were landed.

The United States laws required the presence of at least one physician aboard any emigrant ship, so the association certified to the collector of customs that one George Curtis understood the practice of medicine, having studied it in his youth.

"He knew as much about medicine as a 'street car mule'," tWilliams said of Curtis.

During the entire voyage he was "tween decks" with a book called "The Mariner's Medical Guide" in one hand and all kinds of compounds extracted from the ship's medicine chest in the other.

Even the book was given him by the captain and the captain and Williams served as medical consultants until the reporter refused to be consulted.

Most of the patients died and those who survived did so in spite of Curtis' ministrations.

It was found, after the death of one passenger, that the ship had had measles aboard when she sailed. This had been concealed from the customs officials.

Most of the immigrants told Williams they were leaving the United States because they thought they would have a better chance to "rise in the world" with a generous and cheaply procured soil. Some were tired of renting or working out.

Others claimed that white farmers were banding together to keep wages down and some spoke of the Ku Klux Klan and the Nights Hawks.

When the ship arrived at Sierra Leone the ship's stores were running low and the master of the Azor engaged the British steamer Ethiopia to tow the bark to Monrovia, the Liberian capital, for $750. But the British captain sailed off, breaking his contract.

Later, the steamer Senegal was engaged for the tow.

The emigrants were greatly disappointed at their first sight of Liberia and the natives.

"They can't even talk English!" they exclaimed.

The Liberian government had received no notification of the departure of the emigrants and the only notice they had was from stray copies of The News and Courier which had arrived there.

Each passenger had paid, in addition to his passage money, for provisions for a month's voyage and six months after arrival.

After 42 days at sea, with a replenishing at Sierra Leone, there was a scant three weeks' provisions, including the ship's stores which the captain gave them, and those belonging to members of the party who had deserted the enterprise in Charleston.

One member of the party took one look at Monrovia and began making arrangements to return to Charleston with his family. He finally had to pay a $5 bribe to get a passport out of Liberia.

The emigrants were from Lancaster, Ninety-Six, Charleston, Aiken and Edgefield, S.C.; Charlotte, N.C.; Selma, Ala.; Augusta and Burke County, Ga., and Florida.

Use Tear Gas On African Women In Nigeria

Call
Kansas City, Mo.

LAGOS, Nigeria. — (NNPA) — Police Tuesday used tear gas to disperse African women protesting in Eastern Nigeria against a Government decision reintroducing school fees. It was the second day of such demonstrations.

P. 1

The Government said in a statement: "We will not be intimidated by mob pressure." The statement added that the Government was always ready to listen to representations submitted through normal channels and in a constitutional way.

Fri 2-14-58

Education in Eastern Nigeria has so far been free. The demonstration Monday came as children were due back at school after the Christmas holidays.

Police, using tear gas grenades, broke up a gathering of several thousand women at Port Harcourt. Schools there have been closed indefinitely.

Another crowd of women, armed with sticks, marched on a school at Aba, calling on the children to leave. Then they smashed blackboards and benches.

In Lagos, 2000 primary and secondary teachers in non-Government schools went on strike Monday in a pay dispute with the Federal Government. Because of this, 40,000 children were out of school

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Sat. 2-22-58

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African cops gas protesting women

Afro American

P. 8

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Baltimore, Md.

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NIGERIAN RIOTS GO ON

Toll Reaches 14 in Disorders Over Death of Politician

Times P. 1

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 1 (AP) —New disorders broke out in Nigeria today and two villagers were reported killed when the police fired on a mob near Ibadan.

New York N.Y.

Fourteen persons have died in disturbances over the recent death of Alhaji Adelabu, Opposition leader in West Nigeria's House of Assembly.

Mr. Adelabu died in an automobile crash but rioters were convinced that he had been the victim of a "juju," or charm invoked against him by his political opponents. Three hundred persons were reported arrested and police reinforcements have been rushed to Ibadan.

Wed 4-2-58

Nigeria Police Slay Villagers

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Times Picayune

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P. 1

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Wed 4-2-58

A police statement Tuesday said the mob attacked police with guns, machetes and cutlasses.

New Orleans, La.

Queen approves Nigerian for post

Afro American

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP) — The Queen of England has approved the appointment of Sir Adetokunbo Ademola as Chief Justice of the Nigerian Federation in succession to Sir Stafford Sutton, who retired last month.

P. 3

Baltimore, Md.

Sir Adetokunbo is the son of Sir Ladapo Ademola, the Alake of Abeokuta, and was born at Abeokuta on Feb. 1, 1906. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, Lagos; St. Gregory's and King's College, Lagos.

Sat. 4-12-58

FOR SOME time he worked in the Secretariat, Lagos, before leaving for the United Kingdom for further studies in 1927. He took an Honors Degree in Cambridge University and passed his Law Tripes in 1932. He did a six months' post graduate course in the same university and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1934.

On his return to Nigeria, he read in the Attorney - General's Chambers in Lagos from 1934 to 1936. He became Acting Assistant Secretary at Enugu from 1935 to 1936. In 1939, he was appointed a police magistrate.

Sir Adetokunbo was appointed Puisne Judge in 1949, a post he held till 1955, when he became Chief Justice of the High Court of the Western Region, being the first Nigerian to hold such an appointment.

Nigerian school to be in Nsukka

ENUGU, Eastern Nigeria (ANP) — The proposed University of Nigeria is to be built by the Eastern Nigeria Government at Nsukka, about 41 miles northwest of Enugu, capital of the region.

Afro American

P. 9

This was contained in the speech Saturday from the throne delivered by the Governor of the region, Sir Robert de Stapledos, at the opening of the budget session of the Eastern House of Assembly.

Sat. 4-12-58

SIR ROBERT told the House that preliminary arrangements had been completed with a world - famous firm of British architects for the planning and construction of the buildings.

Baltimore, Md.

A model of the university placed at the corridor of the House for members to see, showed that the length would be about one and a half miles and the campus would cover an area of 600 acres.

ANCIENT OBJECTS DUG UP IN NIGERIA

Figures Indicate Civilization Dating to 12th Century—Some Artifacts Found

18a

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 5—An advanced Negro civilization that existed centuries before the first white man set foot in Africa is slowly coming to light here as a result of archaeological discoveries in this area.

N.Y. Times P. 6 E

For the last two months experts have been digging and sifting a site at Ife, Western Nigeria, where a workman found a group of metal and clay figures that revived interest in the little-known civilization of the ancient Yorubas.

The figures are thought to be of the twelfth century, when the Yoruba civilization was in full flower. The first Portuguese arrived in the area late in the fifteenth century.

Fri 3-14-58

1939 Discovery Recalled

The discovery at Ife is the most important of its kind since the world-famous bronze heads were found at Wunmonije in 1939.

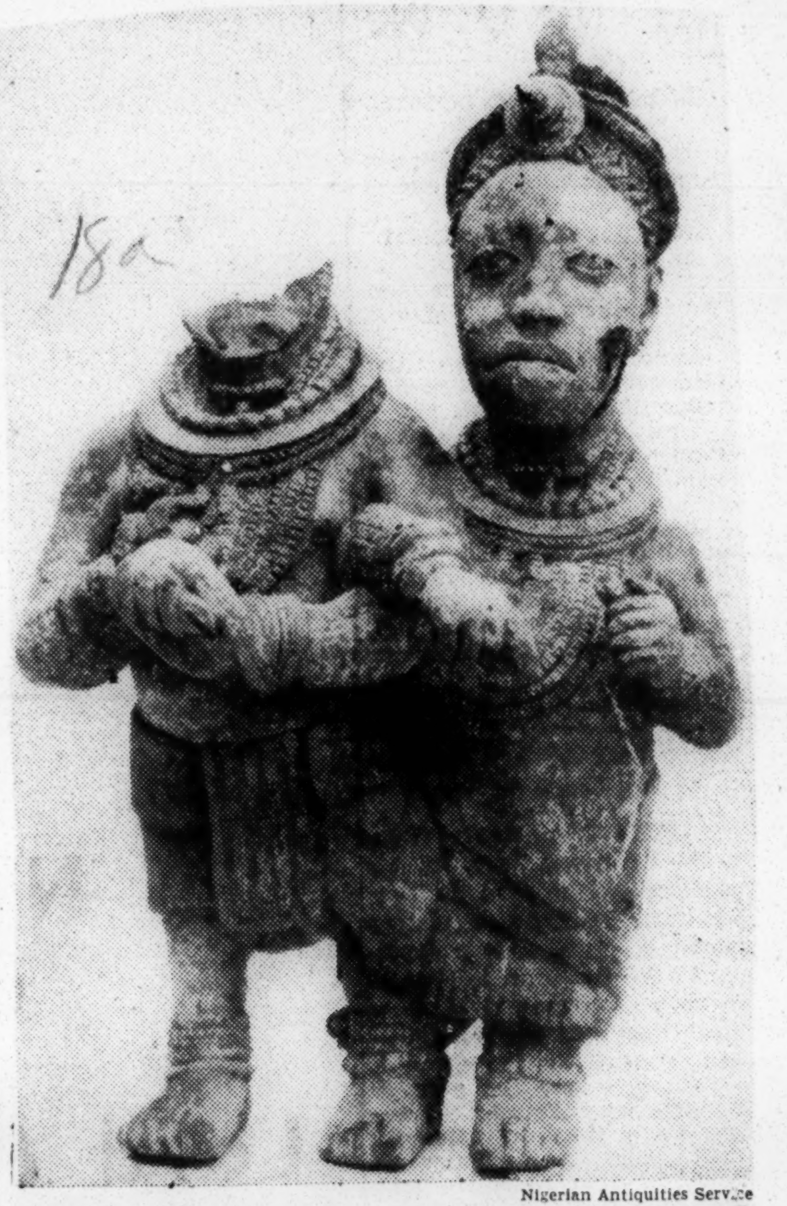
N.Y. N.Y.

The new discovery was made at Ita Yimoo on the edge of the present town, during clearing of a low mound.

By coincidence, the Director of Antiquities arrived at Ife only an hour after the objects had been reported to the present Oni of Ife. He immediately ordered the area sealed off. Even so, several of the objects were damaged before experts arrived.

Work has been carried out at the site by Frank Willett of Britain's Manchester Museum. Mr. Willett has completed his preliminary work and his report is awaited.

No Shrines in Neighborhood



18a

Nigerian Antiquities Service

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND: This bronze work was found recently at Ita Yimoo, Nigeria. It has been attributed to an advanced Negro civilization of the twelfth century.

No shrines or other holy places are known to be in the vicinity, but the area is named after Yemoo, the wife of Orishanla, a former Oni (chief) of Ife.

A total of seven pieces was found. The most impressive is a complete standing figure of an Oni in the full regalia still used at coronation ceremonies. The present Oni of Ife, Sir Adesoji Aderemi, confirms that he has regalia that are the same as those on the Ita Yemoo figure and that the regalia were used at his own coronation in September, 1930.

The Yemoo figure is nineteen inches in height. The left hand holds the horn (ashe) of authority and the right hand clasps a sceptre of white cloth. Around the neck are several rows of coral beads.

Another item is two figures eleven inches high. They are side by side and arm in arm and are dressed in royal attire.

One is almost certainly meant to be a woman, probably a queen. The figure has a tall headdress with flanges of diminishing diameters like some of the terra cotta heads found earlier at Ife.

The head of the male figure was shattered by a pick before the discovery was reported but it is hoped that pieces of it may eventually be recovered from the loose soil around the site.

Staffs Are Unearthed

There are two very unusual ceremonial staffs (edan) about ten inches long. These were probably used by the Ogboni society, a Yoruba cult still in existence. There are also two egg-shaped objects each with two heads.

Perhaps the most interesting specimen of all is a small but fairly heavy brass object somewhat resembling a drinking vessel in general form but depicting an elaborately dressed royal female reclining.

Pieces of pottery were found in the vicinity of the figure of the Oni, but no other artifacts were discovered.

Experts have not unearthed wood or other carved material that would permit any scientific tests to ascertain the age of the present discovery. They are satisfied, however, that the objects are of the twelfth century.

The Yemoo bronzes are deeply patinated and have the appearance of having lain undisturbed for a long time. Those broken by axes show how exceptionally thin the casts were and yet there are no signs of any flaws or imperfections in the workmanship.

Expert Cites Artistic Style

Dr. H. L. Shapiro of the American Museum of Natural History commented that the Ife discoveries extended the knowledge of the artistic style involved and provided useful data concerning regalia.

Dr. Shapiro, who examined photographs of the finds, said the figures could be enjoyed simply as esthetic objects and could also be valuable as historical items.

Dr. Shapiro, who is chairman [illegible]'s department of [illegible]thropology, said it was unfortunate that experts were still not clear as to the exact date of the objects.

Dr. Shapiro said it was his opinion that the style represented one of the finest achieve- The museum recently terminatments of Negro African art. ed a display of casts made from Nigerian art objects of the same style.

18a Nigeria

Di-plume-acy

Herald P. I

Chief Festus Okoti-Eboh, right, Nigerian minister of finance, puts quite a feather in his straw hat as he swings a $28 million loan with the World Bank for expansion of railroads in his country. At left, World Bank vice president J. Burke Knapp adds his name to the dotted line in Washington, where the hefty deal was made.

Sat. 5-3-58

Miami, Fla.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

World Bank Lends Nigeria $28-Million

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Thurs. 5-8-58

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The World Bank Friday made a loan of $28,000,000 (twenty-eight million dollars) to help finance a five-year program to improve the rail system of Nigeria and to build a new line into the northeastern provinces, opening them to expanded production and trade.

The loan was made to the Federation of Nigeria, a British colonial territory now approaching independence. This is the Bank's first loan to Nigeria. The funds will be made available to the Nigerian Railway Corporation, a government-owned and operated railway system. The loan is guaranteed by Great Britain.

With its 34,000,000 (thirty-four million) people, almost one-sixth of the total population of Africa, Nigeria is the most populous country on the continent. Production and trade have increased greatly since the end of the war.

EXPORT OUTPUT RISES

Output for domestic consumption has risen, as have the chief exports oil palm products, groundnuts (peanuts), cocoa, cotton, rubber and tin. In the last five years, the frieght carried by rail has increased from 1,340,000 (one million three hundred forty thousand) to 2,050 000 (two million fifty thousand) tons a year.

Nigeria's 1.780 (one thousand seven hunrded eighty) miles of main and branch railway lines form the backbone of the country's transportation system. Most of the population and most of the productive regions, except the northeast, are served by rail networks.

In particular the railways link the large and productive provinces of the north with the Atlantic Ocean ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt. Because of limited capacity, in recent years the railways have sometimes had difficulty in moving groundnut crops to the ports.

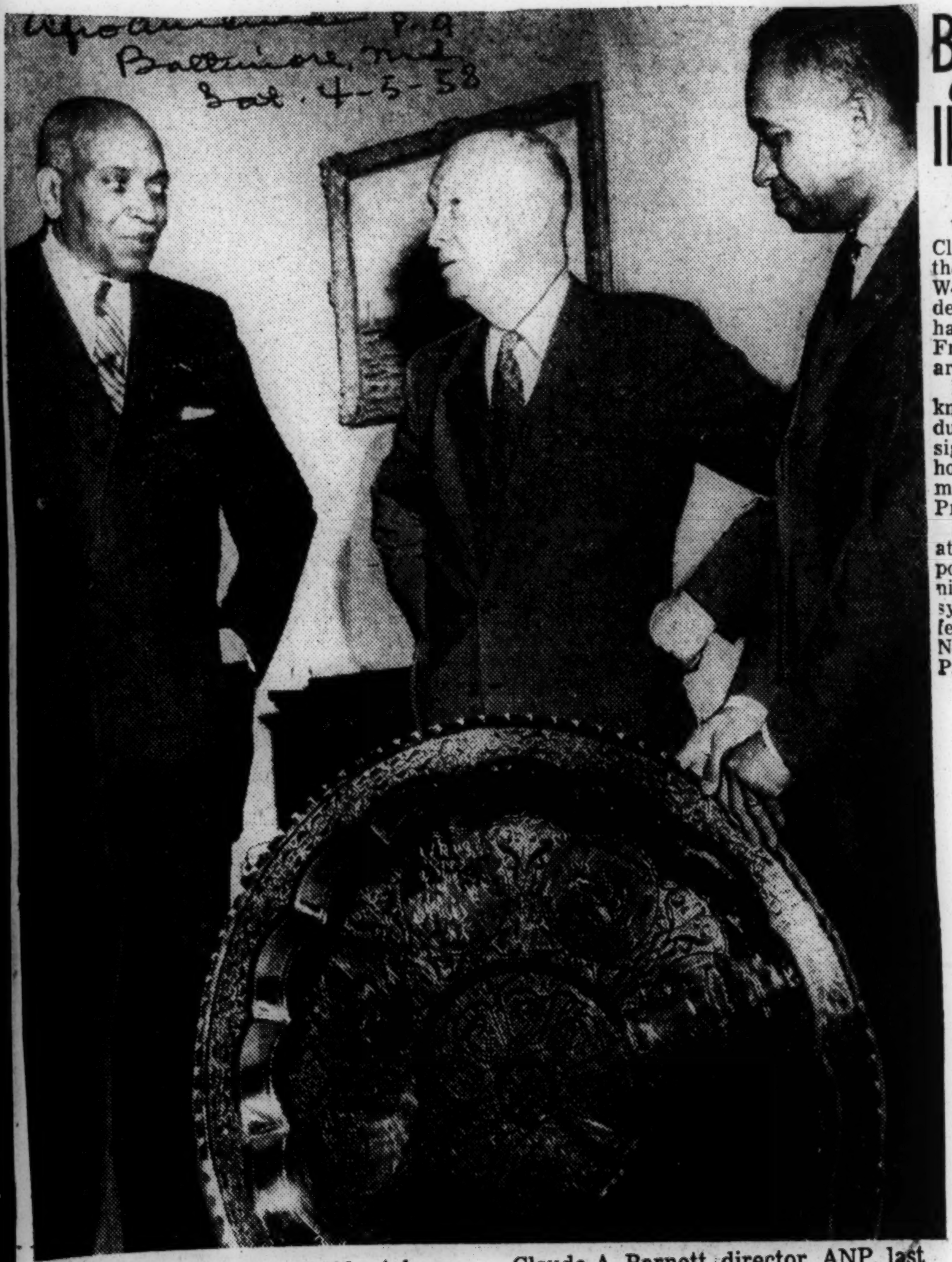
To provide for the steadily increasing traffic, the Nigerian Railway Corp., is carrying out a modernization and development program which began in 1955 and will continue in 1960.

The program will provide additionla capacity, and also some reserve for bumper crops which could add as much as 25 per cent to the normal load.

18a 1958 REPUBLICAN

GIFT OF LIBYAN-HAND-made TRAY
By- MR. CLAUDE A. BARNETT

Afro American p.9
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-5-58



IKE GETS AFRICAN TRAY—A beautiful hand-engraved tray, the gift of a Libyan artist, Fauzi Naas, was presented President Eisenhower by Claude A. Barnett, director, ANP, last week. left to right, Mr. Barnett, the president and E. Frederic Morrow of the White House staff.

Barnett gives Ike Libyan gift

Afro American
p.9

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, Wednesday, presented to President Eisenhower a beautiful, hand-made tray on behalf of Frauzi Naas, an artisan and artist from Tripoli, Libya.

Naas, who is one of the best known metalsmiths in the industrial center of Tripoli, designed the gift for Mr. Eisenhower as a symbol of his admiration for the United States President.

In making the presentation at the White House, Barnett pointed out that the real significance of the gift was its symbolization of the general feeling which the people of North Africa have toward the President.

Sat. 4-5-58
Baltimore, Md.

U.S. IN U.N. SCORES SOUTH AFRICA BIAS

Rebuts the Contention That Policy of Discrimination Is a Private Affair

By JOHN SIBLEY

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times

N.Y. City

10-17-58

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Oct. 16—The United States sternly rebutted today South Africa's contention that its official policy of racial discrimination was a private affair.

George McGregor Harrison United States delegate, told the General Assembly's Special Political Committee that "no member could justifiably be excused" from its pledge under the United Nations Charter to promote human rights "without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

Violation of this pledge, he said, "is a matter of concern to all of us."

Mr. Harrison, a vice president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, spoke in support of a formal rebuke to the South African Government.

The resolution, drafted principally by the Indian delegation, was co-sponsored by thirty countries of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

Seats assigned to the South African delegation remained empty today. The South Africans walked out of the United Nations in 1956 to protest consideration of the issue. They returned to the General Assembly this year but announced they would shun debate on their "internal affairs."

No South African delegate could be reached for comment on today's developments.

U. S. Difficulties Conceded

Mr. Harrison conceded that the United States was suffering its own racial difficulties.

"We are actively engaged in the complex process of eliminating racial segregation and we are learning that the adjustments are difficult," he said. "They sometimes lead to resistance and even violence."

He added that in his lifetime he had seen a revolution in human relationships in the United States. He said the labor movement had played a major role in this change.

The Indian resolution, citing the Charter's pronouncements on racial equality, expressed "regret and concern" that the Union of South Africa had not responded to previous appeals by the General Assembly to make its policies conform.

In previous years the United States has abstained from voting on similar resolutions. This year's motion, it was authoritatively reported, was watered down to get United States approval.

An early draft contained a direct appeal to South Africa to "take appropriate measures to assure equality to lal racial groups." This was later deleted.

Mr. Harrison, apparently alluding to this, said the problem should be approached "in a spirit of cooperation rather than through condemnation."

Diplomats close to the issue credited Mr. Harrison personally with having brought about the changes in language that permitted the United States to endorse the resolution.

Meanwhile delegates to the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee continued to attack South Africa on another matter—its claim to jurisdiction over neighboring South-West Africa.

South-West Africa, a former German colony, has been administered by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate. The Government has spurned requests that it relinquish the territory to United Nations trusteeship.

A three-nation good offices committee has suggested partitioning South-West Africa, giving the southern region to South Africa and placing the northern area under trusteeship. This proposal has been almost unanimously opposed by speakers in the Trusteeship Committee.

SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER NAMED

Verwoerd Advocate of White Supremacy

Times

Picayune

P. 3

New Orleans, La

Wed. 9-3-58

CAPETOWN, South Africa (AP)—Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, controversial advocate of white supremacy in South Africa, was chosen the nation's prime minister Tuesday. He succeeded Johannes G. Strijdom, who died Aug. 24. Verwoerd will be sworn in Wednesday.

Verwoerd was elected after two ballots by the 177 members of a parliamentary caucus of the ruling Nationalist party. Results were secret, but the necessity for two ballots indicated there were tensions within the party over the choice.

Election of the 56-year-old Nationalist party leader, a major architect of apartheid, the doctrine of complete separation of white and black, demonstrated that the party plans to pursue its rigid policy of segregation.

HELPED TO BAR MIXING

South Africa has a population of three million whites and nearly three times as many native Africans. In his former post of minister of native affairs, Verwoerd was instrumental in closing 5,000 Protestant mission schools to Negroes, and in enacting legislation to stop the Africans from worshiping in white churches.

Verwoerd, the sixth prime minister in the 48-year-old nation's history, was the youngest of three candidates for the post. As leader of the Nationalist party in the Transvaal, Verwoerd was first in line to step into Strijdom's shoes.

The other two candidates, considered more liberal than Verwoerd, were Charles R. Swart and Theophilus E. Donges.

NATIVE OF HOLLAND

In a brief speech, Verwoerd pledged to serve his country according to "principles of great importance and principles to which we shall always remain true."

He is expected, along with his segregation program, to push for the establishment of a republic in South Africa, which is now a part of the British Commonwealth.

Verwoerd was born in Holland and brought to South Africa by his parents when he was a year old. He rose to political power after being editor-in-chief of the Transvaler, Nationalist party organ.

He is an impressive 6 feet 2. He is married and has five sons and two daughters.

MASS TRIAL OPENS IN SOUTH AFRICA

91 Face Charges of Treason —Defense Challenges Right of 2 Judges to Sit

Times

p. 16

New York N.Y.

Sat 8-2-58

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Ninety-one South Africans went on trial here today in a converted synagogue on charges of high treason or offenses under the nation's anti-Communist laws.

The defense immediately objected to two of the three judges appointed by the Government to the specially-constituted Supreme Court.

The accused—fifty-seven Negroes, sixteen whites, sixteen Indians and two of mixed race—are charged with having conspired between 1952 and 1956 to prepare the violent overthrow of the Government and its replacement with a "Communist or some other state."

Defense Attorney I. A. Maisels said Justice Joseph Ludorf should withdraw from the trial because he had acted as a lawyer in other cases involving some of the defendants.

He said Justice Rans Rumpff also should step off the bench because he had recommended the appointment of Justice Ludorf as a judge for the treason trial.

Mr. Maisels in asking for the withdrawal of the two judges, said it was not necessary to show that a judge was in fact biased but only that there was "reasonable fear that the accused may not have a fair trial."

After Mr. Maisels made his plea, the court adjourned until Monday.

The trial has attracted worldwide attention. A fund has been raised in the United States and Britain to aid the accused.

Case Began in 1956

The case began i nDecember, 1956, when 156 persons were arrested in mass police raids.

Following a preliminary court inquiry in Johannesburg, sixty-one persons were unconditionally discharged. Three more were discharged in January. The state withdrew charges today against a 40-year-old Negro, Henry Makhothi, when a medical certificate was produced showing that he needed hospital treatment for six months.

The 60-year-old synagogue in Paul Kruger Street, where the trial is being held, was sold to the Government in 1952 when the Jewish community opened a new tabernacle. Some of the accused are Jews.

The charges all center on the defendants' connection with an African National Congress campaign for the baolition of all discriminating legislation in South Africa.

Those found guilty of treason could be punished by death.

Withdrawal Causes Cited

Special to The New York Times.

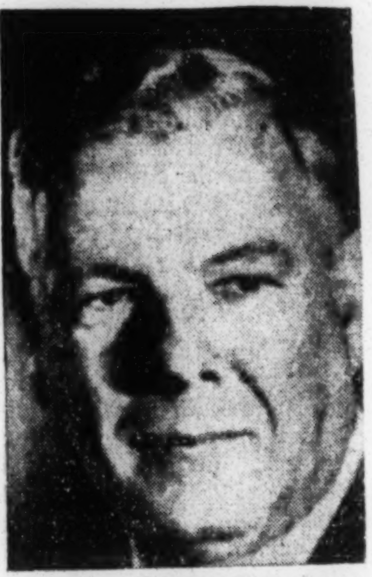
PRETORIA, Aug. 1 — The chief of the defense attorney, Mr. Maisels opened the proceedings by addressing himself first to Justice Ludorf.

"There is fear in the minds of the accused that if Justice Ludorf sits in this matter they will not have a fair trial," he said.

Mr. Maisels then drew Justice Ludorf's attention to a case in 1954 when the Justice acted as advocate for the Commissioner of Police in Johannesburg in an application to the Supreme Court by Peter Beyleveld—one of the accused in the present treason trial—for the ejection of police from a meeting called to organize a campaign for a freedom charter. The application was successful and Justice Rumpff, who presided, ordered trial. A document in that case had been used in the treason inquiry, Mr. Maisels said.

"The facts, which were at issue in that case are at issue in the present case and the Minister of Justice, Charles R. Swart, had now appointed his advocate in that as judge in this one," Mr. Maisels said.

Mr. Maisels then asked Justice Rumpff to excuse himself and referred to newspaper reports of a debate in Parliament last month on a bill to appoint the present special court. He said these reports implied that the Minister of Justice had agreed to appoint Justice Rumpff as senior judge and Justice Rumpff had recommended the appointment of Justice Ludorf. The position then was that Justice Rumpff, who had presided in a matter in which one of the present accused (Mr. Beyleveld) was concerned had recommended as a colleague on the present bench Justice Ludorf, who had been an advocate in the same matter.



NEW MINISTER

Advertiser

Hendrik Frenson Verwoerd, 56, white supremacy advocate, was chosen prime minister of South Africa Tuesday, succeeding Johannas G. Striidem, who died. —AP Wirephoto

P. 1

Wed 9-3-58

Montgomery, Ala

South Africans Aid Faubus But Can Spare Only $18.50

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala

Sat 10-18-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (UPI) — A group of white office workers in this strictly segregated country contributed $18.15 to Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas Tuesday to help him fight integration in state schools. The donors said in a letter to Faubus printed in the newspaper Die Transvaler that they were office workers in Pretoria who said they supported their government's "reasonable and healthy" policy of apartheid race segregation.

'Apartheid' in the U. N.

N.Y. Times
N.Y. City
Sat 10-18-58
p 20

The Government of South Africa has been maintaining in the United Nations General Assembly this year, as in previous years, that its policy of "Apartheid" is nobody's business but its own. This policy is, of course, an effort of a white minority to rule a black or "Colored" majority. A little under three million South African persons of white descent are making the strangely outdated experiment of trying to dominate more than three times as many Africans, and about half as many persons of mixed blood.

Two conflicting parts of the Charter have been cited: First, Article I, Section 3, which commits all U. N. members to "respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion"; second, Section 7, Article II, which stipulates that the U. N. shall not "intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

It may be argued that the United States has not achieved a perfect record of racial equality. However, we are looking toward such equality, as the present Federal policy on the integration of schools proves. It may also be argued that there has not been equality in Algeria, but the French Government under de Gaulle is moving toward it. Finally, it may be argued that the Communist members of the U. N. have never made the slightest real attempt to promote and encourage "respect for human rights."

Nevertheless, we believe some good is done when this issue is openly debated, and when one of our own delegates, George M. Harrison, who is also a vice president of our greatest nation-wide labor organization, the A. F. L.-C. I. O., argues before a General Assembly committee that when any nation violates the human rights pledges of the Charter its violation is "a matter of concern to all of us."

The U. N. can do little to bring freedom or wisdom to South Africa, but it can at least formulate and express the judgment of mankind on such situations as the Government of South Africa has created.

Mass trial of 92 accused of treason begins in So. Africa

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat 8-2-58
P 3

PRETORIA, South Africa — The trial of 92 persons accused of trying to convert the country into a Communist People's Republic, will begin next week. The charge is high treason, which is punishable by hanging.

The defendants claim they were only seeking an end to South Africa's policy of apartheid—white supremacy and strict segregation. A defense fund gathered money from many parts of the world.

South Africa Pulls Out Of Mass Treason Trial

Prosecution Withdraws Indictments Against All 91 Defendants in Case

PRETORIA, South Africa (UPI)—The government secution suddenly withdrew its indictment Monday inst all 91 defendants in South Africa's mass treason l. All of the accused were set free immediately in amatic end of the long trial.

Crown Prosecutor Oswald Pirow announced cancellation of the indictment following a morning of involved legal argument and submission by the prosecution of drastic amendments to the original treason charges.

Constitution

p. 22

The prosecutor finally declared that, "Since it was obvious the amendment was not having the desired effect of shortening the trial he was authorized by the attorney general to withdraw the indictment against all the accused."

Atlanta

Ga.

The action ended a case that began in December, 1956, when detectives arrested 140 men and women — whites, Negroes and Asians—in raids on homes and offices in many parts of the country.

Tues, 10-14-58

The arrested persons, who had been critical of government racial segregation policies, were accused of treason under the "suppression of Communists" act.

In January of this year, following a 33-day pre-trial investigation, the crown formally charged 156 persons and ordered them committed for trial.

The accused, whose number later was dropped to 91, were charged with disturbing, impairing or endangering the existence and the security of the government and of conspiring together to overthrow the government.

Johannes Strijdom keeps segregation even after he dies

Baltimore Sun

PRETORIA, South Africa — Johannes Strijdom, prime minister of the Union of South Africa and die-hard segregationist, segregation last week and managed to keep it even after death.

Grave-digging chores, usually done by African natives, were taken over last week by a group of white students from the University of Pretoria after they gained permission from the City Council.

Sat. 9-13-58

The group of students, who dug Strijdom's grave, were members of the Students' Representative Council.

Included among them was Doon Verwoerd, son of Hendaik F. Verwoerd, successor to Strijdom.

African White Miners Protest

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 29—The South African Mine Workers Union has asked Minister of Labor Jan de Klerk to reserve certain jobs in the gold mines for whites. The union's secretary, Dan Ellis, said today that non-whites were "infiltrating into spheres of work formerly done by whites." These include painters, pump men, truck drivers and ambulance drivers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MASS TRIAL HALTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Treason Indictment Against 91 Is Withdrawn, but New Charges Are Expected

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa Oct. 13—The trial of ninety-one men and women charged with high treason took a surprising turn today when the prosecution withdrew the indictment.

Times

P. 1 C

The trial began on Aug. 1 after a preliminary inquiry that lasted more than a year. The indictment was withdrawn even before the accused had made their pleas to the court.

New York

The court is now adjourned. Attorney General W. J. Mackenzie will have to decide whether to submit a new indictment, a step he is entitled to take since the accused have not yet pleaded. A reindictment is thought probable. [The prosecution announced that there would be a new indictment with amended charges, Reuters reported.]

Tues

10-14-58

The legal proceedings followed a series of mass arrests in December, 1956, in many parts of the country. Charges against almost half the 156 persons originally accused were dropped before the trial began.

The defendants are mostly African, but include also whites, Indians and persons of mixed blood. Most are members of African "freedom" movements opposed to the Government's racial segregation policies. They were accused of preparing to overthrow the Government by force.

Part of Indictment Quashed

The defense has vigorously attacked the conduct of the case since the trial began. It successfully challenged one of the judges of the special court hearing the case and then succeeded in getting part of the indictment quashed.

After the prosecution was reduced to basing its entire case on an attempt to prove conspiracy, the defense made a second application for annulment of the indictment.

The prosecution had been expected to reply to this application today. Instead Oswald Pirow, the chief prosecutor, opened the proceedings with an appilcation to amend the indictment by reducing the number of alleged overt acts by the accused.

Mr. Pirow acknowledged to the presiding judge that his amendment would remove nine-tenths of the prosecution's case. He said this was not because the Crown admitted that the indictment was defective but because it "wants to get on with the trial with as little delay as possible."

During the subsequent argument on amendment, Mr. Pirow rose and said: "In the name of the Attorney General, I withdraw the indictment."

Defendants Still on Bail

PRETORIA, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—After the court adjourned indefinitely, Attorney General Mackenzie told reporters that the ninety-one defendants were not free to go.

"They are in the same position as they were at the end of the preparatory examination and are on bail," he said.

New Charges Predicted

The dropping of the indictment against the ninety-one defendants was interpreted here yesterday by a South African editor as a prelude to new moves by the Government to suppress opposition.

Ronald M. Segal, editor of Africa South, which is published in Capetown, predicted that the ninety-one would be re-indicted under charges with which the National party Government thinks it can get a conviction. He said similar new charges would probably be brought against other opponents of the Government's racist policies.

Mr. Segal arrived here last week to try to raise a $250,000 fund in the United States for the defense of opponents of the South African regime now in jail or on trial. The magazine that he founded two years ago is the only anti-Government publication with international circulation.

Witch Doctor Medical Society One Of Strangest In World

By ADRAN S. HAGEN

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP)—One of the world's strangest organizations, the African Dingaka Assn.—or Witch Doctors' Medical Society—is headquartered here in a dingy room in the non-white Lady Selborne suburb.

Advertiser

P 6 B

On its membership rolls are some 4,000 witch doctors who practice throughout the country, dispensing herb cures and sometimes telling fortunes.

The association examines witch doctors for proficiency and issues certificates which entitle them to use the title "Dr."

Montgomery

Ala.

HERB SECRETS

The Dingaka Assn. is extremely reticent about discussing its activities, except to admit that it charges an entrance fee of $7 and an annual membership fee of $2.80.

Thurs

7-31-58

Lucas Somo, founder and president, offers this explanation: Once a medicine man gives away the secrets of his herbs, he loses his power to cure.

In May an African doctor appealed to a gathering of association members to reveal the source of their medicines. The tribal practitioners refused.

"The white doctors keep their medicines secret," the association president replied. "If they simply show us a bottle with a label on it, then we will do the same." He added, "we will send our medicines to the laboratory—but not the whole plant."

MEDICINE SCHOOL

The ordinary way for an African to become a witch doctor is to serve an apprenticeship under an established medicine-man. This is detrimental to the profession, Lucas Somo claims, because the instruction is not uniform.

"We need 53 acres of land on which to build a medical school," he said. "Someday we will find a suitable place. . . ."

Such a school has been operating for years in the Transkei Reserve. It is owned and run by witchcraft's most fascinating figure, Khotso Sethuntsa.

Sethuntsa recently walked into an automobile dealer's showroom in Durban, handed over $8,960 in banknotes and drove away in a 1958 model Cadillac. This wealthy witch doctor, who owns two palatial homes (one housing his medical school), buys a new American automobile every year.

ALLAYING FEARS

A white doctor in Johannesburg has suggested that non-white hospitals employ a resident witch doctor, not to diagnose and treat the sick, but to assist modern medicine by allaying fears.

He explained: "I found that when an operation was recommended, the African patient would leave the hospital to consult his witch doctor. If the witch doctor agreed the operation was necessary, the patient returned psychologically prepared for it."

"It might be time," he said, "to discuss seriously the appointment of a resident witch doctor."

S. Africa's Strijdom Dies at 65

Constitution

P. 1

Atlanta

Ga.

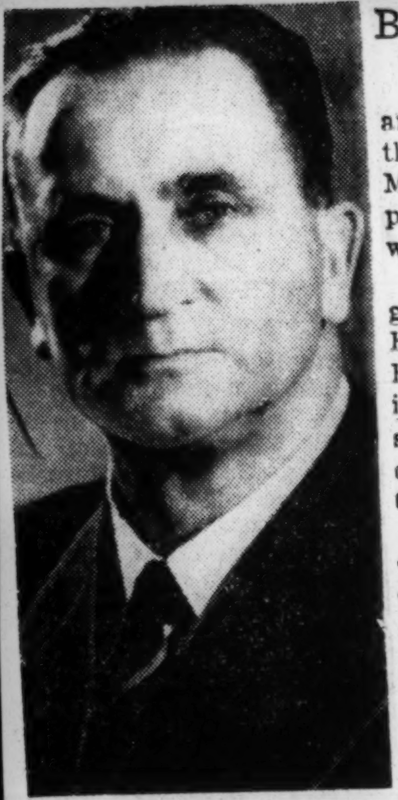
CAPETOWN, South Africa (UPI)—Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom died Sunday and left the country's ruling National Party temporarily without a helmsman for its staunchly segregationist policies.

Mon -

8-25-58

Strijdom, 65, had suffered from heart trouble for many years. He entered the hospital late last month in need of a "complete rest," rallied briefly and then succumbed to a lung complication that hastened his death.

An international political storm swirled about his racial policies



Associated Press Wirephoto

SOUTH AFRICAN DIES

Premier Johannes Strijdom

during his premiership, although the Afrikaners, non-English-speaking whites, gave him overwhelming moral and ballot box support.

The nation's newspapers, almost all of his political persuasion, printed lengthy eulogies in special editions Sunday.

Three men appeared to be at the top of the list of candidates to succeed him: Minister of Justice and Acting Premier Charles Swart, Interior Minister Theodore Donges and Native Affairs Minister Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd.

Political sources said Verwoerd, who is chief administrator of the apartheid programs in which he believes deeply, is almost sure to get the nod.

All are committed to uphold South Africa's separation of the races—apartheid.

Bad News From South Africa

There will be no rejoicing anywhere, not even among a majority of the South African people, that Hendrik Verwoerd has been chosen Prime Minister. This is an affliction which the unhappy people of South Africa will have to bear for a while.

Dr. Verwoerd is an outstanding example of a gradually disappearing breed—the racist. In Hitler's days he was pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic. His passion and his role in South Africa today is that of the champion of an extremist white supremacy. He is the most fanatical exponent of apartheid, the segregation of the black and Colored—or mixed—races from the white.

The special misfortune of South Africa is that while there is almost unanimity among the whites—even those of the opposition United party and those of English descent—for apartheid in some form, Dr. Verwoerd stands for the extreme type. It is an irony for the Christian world at large that Dr. Verwoerd should be a pillar of the Calvinist Dutch Reformed Church and cites the Old Testament to support his wicked and foolish policies.

A minor but important feature of this development is that Dr. Verwoerd's wing of the Nationalist party wants to make South Africa into a republic. This would be especially significant if they also take it out of the Commonwealth.

Times
p/16
New York
Sat 9-6-58

HUNDREDS MORE SHOUT APPROVAL OF PROTEST

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs
10-30-58
P. 1

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Racial unrest exploded a second time in two days in this rigidly segregated community with total arrests of nearly a thousand African women who took part in a mass demonstration in front of the Magistrate Court Building protesting a government ruling that they carry identity books.

A total of 285 African women were seized Wednesday in the demonstration. Hundreds of other native women crowded into the streets shouting their support for 569 women who had been arrested Tuesday as demonstrators.

South Africa has been smoldering with unrest for years. Persons termed as Africans or natives have virtually no rights as citizens, and must carry cards which give them right to work or travel in places they are otherwise denied even visiting rights too.

The system, which divides people into three groups, whites, coloureds and natives, has caused many flurries in the United Nations and has been continued with staunch opposition from the South African arm of the Church of England.

South Africans walked out of the UN a second time last week rather than discuss its internal affairs.

African men have carried the identity books for about 100 years. But thus far resistance from both the men and women has been strong enough to force past governments not to issue the decree.

The main objection voiced by the women against the rule was that they considered it an indignity and that it would require a woman to show proof that she was employed in the city.

If their identity books do not contain a certificate showing employment, or if they have no book, they can be arrested.

Spokesmen for the Africans said the rule gave the police power to expel any woman whose full time occupation was the care of her home and family because she should have no certificate of employment.

Another law prohibits Africans from living in urban areas unless they can prove they work there.

POLICE DISPERSE AFRICAN WOMEN

Tear Gas and Clubs Used in Johannesburg—U. N. Deplores Apartheid

Times
New York
10-31-58
1-C-B

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 30 (Reuters)—The mass protest against identity cards for African women erupted into another clash with the police today.

The police made charges with clubs and used tear gas to disperse crowds of African men and women outside a magistrate's court. The only reported casualty was one woman, who had a cut on the leg.

The uproar followed the withdrawal of charges against a number of African women who had joined in last week's mass protest against official orders to carry the cards—an important part of the Government's apartheid (segregation) policy.

The cards, detested by the Africans, are called reference books. They contain photograph, name, racial group and number. All Africans must carry them, but until recently women were exempt.

About 2,000 women have been arrested since the start of the nine-day-old protest campaign.

Trial of 133 Begins

The trial of 133 of them began today in another court. The prosecution withdrew one of two counts, leaving the defendants charged with congregating at the card-issuing office, causing an obstruction and failing to disperse when ordered.

A police witness told how a group of African women "cheered and shouted and refused to leave" after he had warned them they would be arrested if they did not disperse.

The women cheered and danced when told they were under arrest, he testified, adding:

"When vehicles arrived to take them away, they boarded them with great eagerness and a display of pleasure."

An office official testified that the women said, "We don't want your pass books," and "We want freedom."

In other court actions, 300 African women were held on charges for action Nov. 6.

At the court session where the women were released a crowd of 300 Africans, mostly men, greeted them outside by raising their right thumbs in the "Afrika" salute and shouting. The women joined in. A police officer gave a clear-the-streets order to his men, who brought out the tear gas.

U. N. Rebukes South Africa

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 30—The General Assembly accused South Africa today of having broken its pledge under the United Nations Charter by espousing segregation.

A resolution adopted 70 to 5 with four abstentions, cited the obligation of member nations to promote human rights "without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

The Assembly expressed "concern and regret" that South Africa had not responded to previous appeals.

Even the delegates who did not support the resolution made it clear that they deplored apartheid. Their refusal to endorse the condemnation, they explained, was based on the premise that the situation was an internal affair and not a legitimate concern of the world organization.

The United States, which had abstained from voting on similar resolutions in the last six sessions of the Assembly, voted for thi one.

Territorial Issue Raised

The Assembly, on the recommedation of its Trusteeship Committee, also called on South Africa today to submit territory of South-West Africa to United Nations Trusteeship.

South-West Africa, a former German colony, has been administered by South Africa since World War I under a League of Nations mandate. With the establishment of the United Nations, most similar territories were transferred to trusteeship. But South Africa has insisted that its mandate remains valid.

The Assembly voted to continue a study of possible legal action to make South Africa fulfill its obligations under the mandate.

The Assembly rejected a suggestion that South-West Africa be partitioned, the northern region to come under trusteeship and the southern part remaining under South African jurisdiction. This suggestion was contained in the report of a good offices committee consisting of United States, British and Brazilian representatives, which visited Pretoria earlier this year.

V. G. Martirosyan of the Soviet Union rose after the voting to accuse the United States and Britain of supporting South Africa in its policy of "slavery and colonialist oppression."

The South African delegation stayed away during the voting on both issues.

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500 Women Riot In S. Africa

Chicago
Defender
P. 12
Sat. 11-8-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (UPI) — Rioting broke out in front of the Johannesburg magistrate's court during the hearing of charges against some of the 1,800 African women arrested in the past eight days for unlawful demonstrations.

The demonstrators had protested against the issuance of passbooks to African women.

Some 500 shouting and screaming African women were dispersed by police but soon gathered again and began singing, dancing and shouting slogans.

Police eventually charged into the crowd with clubs and threw four tear gas bombs to break up the demonstrations. A number of women were hit but no arrests were made.

While the rioting was in progress outside, the court heard the cases of 133 African women, each of them carrying a number. They were charged with obstructing the public way and failing to obey police orders to disperse.

As this is merely a contravention of the municipal by-laws, the women face a fine only.

They may, however, be charged with demonstrating for the abolition or alteration of existing laws which falls under the criminal law amendment act of 1953 and provides a maximum penalty of three years imprisonment and whipping

The accused women, many of them with crying babies strapped to their backs, were hardly audible when cross-examined.

The defense scored an initial success when the prosecution agreed to drop part of the charge against the women.

During the rioting UPI television cameraman Eddie Steinhardt was hit in the face by a tear gas bomb thrown by the police.

South African Women Clubbed By Policemen

Birmingham
World
Birmingham
Ala.
Wed 11-5-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (UPI)—Police used tear gas and clubs Thursday to disperse a noisy crowd of African women outside the court where hearings began for 1,800 African women arrested and charged with unlawful demonstrations in the past week.

The demonstrations which led to the arrests were staged to protest a government decision to require African women to carry "pass books." Heretofore only African men were required to have the passes for movement from one district to another.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

The African National Congress distributed leaflets urging African women to "march" on the court when the hearings began.

Some 500 women massed in front of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court Thursday morning but were dispersed by police. However, they regrouped and began singing, shouting and dancing.

Police threw four tear gas bombs and then charged with swinging clubs to break up the demonstration. A number of women were hit but no arrests were made.

TELEVISION CAMERAS

UPI television cameraman Eddie Steinhardt was hit in the face by one of the tear gas bombs. All filming of the incident had to be abandoned after the bomb burst.

18a

South Africa Arrests Negro Women in Revolt

From News Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 21—Police broke up a protest march by Negro women today, arresting 1000 for "causing obstruction in public."

Post

They had marched from the segregated African township of Sophiatown to the Native Affairs Labor Office in Johannesburg to protest the extension of African identity passbooks to women.

Washington D.C.

The procession was met by white and native police armed with sticks and revolvers. After the women ignored a warning to disperse, the police herded about 400 into lorries that removed them to police cells.

Wash Afr 22-58

At the Labor office the police arrested another 600 women, many carrying babies on their backs.

The passbook contains the name of an individual, parents and tribe, place of birth and employment, and receipts for taxes. If the person lives in a city area, the passbook must show proof that the holder works or has a special permit to be there. It contains fingerprints and photograph.

RA1

Any African found by police without this document is liable to immediate arrest and summary trial. Conviction means a fine or imprisonment or forced labor on a white man's farm.

Women With Babies Hit By S. A. Cops

18a

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—The case made against many hundreds of striking, screaming women, who charged through local streets to support several hundred other women protesting pass laws, failed to stand the test of law and was withdrawn.

Courier

Police reportedly lashed at the backs of the women with thin canes. One policeman whacked a mother carrying a baby, and the clasp on his leather pistol-lanyard embedded itself in the woman's leg, tearing a deep wound as he tried to pull it clear.

P. 9

Pittsburgh

The officers had attempted dispersing a crowd of women gathered outside the Johannesburg magistrates' court.

Sat. 11-15-58

Witnesses reported other women were knocked to the ground and an elderly man sat dazed in a gutter after the policemen had passed by. One policeman threw several tear gas bombs into the crowd where it was thickest.

'Arrest Us' Is Rallying Cry

Women Leading Mass Defiance in South Africa

By WHITELAW MacBRIDE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—"Arrest us" has become the rallying cry for Negro women as they continue to present local police with a most perplexing problem in their giant non-resistance campaign against "identification cards."

Although saturated by barrages of tear-gas and belabored by savage baton-wielding police the women have continued to defy an edict which requires all African women to carry pass cards.

Heretofore only African men had been required to carry the cards, but they, unlike the women, had never made a mass protest.

Inspired by the example being set by the women, African men have begun to join in the demonstrations. The jails have become jam packed with arrested women, and there is no place to put others who have been apprehended on the same charges.

TYPICAL OF the women's defiance was a trial held here for 133 women. Faced with the possibility of having no cells in which to put the accused women, the prosecution withdrew its charges whereupon on-lookers cheered and shouted. After they were warned, they refused to disperse and continued to shout their defiance. Already, over 2,000 women have been jailed.

One witness said, "when vehicles arrived to take them away, they boarded them with great eagerness and a display of pleasure." The women shouted at court officials, "We don't want your pass books. We want freedom."

After the women were released they were greeted outside by a crowd of 300 Africans, both men and women, who cheered loudly as police brought out their tear gas.

■

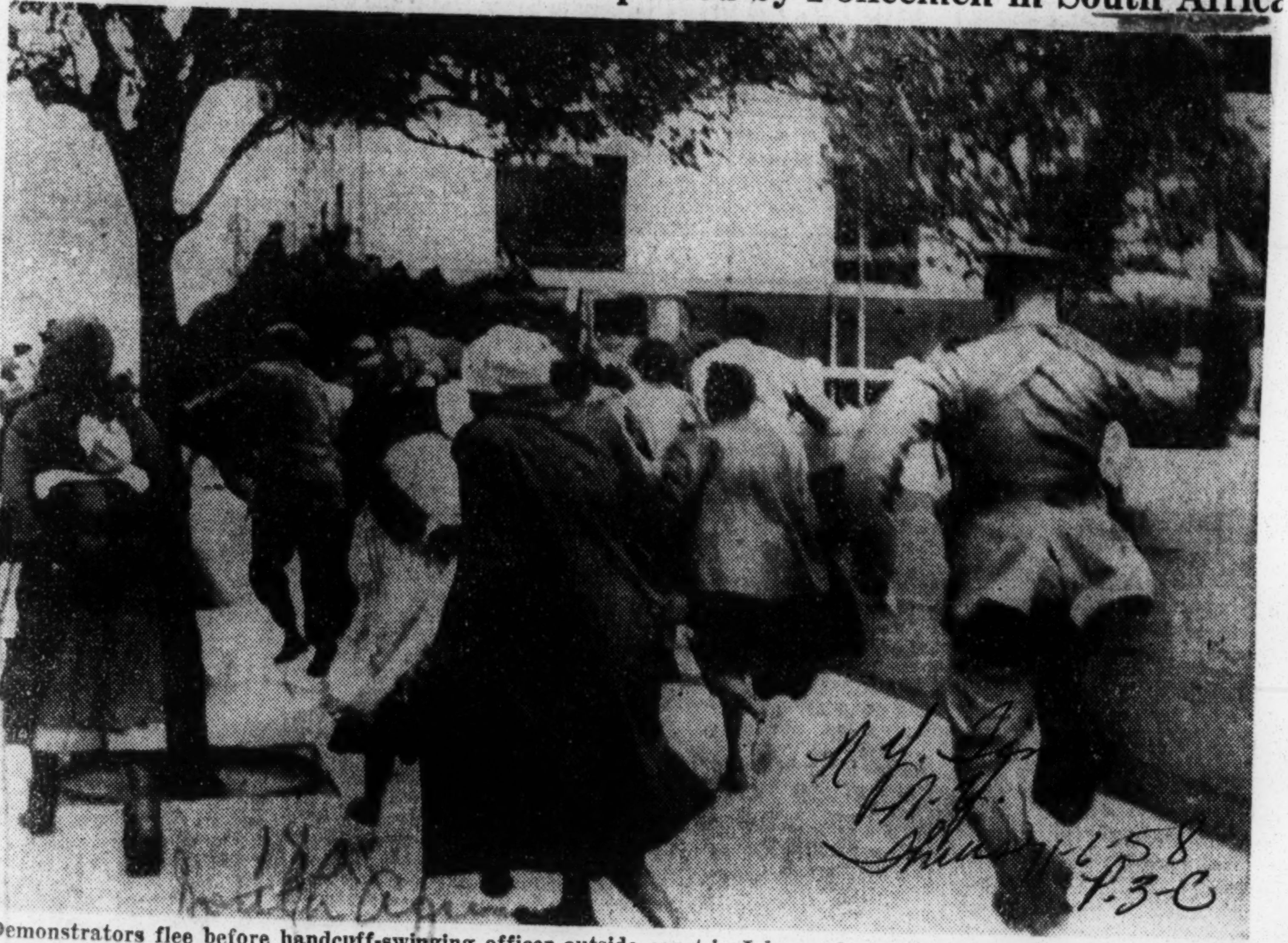
POLICE HAVE termed the disturbances "Communist-inspired." However, the African National Congress has denied this. Since the mass arrests began, the women have been refusing bail, preferring to stay in jail.

Police have now adopted a new policy of allowing all women with babies strapped to their backs to leave.

The pass books are called "reference books" containing a number, racial group, and name. South African whites are not required to carry them, but Negroes are. As a result of the defiance of the women, "Azikiwelwe" has once again became the favorite cry of South Africa's Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 11-8-58
P. 2

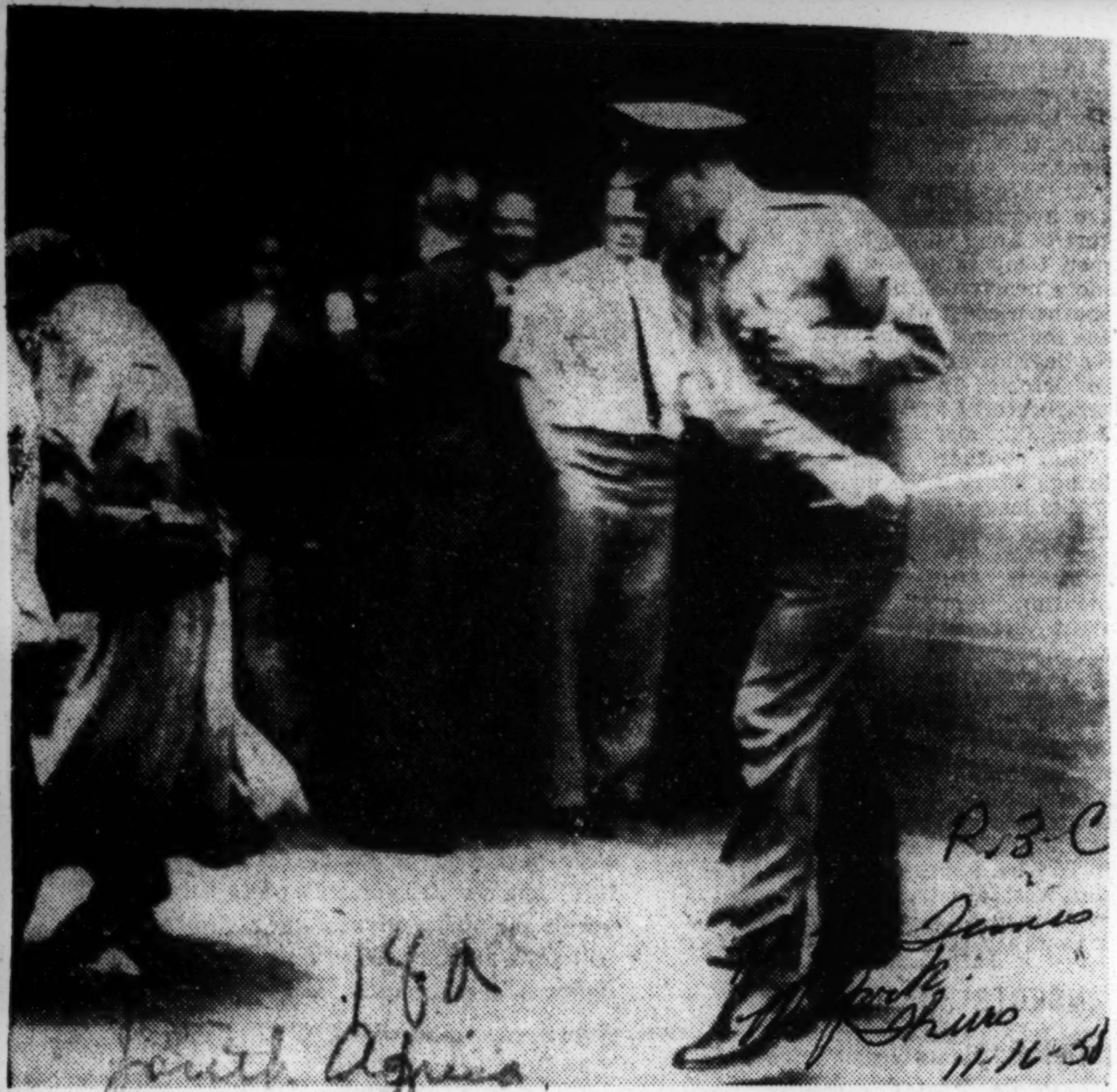
Protesting Negro Women Are Dispersed by Policemen in South Africa



N.Y. [illegible]
N.Y.
Thurs. 11-6-58
P. 3-C

18a
South Africa

Demonstrators flee before handcuff-swinging officer outside court in Johannesburg during trial of 130 Negro women. The defendants are part of a group of 2,000 arrested last week for protesting against new identification-pass law



R.3-C

New York Times

11-16-58

18a

South Africa

Associated Press

Policeman swings his cane at heels of cringing woman. New regulations require all Negro women in South Africa to carry identification pass. Demonstrations have been passive

Johannesburg police jail 1,000 protestina women

Afro-American

P. 2

Sat 11-1-58

—More than 1,000 African women were arrested Tuesday on charges of "causing obstruction in public" after they staged a protest march from Sophiatown, a segregated township, to the Native Affairs Labor Office in Johannesburg.

The more than 1,500 marchers were protesting the new requirement under South African racial segregation laws for the carrying of identity passbooks by native women.

Native men had been forced to carry them for several years and failure to do so meant immediate arrest, a summary trial and fine, imprisonment or forced labor on a white man's farm upon conviction.

* * *

THE PASSBOOK contains the names of the individual, parents and tribe, place of birth and employment and receipts for taxes.

If the native is found in a city area, the passbook must show that he has a special permit to be there or that he works there. It also contains his fingerprints and photograph.

The women marchers who were protesting the requirement that they carry the books were met by white and native police armed with sticks and revolvers.

When they refused to obey orders to disperse, about 400 were herded into trucks and driven off to police cells. At the Labor Office police returned and loaded up another 600, many of them carrying babies on their backs.

Some of the more timid remained inside of the Labor Office until the crowd had been dispersed, then returned to their homes.

U. N. AFRICA STUDY OFFERS PARTITION

Report to Assembly Seeks to End Long Impasse on South-West Africa

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

Times

P. 9c

New York N.Y.

Sept-2-58

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Sept. 1—The Good Offices Committee on South-West Africa, in a report for the coming General Assembly, said today that partition might be one way out of the long impasse on administration of that territory.

In making such a proposal the committee admitted, it might be accused of going beyond what the General Assembly had in mind when the committee was created last year.

The Assembly set up the committee of representatives of Brazil, Britain and the United States to hold talks with the Union of South Africa to seek a basis for agreement giving South-West Africa international status.

The Union of South Africa, which took over the former German territory under a League of Nations mandate after World War I, has refused to recognize United Nations jurisdiction over South-West Africa as the successor to the League.

Proposals of Last June

In talks with the Good Offices Committee in Pretoria last June 13-22, South Africa made two proposals, the committee reported.

The first, which South Africa had originally offered in 1951, was to resurrect the mandate by recognizing France, Britain and the United States as the legal successors to the League of Nations in the matter.

The second was to divide the territory. South Africa could annex the southern part and the northern part would be placed under a United Nations trusteeship arrangement. The southern part of the territory has a mixed white and Negro population. The north is almost entirely Negro.

The committee said it could not express an opinion on the first proposal because it would leave the United Nations out of the picture entirely—although it did submit the proposal to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The second proposal, the committee said might provide a basis for an agreement. It suggested that the General Assembly encourage the Union of South Africa to investigate the possibilities of partition and to submit some practical suggestions for carrying it out.

Members of the Committee

The members of the Good Offices Committee were Vasco T. Leitao da Cunha of Brazil, Walter N. Walmsley of the United States and Sir Charles Arden-Clark of Britain, chairman.

The discussions in Pretoria were held with Eric H. Louw, minister for External Affairs, C. P. Jooste, secretary, and B. G. Fourie, assistant secretary, Africa Division, for the Union of South Africa.

They refused to consider the proposal the committee had devised to try to bring the entire territory under the supervision of the United Nations. This proposal would set up, under the United Nations, a South-West Africa Council and a South-West Africa Mandate Commission.

The committee proposed that this council be made up of France, Britain, the Union of South Africa and two non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly from among the nations that were members of the League of Nations. The commission could be composed of five members appointed by the South-West Africa Council, all of them from former League countries and a majority of them from countries not administering former mandates.

The Union of South Africa's representatives told the committee, however, that their Government would not "accept any commitment making it responsible to the United Nations for the administration of the territory."

The committee's report is the thirty-ninth item on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, which is scheduled to open Sept. 16.

The Union of South Africa informed the United Nations in 1946, when the question first came up, that it intended to annex South-West Africa. The following year the Union said it would continue to administer the territory as thought it were a mandate.

In 1947 and 1948, the Union submitted reports on its administration to the United Nations, but has not done so since. Since 1949, South African law has held South-West Africa to be a Territory of the Union. In 1953, the General Assembly set up the South-West Africa Committee to report on conditions

The General Assembly has repeatedly adopted resolutions appealing to the Union of South Africa to bring the territory under the trusteeship system. The International Court of Justice held in 1950 that the Union of South Africa was not obligated to do so, but neither did the Union have the authority to change the status of the territory without United Nations consent.

SOUTH AFRICA SETS NEW TREASON CASE

Re-Indicts 30 and Prepares Charges Against 61 More, Alleging Conspiracy

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Sat 11-23-58

P. 2

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 22—Thirty of ninety-one persons against whom an indictment was withdrawn at a treason trial in October were re-indicted today on charges of treason. Trial will begin Jan. 19.

The remaining sixty-one will be indicted later and are expected to stand trial in April.

Under the new indictment the thirty are accused of having acted in conspiracy to endanger and overthrow the state with violence and to substitute it with a Communist or some other form of state.

The charge says they pursued these objects individually and through aid of twenty-one organizations, including the African National Congress, the Indian and Colored Peoples Congresses, the South African Congress of Democrats, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the Federation of South African Women.

As with the old indictment, the one pivots on a June, 1955, meeting of the Congress of the People, when a freedom charter was adopted.

African Congress Challenged

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 22 (AP)—A group dedicated to Negro supremacy has challenged the right of the African National Congress to speak for S. Africa's 9,000,000 Africans.

This new force in the political life of South Africa's voteless Negro population is organizing, recruiting members and collecting funds for a new organization.

They call themselves "Africanists."

Leaders of the new movement say they are opposed to the African National Congress on ideological grounds. They charge that the congress has opened its doors to Communists.

Two of the Africanist leaders, Potlako Leballo, a former school teacher, and Josias M. Madzunya, were expelled from the congress.

The strength of the Africanists was indicated last April, when they opposed the stay-at-home protest called by the congress to dramatize the fact that Africans were unable to vote in the general elections.

Thousands of Negros ignored the congress call and poured into Johannesburg as usual from their huts outside the city. The protest was a failure.

Mr. Leballo said his group favored a mild socialism, somewhat similar to that of the Britsh labor party, but was opposed to communism. Many industries and the fabulously wealthy mines of the Union of South Africa would be nationalized, he said.

"The white people will just have to accept the situation and those who won't accept must go," he said.

1,100 AFRICAN WOMEN GO ON TRIAL MONDAY

Charged with Rioting Over Identity Cards

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Ill.

Mon. 11-3-58

P. 8

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 2 [Reuters]—Nearly 1,100 Negro women will appear at mass trials here Monday on charges arising from demonstrations against compulsory issue of identity cards.

Of these 133 appeared initially on Thursday and 960 will appear for the first time Monday.

Two thousand Banta women have been arrested during their 11 day old protest campaign, the latest of a series staged sporadically for more than a year.

"Have No Money"

The demonstrations have been marked by the women, many with babies on their backs, singing, shouting, stamping their feet and giving the thumbs-up sign of the African National Congress, the leading native political organization.

Many, when offered bail by the courts, have chanted "asina mali" [we have no money].

The system of identity cards, which all over 18 years of age, white and Negro alike, will eventually have to carry, originated in 1948 with the National party government of former Prime Minister Daniel Malan.

Malan said at the time that the cards, which carry the holder's name, sex, racial group, nationality, number and photograph, would supersede all other forms of registration.

Aids Segregation Policy

He said they would aid the government's segregation policy and prevent mixed marriages.

But it was June, 1952, before the project became law. Then it was some years before the government completed the preparations and got it under way.

The spark for the protests was apparently provided last year near Zeerust, Transvaal, when the government banished a chief who objected to the women being photographed for the cards.

Fighting broke out between the chief's supporters and opponents and 150 arrests were made. A week later several Zeerust Negroes, including women, were arrested for trying to prevent other African women from accepting passes.

Africans South of Sahara Eluding the West

Colonizers' Influence Waning in Struggle to Win Minds

Rich Prizes at Stake in Growing Status of 200.000.000 People

Times 18a

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 2[illegible]—The Westarn advantage is slowly shrinking in the struggle for the minds and hearts of Africans south of the Sahara.

P1

Tim 11-2-58

The prizes are rich: a vast subcontinent with its wealth only scratched; a strategic base facing both east and west; and the energies of 200,000,000 people emerging from primitive lives to productive ones.

New York

These are temptations to Communists and "positive neutrals" from Cairo, and both those forces are trying hard to win the beachheads that are being bared by the ebb of colonial power.

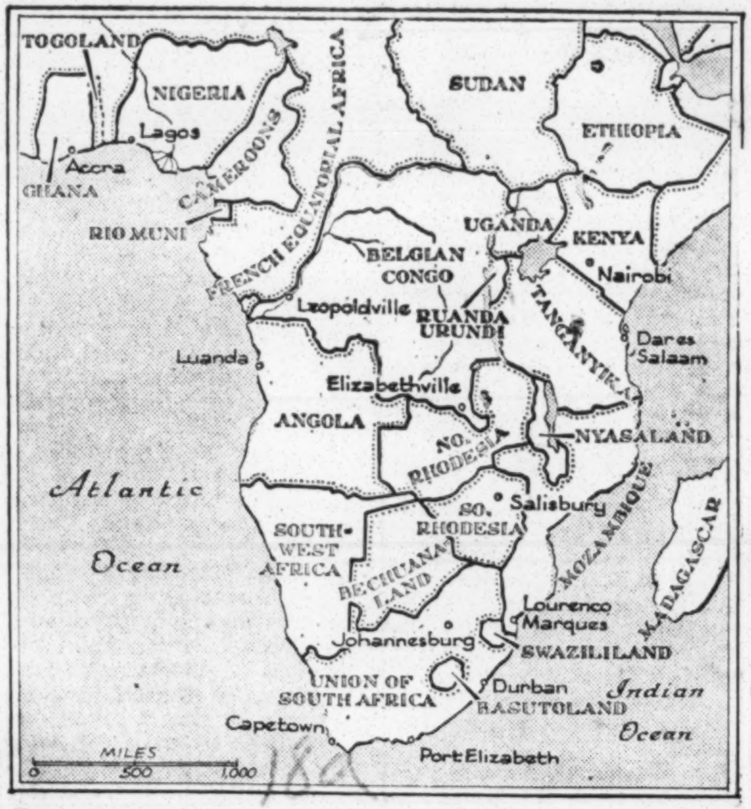
NY

Traveling and reporting in eighteen African territories since January, 1957, this correspondent found Africa south of the Sahara to be a patchwork of peoples and policies. As a cohesive unit with common problems, Africa does not exist.

There is not one place where the visitor can say "Ah, yes, THIS is Africa."

The color of African skins ranges from beige to purplish black. African cultures go from Nomad tribes to ancient kingdoms. African tongues speak hundreds of dialects, and one African can be as different from another as an Eskimo from an exurbanite.

The Western colonizing powers imposed a new pattern of diversity in language, government and customs. Today some tribes are split between English ond French-speaking sections, under British and French government.



18a

The New York Times Nov. 2, 1958

Rising nationalism marks Africa south of the Sahara

Therefore Africa changes every several hundred miles. Sometimes it puts on a new face within only a few miles with a change of climate, culture or resources.

Yet if there is one thing that can be said about southern Africa as a whole, it is this: Africans want to be helped toward a richer life, but they want to choose for themselves what sort of life it shall be.

Therein lie the seeds of declining Western influence in a subcontinent that nevertheless remains almost exclusively a Western preserve.

The democratic colonial powers have adopted two techniques for dealing with the rising aspirations of African peoples. One is the creation of a "black state" and the other is creation of a "multi-racial state," both on democratic lines.

A Negro state is feasible where white settlement and white ownership of land are minimal as in West Africa. There Ghana and French Guinea have achieved independence and Nigeria and Togo stand on the threshold.

It is significant that these have been the states that found the path to independence easiest. There is no race conflict and hence no vying for power between Africans and whites.

But the difficulty for the West is apparaent. There is also no pressure from a large group of white settlers to keep ties with their mother countries. Once independent, these African states are free to choose their own futures and own allies.

If the democratic system transplanted from Europe should fail, Africans may be tempted to try out the Moscow or Cairo model. Or if help from the parent country dwindles, there will be counter-offers.

Futhermore memories of colonial domination linger on. An African politician can easily please a crowd by snapping his fingers in the face of the former masters an dshowing how independent his new country is.

"Multi-racial states" have a built-in lobby of whites who can and do press the Western case. This is the case in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in Kenya and to a lesser degree in Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo because they have a smaller proportion of whites.

In each case, effective control of the country lies now in the hands of the settlers or colonial power. But Africans are being admitted at the bottom of the ladder with promises of full partnership later.

Dem 11-2-58

Radios Fan the Flames

As a rule the whites feel they pay the most taxes and are the most advanced and hence have a right to run the government. The Africans feel they are in the majority and so should rule.

A continuing threat to Western influence is the mounting distrust between the Africans and white settlers. More and more Africans are tempted to reject everything connected with their white opponents and the countries they came from.

Moscow and Cairo radio broadcasts denounce colonialism and imperialism, fanning the flames. They can and do promise the moon without being called upon to deliver.

There is a third way of dealing with African aspirations and that is to segregate the Africans from the white community and make them rely mainly on their own resources. South Africa has chosen this course.

South Africa, with the largest white community on the continent has had independence for forty years but has made little progress toward granting rights to the African majority.

The increasingly bitter race conflict here has made the Africans openly welcome help from any quarter. The strongest outside support comes from the Communists and South Africa is the only country in the subcontinent where card-carrying party members wield any considerable influence in African political movements.

Tribal Life Persists

Moreover, the South African struggle is causing Africans everywhere to ask why the Western powers—in particular the United States—do not help with something stronger than resolutions in the United Nations.

As Africans learn more and more to think of themselves as a single people rather than as of members of this or that tribe, it seems likely to become an increasingly difficult question to answer.

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Africans and especially African women, who pass on culture to following generations, are deeply conservative. They are suspicious of change and slow to accept it.

Possibly that is the reason why there is no really dangerous Communist movement in Africa today. The Communists are influential in the South African non-white movements, but they are not the dominating influence.

In fact, it is common enough to find that an African first hears about communism as a result of efforts to combat it. There is a man in South Africa who was banned from political activity on the ground he was a Communist. He began reading Communist literature to find out what he was supposed to have been banned for and eventually became a Communist.

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"We can't have a proletarian revolution here," a Marxist intellectual in French Guinea once said. "We haven't got a proletariat." He meant there was no landless working class because the territory has very little industry.

As a result, the efforts of African Marxists are confined in practice to building upon the communal base that already exists in African society. They tend more toward the philosophy of Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, than that of the Soviet Communists.

The peculiarly African aspect of this is that the Chinese solution is also likely to be rejected. The Marxists of West Africa believe Red China is taking the long way around by trying to form its capital and build its industry from within by its own savings.

West Faces Decision

African Marxists would prefer to take a short cut. Their policy at present is to invite Western capital to invest in their countries in exchange for guarantees against nationalization as long as there is no interference with social policies within the country.

However, that does not mean that a territory like French Guinea would not feel free to seek Soviet assistance if capital could not be found in Western sources.

In these territories, therefore, it appears that the Western countries face a decision whether to go along with a kind of compromise between Marxism and African communalism or force new governments into reluctant marriages with an always eager bridegroom from behind the Iron Curtain.

That is the situation that exists in most French West African territories and one that may eventually arise in Ghana.

On the other hand there is a competing effort to adapt a democratic and capitalist system to African conditions. In the Congo, the Belgians are trying hard to establish a middle class of Africans; there is a similar effort evident in the policies of the big copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia.

Trend to Middle Class

Even in segregated South Africa the trend is toward creating a middle class in African areas to serve African needs. In East Africa, Kenya is attempting to convert communal farmers into peasant smallholders.

Despite some individual successes, the results so far indicate the Africans will make their own interpretation of the capitalist system. Often a well-to-do African will be found supporting a dozen relatives on his own kind of share-the-wealth program.

Times

Stanch labor union organizers from Britain have been shocked, for example, to find that African workers regard their unions as some new form of tribe. The president wears the authority of a chief and the shop steward may be looked upon as a headman.

In these situations, there is another dilemma for Western policy: Will it insist upon complete conversion to Western ways or will it compromise with the existing communal system?

Answers to such questions may hold the key to the future.

It is possible that in the struggle between East and West, the Africans will eventually line up on the side that is willing to let them decide for themselves.

Sub-Sahara Africa Veering From West

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times Sun 11-2-58 P. 1

Times Sun 11-2-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 31.—The Western advantage is slowly shrinking in the struggle for the minds and hearts of Africans south of the Sahara.

The prizes are rich: a vast subcontinent with its wealth only scratched; a strategic base facing both east and west; and the energies of 200,000,000 people emerging from primitive lives to productive ones.

These are temptations to Communists and "positive neutrals" from Cairo, and both those forces are trying hard to win the beachheads that are being bared by the ebb of colonial power.

Traveling and reporting in eighteen African territories since January, 1957, this correspondent found Africa south of the Sahara to be a patchwork of peoples and policies. As a cohesive unit with common problems, Africa does not exist.

There is not one place where the visitor can say "Ah, yes, THIS is Africa."

The color of African skins ranges from beige to purplish black. African cultures go from Nomad tribes to ancient kingdoms. African tongues speak hundreds of dialects, and one African can be as different from another as an Eskimo from an exurbanite.

The Western colonizing powers imposed a new pattern of diversity in language, government and customs. Today some tribes are split between English ond French-speaking sections, under British and French government.

Therefore Africa changes every several hundred miles. Sometimes it puts on a new face within only a few miles with a change of climate, culture or resources.

Yet if there is one thing that can be said about southern Africa as a whole, it is this: Africans want to be helped toward a richer life, but they want to choose for themselves what sort of life it shall be.

Therein lie the seeds of declining Western influence in a subcontinent that nevertheless remains almost exclusively a Western preserve.

The democratic colonial powers have adopted two techniques for dealing with the rising aspirations of African peoples. One is the creation of a "black state" and the other is creation of a "multi-racial state, both on democratic lines.

A Negro state is feasible where white settlement and white ownership of land are minimal as in West Africa. There Ghana and French Guinea have achieved independence and Nigeria and Togo stand on the threshold.

It is significant that these have been the states that found the path to independence easiest. There is no race conflict and hence no vying for power between Africans and whites.

But the difficulty for the West is apparaent. There is also no pressure from a large group of white settlers to keep ties with their mother countries. Once independent, these African states are free to choose their own futures and own allies.

If the democratic system transplanted from Europe should fail, Africans may be tempted to try out the Moscow or Cairo model. Or if help from the parent country dwindles there will be counter-offers.

Futhermore memories of colonial domination linger on. An African politician can easily please a crowd by snapping his fingers in the face of the former masters an dshowing how independent his new country is.

"Multi-racial states" have a built-in lobby of whites who can and do press the Western case. This is the case in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in Kenya and to a lesser degree in Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo because they have a smaller proportion of whites.

In each case, effective control of the country lies now in the hands of the settlers or colonial power. But Africans are being admitted at the bottom of the ladder with promises of full partnership later.

Radios Fan the Flames

As a rule the whites feel they pay the most taxes and are the most advanced and hence have a right to run the government. The Africans feel they are in the majority and so should rule.

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South Africa Bans Parleys Of Negroes

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 4-12-58

B.A

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—All unauthorized meetings of more than 10 Negroes will be prohibited in major South African cities beginning Saturday.

The ban and police raids on several organizations were ordered in an effort to head off demonstrations which nonwhites have planned for next week to protest recent race legislation.

National elections will be held Wednesday.

Sports events, religious meetings and political rallies conducted by government officials and members of Parliament will not be affected by the ban on meetings. The government said the ban will continue as long as necessary to prevent disorders.

Police raided the headquarters of the African National Congress, an organization which opposes the government's policy of all-white rule and rigid racial segregation. A conference sponsored by the Congress recently authorized demonstrations next week, including a two-day strike ending on election day.

Candidates supported by the opposition Liberal party easily won all four Parliament seats filled by colored—mixed race — voters in South Africa's first segregated elections. Results of the elections, held last week were announced Friday.

Candidates of Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom's National party forfeited their registration fees in two districts because they polled less than a fifth of the votes.

It was the first time the colored, previously on the same electoral rolls as white voters, had voted from separate lists. Only a fraction of the coloreds meet the qualifications for registration, and because of a boycott only about half of these cast ballots. The polls were picketed by coloreds protesting that the elections were unfair. All the candidates were white.

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VOTING IS NEAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Campiagns End; Protest Strike Expected

Times-Picayune

By LYNN HEINZERLING

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (UP) — South Africa's two big political parties wound up a roughhouse campaign Sunday night for Wednesday's parliamentary elections. The voting is for whites only and the government braced for an African workers' protest strike that could tie up two major cities.

New Orleans, La.

"If we cannot vote on the ballot paper we shall find another way to vote," warned a manifesto of the African National Congress.

The congress has called on all African — black — workers to stay in their huts starting Monday to underscore demands for a voice in government, higher wages and the scrapping of segregation laws. The government put all police forces on the alert.

Mon. 4-14-58

Any successful walkout would hit hardest in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth. More than 200,000 Africans man jobs in almost every facet of city life in Johannesburg, for instance.

P. 37

CALLS ON EMPLOYERS

Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom, whose National party is seeking to retain control of Parliament, has called on employers to cooperate with the government so that "leftists and Communist agitators will be taught a lesson they will never forget."

Police have been raiding African Congress offices and five persons have been arrested on charges of inciting native Africans to strike. All gatherings of more than 10 Africans at any one time have been outlawed. Emergency forces of native African laborers have been assembled near major centers to take over should essential services be crippled by a walkout.

More than a million white voters are eligible to ballot for 156 seats in the House of Assembly. Four candidates supporting the United party of Sir de Villiers Graaff were elected last week to represent colored — mixed race —voters of Cape Province and three more members will be elected in separate balloting later to represent the nation's 10 million native Africans.

NO EXCEPTION

When Parliament was dissolved in March Strijdom's National party held 94 seats and the opposition 62. This election — the first since 1953 — is expected to bring about pretty much the same alighnment.

South African political campaigns are traditionally turbulent and this one was no exception. Graaff had to leave by the back door recently when a brawl broke up one United party rally. The United party's Phillip Moore was conked with a shoe as he addressed an outdoor rally in a park near Vereeniging.

Segregation, or apartheid as it is called here, is not a major issue in the election. Both parties favor it but differ on how it should be applied. Each side claims it is best suited to maintain the traditional domination of the nation by the whites.

STRIKE CRUSHED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Police Attack Negroes to End Election Week Demonstration

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 14—A three-day African strike timed for South Africa's election week was called off tonight after its failure on the opening day and a strong show of force by the police.

N.Y. Times
P. 3C

An African man was reported to have been wounded by police gunfire here and an African woman was possibly hit. Policemen beat several Africans with clubs and fists after two buses and several police vehicles had been stoned.

Tue. 4-15-58

More than 90 per cent of the 200,000 Africans employed in Johannesburg appeared for work this morning. The African National Congress, the Negro nationalist movement, had called upon all to stay home in protest otday through Wednesday.

New York, N.Y.

Elsewhere in the country less than 1 per cent stayed home. Only a few minor incidents were reported outside the Johannesburg area.

Minimum Pay Demanded

White South Africans will vote Wednesday in a national election. The strike was intended as an election-time demand on behalf of the 10,000,000 voteless Africans for a minimum daily wage of £1 ($2.80) and repeal of laws requiring Africans to carry passes.

Oliver R. Tambo, secretary general of the Congress, declared in calling off the strike that it had failed because "threats and other forms of pressure" by the Government and employers had intimidated the people.

Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom declared last week that the Army and the police were ready to act drastically. The police were reinforced here and army armored cars were standing by near the city.

Trouble broke out this afternoon in Sophiatown, an African and Asian township just outside Johannesburg, when Africans stoned two buses and a private car. A few windows were broken.

The police reported that strikers had been lying in wait to assault returning workers and had threatened to burn houses tonight in the township.

A flying squad under the command of a lieutenant colonel of police was sent to clear the streets.

This correspondent followed two trucks bearing about thirty white policemen armed with pistols, rifles and Sten guns, and about forty African policemen carrying clubs and short spears. At a central point the officer warned about 200 Africans to disperse.

Then his men charged wielding clubs. Through a loudspeaker the Lieutenant Colonel cried, "Hit them! Hit them!"

Policemen Beat Three

Then trucks roared through the streets of tumbledown Sophiatown, drawing volleys of bricks from time to time. The policemen fired back as they passed.

Dismounting suddenly, the police then ran through a gap in the tin shacks beating on walls and driving the people indoors. A dozen white policemen cornered three Africans against the wall of a house. The thud of clubs and fists could be heard twenty feet away. The police left the three lying on the ground.

After dark several more forays were made. One truck swerved from side to side of the street, the police aboard swinging at little knots of Africans standing at the curbs.

The only other disorders were reported at Port Elizabeth. A truck was stoned. A store in the African area was set afire. Little damage was caused.

Responsible political observers here believe that the show of force will tend to influence some voters into backing Prime Minister Strijdom's Nationalist party in the election Wednesday.

U. N. GROUP CONFERS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 13—A three-member United Nations good offices committee began talks with the South African Government today on the international status of South-West Africa.

P-3

The conversations were held behind closed doors. There was nothing to indicate what had been proposed by either party. The talks are expected to last until the latter part of next week.

Sat. 6-14-58

A former German colony mandated to South Africa by the League of Nations in 1920, South-West Africa is governed as a fifth province of South Africa. South Africa has refused to recognize United Nations jurisdiction over South-West Africa.

New York

Since the question first came up in the United Nations in 1946, it has frequently been used as a premise for criticism of South Africa's race policy within her own borders. South Africa has complained that the United Nations interest in the former colony was interference in her internal affairs.

The United Nations committee's visit has caused speculation that South Africa may be weighing a change of attitude toward the United Nations.

South Africa's Non-White Protest Strike Called 'Flop'

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Tues, 4-15-58

P. 5A

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—A pre-election no-work protest aimed at the segregationist government of South Africa flopped dismally Monday. The non-white organizations which sponsored it called off similar stoppages planned for Tuesday and Wednesday and urged all Africans to go to work.

Although no casualties were reported officially, the Johannesburg General Hospital said one Negro was killed and four others wounded by gun fire during a Sophia town flareup. The hospital reported 37 others were injured.

The strike call was largely ignored throughout most of the country and scattered violence failed to disrupt the country's business, transportation and communications.

Oliver Tembo, secretary general of the African National Congress, said threats and other forms of pressure broke the strike originally scheduled to continue through national elections Wednesday.

But Tembo said the Congress and other organizations that sponsored the protest believed it achieved its purpose. The Congress, main organization of South Africa's non-white population, is demanding repeal of the government's rigid apartheid (segregation) legislation, a voice in the all-white government and a minimum daily wage of $2.80.

Tembo said he believes the aspirations of the non-whites now will be considered when the country's white voters elect 156 members of Parliament. Four white members already have been elected to represent South Africa's colored (mixed race) population and three more will be named later to represent the 10 million native Africans.

Trial for 95

After thirteen months of court hearings in Johannesburg, 95 South Africans—58 Negroes, eighteen Indians, seventeen whites, and two mulattoes—were ordered to trial for treason on charges growing out of their public opposition to South Africa's rigid racial segregation *(apartheid)*. Top penalty is death.

Three days later Gideon Andrew Keyser, 39, the father of two and personal secretary to white supremacist Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom, pleaded guilty to sex relations with a 19-year old African girl. At a private hearing he was sentenced to four months in prison and a caning—four strokes.

SOUTH AFRICA SET FOR VOTING TODAY

Times P.4-C

New York

A Majority for Nationalists Expected as Whites Poll for New Parliament

Wed 4-16-58

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 15—More than 1,000,000 white South Africans are expected to vote tomorrow in a general election to choose the twelfth Parliament of the Union.

The Nationalist party, led by Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom, is opposed principally by the United party, led by the leader of the official Opposition in Parliament, Sir de Villiers Graaff. Eleven of the candidates are scattered among six minor parties.

Most political observers predict that the Nationalists will win a clear majority for the third consecutive time. Some returns will be in tomorrow night, but it is unlikely that a definitive outcome will be known before Thursday.

The polls will be open from A. M. to 8 P. M. Each voter will cast a secret paper ballot only for a member of Parliament in his own constituency. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister and selects the Cabinet. The normal term is five years.

163 Seats in Assembly

There are 1,635,296 registered voters. These include 25,711 in

South-West Africa, a territory governed as the fifth province of the Union under a League of Nations mandate. South-West Africa elects six of the 156 Members of Parliament representing the whites.

The House of Assembly, which is the lower and deliberative House of Parliament, has 163 Members. Besides the 156 white seats, there are four for white representatives of Cape Coloreds, who are persons of mixed blood, and three for whites representing Africans.

Last week the United party won all four Cape Colored seats in a direct election. The Africans do not vote directly. Their three representatives will be chosen later through an Electoral College system.

There will be no voting tomorrow in twenty-five white constituencies where the seats are uncontested. In these regions the election has been conceded to United party candidates. Thus the party starts with a total of twenty-nine seats, including the four Cape Colored seats.

Liberal party candidates are the only opponents to United party nominees in two of the remaining 131 contests. That would appear to guarantee that at least thirty-one seats will go to the opponents of the present Government.

The Liberal party, which stands for a policy of gradual racial integration, has entered three candidates. There are three Independents, two Labor party candidates and one each from the South African Bond, Christian Democratic and Republican parties.

Nationalists Hold 94 Seats

In the last Parliament the Nationalists held ninety-four seats and the Opposition parties sixty-two. In addition, the three African representatives opposed the Government. Cape Colored seats did not exist then.

The constituencies are apportioned by a commission named by the Government according to a fixed quota based on population. The number of voters in each constituency may vary by 15 per cent above or below quota.

South African segregationists retain power

News P.29

B'ham Ala.

Fri 4-18-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 18—(AP)—South Africa's militantly segregationist government has won another five years in power with its parliamentary strength virtually unchanged.

The victory for the ruling National Party in Wednesday's election might bring significant changes in the country's relations with Britain, however.

Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom and other Nationalist leaders had appealed for endorsement as an indication that the majority of the country's whites want to establish a republic and loosen ties with the British Crown. A voluble segment of the National Party wants South Africa to quit the British Commonwealth entirely. So far the party's top leadership has not come out so strongly.

Strijdom, in a victory statement, made clear his party will maintain its rejection of criticism in the United Nations of the Nationalist racial party. "The answer that has been given to our opponents here and to all those who libel our country beyond our borders," he said, "is that the electorate of South Africa is still solidly behind the government and our policy, and that no interference in our domestic affairs will be tolerated."

LESS THAN one million white citizens voted for the parliament which will rule this nation of three million whites, 1,200,000 coloreds (mixed race) and 1(million Negroes.

With only three of 156 districts still unreported, the Nationalists had won 100 seats compared with 96 in the last parliament. The opposition United Party, which favors a midler segregation policy, took 53 seats compared with 52 previously. Minor parties were wiped out.

The new 163-seat house will also include four white members of the United Party elected by the coloreds two weeks ago to represent them and three whties to be chosen to represent the Negroes.

Segregationists Win South African Vote

Daily News Jackson, Miss.

Thurs. 4-17-58

P. 7

JOHANNESBURG (UP)—South Africa's white voters gave a resounding vote of confidence to the National Party and its policy of total segregation, parliamentary election returns showed today.

Incomplete returns indicated Premier Jan Strijdom's party was assured of at least 101 seats in the 163-seat legislature.

It was the third successive victory for the Nationalists, who held a 29-seat majority in the last legislature.

The United Party, which backed a less drastic program of apartheid, received the most serious setback in his history. The smaller Socialist Liberal and National Conservative parties were virtually wiped out, turning South Africa into a two-party state.

Observers estimated a record 87 per cent of the nation's one and one-half million registered white voters went to the polls. Nine and one-half million natives were not eligible to vote.

South Africa Vote Called Mandate for Segregation

18a

By RICHARD P. HUNT
© New York Times News Service

Johannesburg, South Africa, April 21.—South Africa voted last week for five more years of apartheid—a policy of white supremacy and strict segregation of the races.

That is the view politicians and political observers are taking of the Nationalist Party's triumph in the election Wednesday. The party led by Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom gained seven seats in Parliament and for the first time won a majority of the votes cast.

Courier-Journal

It was the first time in the history of the Union of South Africa that any party had won three elections in a row. The Nationalists, with 103 of the 163 seats, will have the second-largest number of members of Parliament on record. The United Party elected 111 in 1936.

2 Factors Helped Party

Two mechanical factors helped the Nationalists gain seats. One was that Nationalist voters were distributed for maximum effect.

The other factor was the so-called "loading" of constituencies. The election law permits the number of voters assigned to a constituency to vary within 15 per cent above or below a given quota.

Tue. 4-22-58

In practice, there are fewer seats and more voters in the urban areas, where the United Party's strength lies, and more seats and fewer voters in the rural areas, where the Nationalists' strength lies.

Thus, the Nationalists were able to win 79 per cent of the contested seats with 57 per cent of the vote.

Louisville, Ky.

Interpreted as Sign

In a postelection statement, Strijdom interpreted the result as a mandate to continue apartheid. He said the voters had made clear that "a party which contemplates integration can never be acceptable to them."

With a warning that South Africa would brook no interference from abroad, Strijdom declared: "As far as the color question is concerned, we shall continue resolutely on the course we have taken."

He also interpreted the result as a sign that "the republican spirit is growing." Without making any specific promise, Strijdom said white unity demanded that South Africa become a republic and "the wheels are turning in that direction."

It had been expected that an increased popular vote would encourage Strijdom to seek a mandate for the establishment of a republic at some later date. The timing, however, depends on many factors, including whether the Labor Party wins the next election in Britain.

OPPOSITION SEES STRIJDOM VICTORY

South African United Party Hopes Only to Gain a Few Seats on Wednesday

By RICHARD P. HUNT
By The Associated Press.

N. Y. Times
p. 21
Sun. 3-13-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 12—White South Africans will vote Wednesday to decide whether Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom's Nationalist party shall be returned to power for the third consecutive five-year term.

The general belief is the Nationalists will win easily. Private predictions among Opposition sources are confined to hopes of gaining a few parliamentary seats or preventing the Nationalists from obtaining for the first time a clear majority of the votes cast.

It is felt that a heavy popular majority would encourage Mr. Strijdom to seek a separate mandate for the establishment of a republic. This has been the dream of the Afrikaner people, who make up the bulk of his supp[illegible]

New York N.Y.

New in the vote, in what has been a routine campaign, is an effort by the African National Congress to take a hand in the elections. The Congress is calling upon Africans, who have no vote, to stage a three-day protest campaign starting Monday.

Strike Is Planned

The African demonstration will center on a stay-at-home strike in the Johannesburg area. It is expected to have mixed results, because leaders of the African movements are not agreed on whether to carry out the program.

Both the Prime Minister and Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the United party, the major Opposition group, have sternly warned the Africans against disorders.

However, both have been saying that non-whites should be given some voice in their own affairs.

Nevertheless, white supremacy is not an issue in the election. The Nationnalists have been reaffirming their policy of Apartheid, or segregation and separate development of the races. The United party proposes a more moderate form of segregation. Only the small Liberal party advocates integration.

There will be 163 seats in the new Parliament, 156 for members representing whites, three for whites representing Africans and four for whites representing the Cape Coloreds, who are people of mixed blood. The Nationalists now hold ninety-four and the Opposition parties sixty-five of the present 159 seats.

For the most part, the arguments presented to the voters are the same that have been heard in and out of Parliament since the Nationalists came to power in 1948.

There are some indications that part of the electorate is becoming apathetic about the debate that has raged for ten years. South African reporters see a marked decline in the brawling and boisterousness that marked the 1948 and 1953 campaigns.

Nationalist speakers have been emphasizing Afrikaner unity with the theme that there is no place for the Afrikaner in the United party. Mr. Strijdom has been delivering part of his speeches in English rather than Afrikaans, apparently in an effort to attract English-speaking support from the Opposition.

The Prime Minister, looking thin but tanned after a recent spell of illness, has said consistently that a republic is nearer than most South Africans think. He also has been stressing the idea that the South Africans have a duty to establish a white civilization in Africa.

Mr. Strijdom declared this week that United party rule would mean the end of white supremacy. "White South Africa will never commit suicide by putting the United party into power," he said.

Unrest Called Deliberate

Sir de Villiers retorted with a charge that the Nationalist party Government was responsible for stirring up African unrest by applying oppressive measures. He accused the Government of seeking to exploit color prejudice to get votes.

"The guarantee of white leadership is vital and we are not seeking power in order to preside at the dissolution of the Western way of life in South Africa by giving inordinate powers to those unfit to use them," the Opposition leader asserted.

"We believe in social and residential separation and that economically the white worker should be protected against unfair competition from the non-European."

SOUTH AFRICA: Victory?

Newsweek
New York
Mon. 4-28-58
p. 68

In a relentless drive to enforce "white supremacy," Dutch-descended Nationalists in South Africa have virtually disenfranchised 1.3 million mulattoes and stripped the nation's 9.5 million Negroes (two-thirds of the population) and 430,000 Asians of nearly all rights. With the opposition thus hobbled, dour Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom was confident the Nationalists' campaign for total segregation would pass the test of this week's elections and retain their 96 seats in the 159-man assembly.

Future party leadership was less certain. The irascible Strijdom, 64, suffers from heart and lung ailments and is expected to retire soon. His likely heir is Hendrik F. Verwoerd, wartime pro-Nazi and longtime Minister of Native Affairs. Despite warnings that he courts disaster at the hands of rising "Africanists" at home and in the rest of the continent, Verwoerd hopes to herd all South Africa's Negroes into separate undeveloped tribal reserves.

SOUTH AFRICANS BACK APARTHEID

Nationalists Gain 7 Seats by Their Policy of Strict Racial Segregation

Times, p. 16

By RICHARD P. HUNT
Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 19—South Africa voted this week for five more years of apartheid—a policy of white supremacy and strict segregation of the races.

That is the view politicians and political observers are taking of the Nationalist party's triumph in the election Wednesday. The party led by Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom gained seven seats in Parliament and for the first time won a majority of the votes cast.

It was the first time in the history of the Union of South Africa that any party had won three elections in a row. The Nationalists, with 103 of the 163 seats, will have the second largest number of members of Parliament on record. The United party elected 111 in 1936.

Constituencies 'Loaded'

Two mechanical factors helped the Nationalists gain seats. One was favorable delimitation of constituencies. By this means the Nationalist voters were distributed for maximum effect.

The other factor was the so-called "loading" of constituencies. The election law permits the number of voters assigned to a constituency to vary within 15 per cent above or below a given quota.

New York N.Y.

In practice there are fewer seats and more voters in the urban areas, where the United party's strength lies, and more seats and fewer voters in the rural areas, where the Nationalists' strength lies.

Thus the Nationalists were able win 79 per cent of the contested seats with 57 per cent of the vote.

In a post-election statement, Mr. Strijdom interpreted the result as a mandate to continue apartheid. He said the voters had made clear that "a party which contemplates integration can never be acceptable to them."

Sun. 4-20-58

With a warning that South Africa would brook no interference from abroad, Prime Minister Stridjom declared: "As far as the color question is concerned, we shall continue resolutely on the course we have taken."

He also interpreted the result as a sign that "the republican spirit is growing." Without making any specific promise, Mr. Strijdom said white unity demanded that South Africa become a republic and "the wheels are turning in that direction."

It had been expected that an increased popular vote would encourage Mr. Strijdom to seek a mandate for the establishment a republic at some later date. The timing, however, depends on many factors, including whether the Labor party wins the next election in Britain.

In any case it is not considered likely that Mr. Strijdom will seek to leave the British Commonwealth. Strong commercial ties and the requirements of defense militate against such a move.

The election demonstrated that there were no political rewards for a liberal race policy in South Africa while the Africans do not have the vote. The defeat of the opposition United party, which also stands for white supremacy, was attributed in part to the fact that it advocated some moderation.

All Liberals Defeated

The point was shown more clearly in the defeat of all three candidates of the Liberal party, which advocates integration. The three gained a total of only 1,934 votes.

The results in the Cape Province also tended to support the charge that the Nationalists reaped a practical return by forcing the removal of the Cape Colored voters, who are persons of mixed blood, from the common voters' roll.

It was done for what were ostensibly ideological reasons.

However, the Cape Coloreds showed by electing United party candidates to all four special seats created for them that they strongly supported the Opposition.

The removal of these United party supporters from the regular white constituencies evidently helped the Nationalists to gain white seats in the Cape. They added eight white seats to their margin for a net gain of four when the Colored seats are subtracted.

The weight of the new voters, who have grown up since the Nationalists first came into power in 1948, is being cited as a big reason for the party's sweeping victory. It was also evident that marginal voters had swung heavily toward the Nationalists.

Free Africa Moves Forward While S. Africa Stagnates

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 5-3-58

P. 1

By GEORGE McCRAY

ACCRA GHANA — While the Union of S Africa, the nineth independent state on this vast continent of oppressed peoples, was returning to power a government which is determined to maintain white supremacy at all costs in South Africa, the other independent states of Africa were meeting in Accra, Ghana to make plans to drive colonialism and racialism from the continent forever.

..At the same time the white voters in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia were defeating in a by-election a premier who believed in a mild form of partnership with Africans instead of outright repression.

SURPRISED AT UNITY

Foreign correspondents and observers have expressed surprise that the so-called white countries of North Africa could get together with such black countries as Liberia, Ghana, Sudan, and Ethiopia.

The lack of a basis of common interest between Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia and the aforementioned black states is supposed to be a barrier to common agreement.

But Dr. Nkrumah and George Padmore, his chief advisor on African affairs, had done their work so well that as the session opened, the assembled dignitaries and newspaper correspondents realized instantly that the delegates would speedily agree to fight racialism, colonialism, for international peace, for mutual aid, for a united front in the United Nations, and for the principles of the Bandung conference.

The one remaining question was what would they try to do about such things. At the moment of this writing sub-committees are meeting behind closed doors to draft resolutions for the plenary sessions.

ORGANIZE AFRICAN STATES

Reliable sources indicate that a permanent organization of independent African states will be established with a secretariat located in Accra though Cairo, Egypt is strongly in the running.

France will be condemned for her treatment of Algeria, but that many of the problems caused by racialism and colonialism in Africa will be referred to the secretariat for action through diplomatic channels.

None of the delegates who addressed the opening session condemned in strong language, if at all, the powers in Europe who are responsible for racialism and colonialism.

France was slapped over Algeria, and there was unanimous condemnation of colonialism and racialism but these things might have been caused by the man in the moon.

Not even President Tubman of Liberia, nor Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, mentioned the Union of South Afrrica, nor the British betrayal of African interests in Kenya and in the Federation of Central Africa.

Belgium and Portugal, holders of vast chunks of African territory did not receive even dishonorable mention.

The big mystery is why did each of the spokesmen for the separate delegations speak without specific reference to the colonial powers?

No question about it, this was definite agreed policy. It seems the representative governments wish to leave the door open for friendly discussion and good offices. Neither do they wish to openly intrude into the domestic affairs of a sovereign state.

Then why was the conference called at all. Answer is Nkrumah wanted it and the participating nations needed it. The Union of South Africa was invited but found an excuse for declining.

Defender 5-3-58

HAS A DESTINY

As a disciple of Marcus Garvey, Nkrumah genuinely believes it is his destiny to free Africa. His ringing declaration 'Hands Off Africa,' is still resounding around the world.

As President Tubman told the conference each of them acting alone is certain to get smashed like a snake.

Though the other delegates are presumably not Garveyites they need an international body in which they can feel genuinely respected and important and which will give full consideration to their problems.

18a

Once they had high hopes relating to the United Nations, but it is plain they have been disappointed.

South Africa

But neither Nkrumah, nor George Padmore expect to use the future organization of independent African states as a strong device against colonialism and racialism.

Their fighting against these evils will be carried into a non-governmental Pan African conference of political leaders to meet later in the year.

This conference representing private individuals will drive forward the fight for freedom and equality for Africans.

SOUTH AFRICANS INVITE U.N. GROUP

Times

Committee Is Asked to Visit Pretoria on Mandate Issue —Shift in Policy Seen

P 15c

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. June 1—South Africa, which has virtually shunned the United Nations for many months, has suddenly invited a three-nation committee to pay a visit.

New York Times 6-2-58

The committee is to travel to Pretoria next month to discuss the South African Government's twelve-year refusal to recognize any United Nations jurisdiction over the neighboring territory of South-West Africa.

A brief announcement of the invitation today caused some surprise in United Nations circles in view of the long attitude of hostility shown by South Africa. Three years ago, the South African delegation walked out of the tenth General Assembly session, protesting that the Assembly had no legal right to discuss the country's racial policies.

In the last year, South Africa has had only "nominal participation" in United Nations matters, with the delegation turning up occasionally for Assembly debates on budget matters, elections or topics of particular concern to the Government.

Change of Attitude Foreseen

The invitation to the United Nations committee has caused considerable speculation here that South Africa may be weighing a change of attitude toward the world organization. Delegation spokesmen refused to discuss this point, but many here believe that the committee visit may lead to such an improvement.

The committee that has been invited to Pretoria on June 12 was appointed by the Assembly last October to take up the question of South-West Africa. It is made up of representatives of Britain, Brazil and the United States.

The three Governments have named Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke, former British Governor of the Gold Coast; Vasco T. Leotao da Cunha, Brazilian Ambassador to Cuba, and Walter N. Walmsley, United States Deputy Assistant Secretary of State. Dr. N. A. Wieschhoff of the United Nations Trusteeship Division will accompany the group.

The mandate dispute, like South Africa's racial policies, has been a perennial issue on the Assembly's agenda since 1946. The area in question is a former German colony that was entrusted to South Africa as a League of Nations mandate in 1919. The territory lies on Africa's Atlantic Coast. It is 317,725 square miles in area and is rich in mineral wealth.

U. N. Authority Unrecognized

Unlike other mandate powers South Africa has refused to recognize the United Nations as having any jurisdiction over the territory as the successor to the League, and has refused to submit the usual annual reports on social, economic and political conditions in the territory.

In the last twelve years, legal aspects of the case have twice been sent to the International Court of Justice, and a series of United Nations committees has tried in vain to persuade South Africa to accept some form of United Nations authority.

The South Africans have refused even to discuss the matter with a series of negotiating committees set up by the Assembly in the hope of getting a compromise settlement.

The change of policy, some observers here believe, coincides with the Government's broader reappraisal of its foreign policy and may indicate a moving away from isolationist attitudes.

18a 1958

SOUTH AFRICA

Sex Scandal Rocks South Africa

White Official Facing Prison for Relations With African Girl, 19

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Black women are good enough to lie in bed with, but not good enough to be treated as "equals" is a paradox which has been brought to the fore in a sex scandal involving a high-placed South African government official.

Courier p 4

Red faces over the incident extend throughout the ranks of officialdom including the stern visage of the Prime Minister, who is being accused of trying to hush up the incident.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Gideon Andrew Keyser, 39, private secretary to Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom, was sentenced to four strokes with the cane and four months in jail for violation of the "Immorality Act," which specifically prohibits sexual relations between whites, blacks, Indians and mixed bloods.

Keyser had been "caught in the act" with a 19-year-old African girl by a detective hidden outside her room.

According to the charges made against Keyser, he had met the girl in a shop and made an appointment to see her. The girl told the court that Keyser had offered her one pound ($2.80) to sleep with him.

Sat 3-15-58

AT THE hearing, Keyser admitted his guilt but claimed that the girl took the initiative, although he confessed to having been an accomplice in "this enormous contravention."

He told the magistrate, "I was a private secretary to the Prime Minister. I have a wife and two children. I was held in high esteem by the public. I do not drink or smoke. I beg to be released with a warning."

After the hearing, Keyser was released on fifty pounds ($140) bail, pending an appeal of the verdict before the Supreme Court. Defense counsel said that Keyser's appeal would be based on the grounds of a lack of corroboratory evidence.

The case mushroomed into a nation-wide scandal after rumors flew to the effect that the Prime Minister was making an effort to shield his aide. However, Brig. H. J. Duplooy, criminal investigation chief, quoted Mr. Strijdom as favoring the court action which should "take its normal course."

DuPlooy denied that Strijdom had intervened in the case, as had been reported.

Keyser was caught after the girl informed police of his proposal. A detective was stationed outside the girl's room, saw Keyser enter, and watched him as he had relations with the girl.

The case had reportedly caused the Prime Minister to become "emotionally upset" and had forced Mr. Strijdom to stay in bed.

■

A LOCAL newspaper also reported that the Prime Minister had personally instructed the court to release Keyser on his own bail.

Before Keyser was released, police told ministers of Strijdom's staff that bail was not normally granted in such cases, but since the Prime Minister had intervened Keyser would be released, provided that assurance would be given of the accused man's appearance in court.

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95 S. Africans Ordered To Trial for Treason

Herald Tribune
New York N.Y.

Defendants Were Accused as Reds; All Opposed to White Supremacy

Fri 1-31-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 30 (AP).—A magistrate today ordered ninety-five opponents of South Africa's white supremacy policy to stand trial on high treason charges.

p. 3

They were accused of trying to overthrow the government and set up a Communist regime. The defense said they used only persuasion in campaigning against the government's race policy.

Magistrate F. C. A. Wessel held after thirteen months of court hearings that there was "suffcient reason for putting all the accused on trial." The hearings are similar to a grand jury investigation.

Includes 17 Whites

The defendants are seventeen white, sixty Negroes, sixteen Indians and two of mixed blood. Five are women. The trial is expected to begin in about three months. Defense counsel V. C. Berrange asked for a jury trial, but a special court of two or three judges is expected to hear the case.

In his final summation. Mr. Berrange declared that if all the evidence the government produced constituted treason then "there is an end in this country to all that is implicit in the term democracy."

Oswald Pirow, head of the wartime pro-Nazi New Order group, summed up for the government, declaring all the defendants were either Communists or Communist sympathizers.

The defendants, out on bail through the long hearing, sat quietly when magistrate Wessel gave his decision. Their supporters immediately began collections for their defense. The 95 were among 156 arrested in nationwide police raids Dec. 5, 1956. The others were released.

Read into the record at the long hearings were speeches made by the accused at meetings of the American National Congress, the Indian National Congress and other organizations.

Apartheid and Treason

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Daily World p. 6

Two worlds—the free and unfree—will be watching the course of South African justice with new intensity over the next few months. Ninety-five South Africans, 17 of them whites, are now under bail for trial on charges of high treason, the penalty for which could be hanging.

18a Atlanta Ga

They are people who have opposed the government's white supremacy and segregation policies. They signed a "freedom charter" which called not only for racial equality but for socialization of banks and big industries. The government holds this to be an attempt to set up a Communist state, implicitly by violent means.

Wed 3-5-58

Thus ends an inquiry which followed the arrest of 156 persons in December, 1956. Free-world peoples, watching the coming trials from afar, will be somewhat at a disadvantage in forming an opinion about them. But it is evident that the trials represent a drastic move to check developments which have themselves arisen from the government's apartheid" policy of keeping Negroes a suppressed class in the Union.

Most of the free world deplores that policy, and sees it leading South Africa's Government into the inconsistent position of having to recognize as equals Negroes from other African states which are now independent while refusing such recognition to Negroes who are citizens of the Union.

Peoples of the unfree world also deplore the situation soon to be reflected in trials for treason. Some of them, in regions still struggling for independence, will sincerely side with the defendants. Others, the rulers of communism, will also side with them for ulterior reasons.

Already the opportunities which policies such as apartheid offer to Communists are illustrated in the mixing of demands for racial equality with state ownership of economic properties in the South African "freedom charter."

This is the background against which the treason trials will take place. The prosecution will have to make an impressive case to overcome the disadvantages of its position in the eyes of the world.

So. Africa Bias Called War Inciter

Herald Tribune
New York
Mon. 2-17-58
p. 8

Forum Youths In TV Debate

Three young African students voiced strong objections last night to the segregation of races in the Union of South Africa which, if continued, they said, could lead to war. A fourth student, from that British Commonwealth nation, asserted integration was not possible there now in any manner.

The four students discussed their views on the sixth program in the series, "The World We Want," televised on WOR-TV, Channel 9 from 8:30 to 9 p. m. They are in the United States for three months to participate in the New York Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools.

Miss Rina Thom, of the Union of South Africa, was opposed in her views by Yilma Taddesse, of Ethiopia; Miss Foluke Ademoye, of Nigeria; and Ben Kofi, of Ghana.

Says Cultures Differ

Miss Thom maintained that there was a good reason for segregation because of the differences in cultures.

Mr. Kofi, leader of the opposition, said segregation leads to the disorganization of a nation, and he added:

"A piano is made up of black and white keys, and you can't make a melody without using both the black and white keys together."

This analogy was false, Miss Thom said, because in mixing the colors you get one color—like bronze.

Miss Thom said:

"There are good reasons for the segregation laws in South Africa. People grow up better within their own surroundings . . . if there were no such laws whereby the Negro could have the right to his land; for instance, they wouldn't be able to hold on to their land at all."

Miss Ademoye said:

"If people are inferior to you, you have the responsibility to help them."

Mr. Taddesse noted that the races normally like to go by themselves. But when there are laws preventing integration, he said, it produces dissension.

Mr. Kobi said:

"If South Africa continues its segregation program, Africa is going to be a continent of wars."

He also took exception to the British, who, he said, "didn't want us (Ghana) to succeed as a nation when they gave us independence."

Sees Britain "Ashamed"

John Torode, of England, interrupted the panel discussion to say Britain "gave independence to South Africa before the South African white people were ready for it." Many people in Britain today, he said, were "ashamed" that South Africa is in the commonwealth because of what he termed its lack of democracy and civil liberties for the Negro.

Asserting that there was "no hatred" between the races in South Africa, Miss Thom concluded her argument by saying only when the cultures become equal will there be freedom in South Africa. Otherwise it will continue to be "impractical."

NEGRO DIAMOND KING LEAVES ESTATE TO RELATIVES

Advocate P. 1
Sun 3-8-58
Jackson, Miss.

DAR-ES-SALAAH, South Africa,—Dr. John Williamson, recognized for many years as the "Diamond King" and perhaps the wealthiest Negro in the world, has bequeathed all shares in his diamond mine at Mwadiu, S. A. and the property belonging to it to his brother and sister and immediate members of the family, executors of the will has disclosed.

Dr. Williamson, educated at McGill university in Canada, died of cancer recently. Somehow his fabulous wealth had not been known to the world until recently. South Africans, however, knew him as the "Diamond King."

At the time of his death, Dr. Williamson held 800 shares in the mine while his brother, Percy Williamson, held 300 shares. The other beneficiary and sister, Mrs. A. R. Miller, held no shares, although Dr. Williamson's legal advisor and friend, I. C. Chopra, held 100 shares.

Thus control of the mine remained in family hands. Also willed to immediate family were the land and other property assets. Liberal provisions were made for personal servants.

Advocate P. 4
Sun 3-8-58
Jackson, Miss.

Race Issue In South Africa 'More Acute' Than In U. S.

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 7-5-58 Memphis Tenn.
Sat. 7-5-58 P. 10

A South African minister has found problems of race a common ground for ministers of his country and the United States.

But the Rev. A. R. DeVilliers of Durban feels the race problem in his homeland is more "acute" than here.

"I would call it complex and immense," said the Presbyterian minister who is in this country under a State Department leadership grant.

Confounding racial understanding is the diversity of languages and customs in the four states and two protectorates of South Africa.

Whites Not United

"Even the white population is not united," he said. They are divided by two languages—some speak Afrikaans and others English.

Along with three million whites are 11,500,000 non-whites—Indians, Bantus, Xosa, Zulu and Basuto. Many live under ancient tribal conditions.

Under Nationalist leader Peter Strydhom's apartheid policy, strict attempts are made to segregate races and tribes.

However, the Rev. Mr. DeVilliers said he does not agree wholeheartedly with the Nationalist policy.

"I believe each should be considered individually and according to his ability to understand the language," he said.

The manifold problems of the struggling young union present great challenges to the missionary-minded.

Many Non-Christians

Although there are numerous Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and other denominations, there are a great number of non-Christian groups.

Among the Indian population are Hindus, Zoroastrians and Mohammedans. Many of the tribal religions antedate Christianity.

"It is a land of paradox," he said, "a place where you can see a Cadillac driven down the road or a witch doctor in a village of nearly nude natives."

Racial Act Holds Threat Over Many in Capetown

Post & Times Herald P. A6
Washington D.C.
Sat 3-15-58

By Haig Nicholson
Reuters

CAPETOWN, Feb. 22—Experts estimate that in Cape Province, alone, there are hundreds of human tragedies similar to that of Ernest Wheeler and Augusta Jacobs.

They are in love and have lived together for many years as man and wife, but they cannot get married because he is white and she is Negro and such a marriage is against the law in South Africa.

They were sent to prison recently for an offense under the Immorality Act, but a pardon was granted and now they are back at home with their children.

The couple say they first met 13 years ago and fell in love. In 1949, they published the banns for their marriage in the Dutch Reformed Church. The banns were handed to the minister on the day they hoped to marry. But he had just returned from a vacation and said he was too tired to perform the ceremony.

Law Bars Marriage

At that time, the Mixed Marriages Act had not become law. They asked the minister if they could come back later and be married, and he agreed.

But the day before the wedding he told them, through the police, that the Mixed Marriages Act had become law and that marriage for them was out of the question.

"We had everything ready for the wedding," said Augusta.

So they decided to set up house together. They have had five children—two of them are dead—and another baby is due in April.

The police knew that they lived together. About four years ago, they took Ernest to the police station and questioned him, but they allowed him to go back home.

Taken From Home

What the couple describe as their "most terrifying moment" came at 3:30 a. m. on Jan. 10 this year.

A knock on the door of their home at Wellington, about 50 miles from here, awakened them. They opened the door and there stood five policemen. Two of them told the couple, who had lived together as man and wife for 10 years, to accompany them to the police station.

Augusta wept and asked: "What about my children?" The policemen assured her that they would be well cared for.

They left the children, Johnny, 3, Winnie, 5, and Henry, 7, asleep in their beds.

Convicted under the Immorality Act, they were sentenced to four months imprisonment each. Even before the pardon was granted, they had decided to return to each other and to their children when they had served their sentences.

They had spent four days in jail when they were told that they could go home.

Both were immediately taken back by their employers, who described them as "a respectable, honest and devoted couple."

Now, they are living together again and lawyers have been giving a great deal of thought to their case.

Still Subject to Trouble

The legal view is that even if the police intend to leave the couple alone, they are "still sitting on a volcano," because there is nothing to prevent the Immorality Act being invoked against them at some future date.

By going back to each other they are still contravening the Act, say the lawyers.

But they have been given some comfort by the police.

Detective-Sergeant Van den Heever, of the Wellington police, said they intended to leave Ernest and Augusta alone.

"How can we rearrest them in view of the fact that they have been pardoned?" he asked.

And W. E. Doubell, the Wellington magistrate, declared: "I can only adjudicate on the matter if it comes into court again."

Following the release of Ernest and Augusta, a government official issued a warning to "those who love each other from different sides of the color line" that the pardon granted them "should not be regarded as condoning the fact."

Hopeful of Marriage

"Their case was a special one," he added. "The Immorality Act will continue to be enforced with the greatest vigor."

Ernest since has declared that whatever the law he wants to get married.

"I hope that will be possible for the sake of the children," he said.

18a 1958

SOUTH AFRICA

SO. AFRICA TO TRY 95 FOES OF SEGREGATION

Daily Tribune
Chicago Ill.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 30 (AP)—A magistrate today ordered 95 opponents of South Africa's white supremacy policy to stand trial on high treason charges.

They were accused of trying to overthrow the government and set up a communist regime. The defense said they used only persuasion in campaigning against the government's race policy.

Fri 1-31-58

Magistrate F. C. A. Wessel held after 13 months of court hearings that there was "sufficient reason for putting all the accused on trial." The hearings are similar to a grand jury investigation.

P.5-7

60 Are Negroes

The defendants are 17 whites, 60 Negroes, and 2 of mixed blood. Five are women. Trial is expected to begin in about three months. All face possible death sentences if found guilty.

Defense Counsel V. C. Berrange asked for a jury trial, but a special court of two or three judges is expected to hear the case.

In his final summation, Berrange said that if all the evidence the government produced constituted treason then "there is an end in this country to all that is implicit in the term democracy."

Oswald Pirov, heard of the war-time pro-nazi New order group, summed up for the government, declaring all the defendants were either Communists or communist sympathizers.

Te defendants were among 156 arrested in nation-wide police raids Dec. 5, 1956.

Speeches Cited

Read into the 8,000 page record at the long hearings were speeches made by the accused at meetings of the African National congress, the Indian National congress, and other organizations. They also were blamed for a bus boycott staged by Johannesburg Negroes in protest against racial segregation last year.

The government said all this, added to their campaign against racial segregation laws, amounted to an attempt to unseat the government and set up a communist state. South Africa's laws define incitement by speeches, sermons, and prayer meetings as treasonable conduct.

The charges were brought under the suppression of communism act. The Communist party was outlawed in 1950.

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES BIAS IN FRUIT SALES

Times P.11

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 18—The policy of the South African Government is to market produce grown by Africans in the same manner as that grown by whites, a state Information Service spokesman declared today. Nevertheless, the spokesman conceded it was possible that deviations from the policy could occur.

New York N.Y.

One such instance involving tangerines was described in a dispatch published in the New York Times Feb. 10. It referred only to tangerines grown on one farm in one area of the country.

Wed. 2-19-58

The spokesman said there was no law discriminating against African produce. Produce grown on native trust farms, which are lands set aside for Africans, is marketed by Government authorities. He said 25 per cent of the native trust produce is sold to Africans in urban areas on specific order. The balance is offered in the open market.

He said there had been objections from certain farmers that the sale of African produce on the open market was unfair competition. The spokesman declared no notice was taken of such complaints.

However, a senior Government agricultural officer was reported to have said tangerines on a trust farm in northern Transvaal were withheld from the market on the ground it was "black fruit." The phrase was the agricultural officer's.

Strijdom's Role in Future Question in South Africa

Ailing Prime Minister Is Silent Lately

Times Picayune

By LYNN HEINZERLING

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa Feb. 26 (AP)—With national elections less than two months away, Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom's role in the future leadership of South Africa is a question.

The ailing leader who, in three years as prime minister, has pushed through Parliament an assortment of controversial racial legislation designed to maintain the white man's dominant position in South Africa, has been silent and inactive in political affairs for nearly three months.

New Orleans La.

On his physician's advice, Strijdom, 64, canceled all engagements last December. Since then, he has devoted himself to rest. Friends now report he is recovering well. He sees only his closest advisers and friends.

Thurs 2-27-58

One Bulletin

The one medical bulletin on his health was issued Jan. 18. It said: "With his recent severe attack of influenza associated with high fever and severe muscle pains and complicated by a lung affection with fluid around the lung, a certain degree of anxiety arose concerning his heart condition."

P.15

The bulletin, signed by Dr. P. J. Kloppers, said Strijdom's heart in the past had revealed signs of a minor degree of valvular disease which has been present for many years without causing him any discomfort. The doctor added that Strijdom would be able to resume his normal activities after a reasonable period of rest.

Uncompromising Stand

Opposition leaders and apparently some of the leaders of Strijdom's own party are beginning to speculate on his successor in the event Strijdom decides he must resign.

There is general belief here that the Nationalist party will win another five-year mandate at the polls. The question of a successor to Strijdom thus becomes pertinent—particularly because one of the leading contenders is perhaps the most controversial figure in the country, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, minister of native affairs.

Dr. Verwoerd takes an uncompromising stand for complete separation of the races in South Africa and the return of Africans to tribal status. A former professor of psychology and newspaper editor, Dr. Verwoerd preaches white domination as though there could be no difference of opinion. As deputy to Strijdom and leader of the National party in the Transvaal, Dr. Verwoerd is first in line to head the party in the event Strijdom resigns.

Born in Holland

Dr. Verwoerd is one of the few nationalist politicians not a native South African. He was born in Holland and brought to South Africa by his parents when he was a year old.

Others mentioned as possible successors to Strijdom are Labor Minister Jan De Klerk, and Justice Minister C. R. Swart. De Klerk is a leader in the Transvaal branch of the National party. Strijdom married his sister.

Swart filled in for the prime minister at the recent session of Parliament. He is 60 and a graduate of Columbia University in New York. He is leader of the National party in the Orange Free State and has been a member of Parliament for many years.

RACISM IN AFRICA IS NOT VOTE ISSUE

Strijdom Nationalists Back Apartheid, Rivals Support White Supremacy Policy

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 4—White supremacy will remain the basic policy of South Africa in the near future, no matter who wins the national election on April 16.

Times P.5

In the campaign now developing, Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom's governing Nationalist Party is standing squarely on its doctrines of white supremacy and apartheid, or rigid racial segregation.

Wed. 2-5-58

New York N.Y.

The leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, of the United Party, has announced that his party's position will be "white leadership with justice." The differences are more of degree than of kind.

It has been said that all politics in South Africa is race politics. This may be true if one includes as "racial" the long-standing quarrel between the nation's two largest groups of whites.

The Nationalist party, which came to power in 1948, is the party of the Afrikaners. They are descendants of the early Dutch and Huguenot settlers on the Cape of Good Hope, and of the Boers who fought the British at the turn of the century.

Afrikaners in Majority

Afrikaners speak Afrikaans, a derivative of seventeenth century Dutch, and they usually belong to the Calvinist Dutch Reformed Church. A majority of the white population, they have a strong sense of national identity and bitter memories of the Boer War.

The Nationalist party's basic aims are advancement of the Afrikaner people, establishment of a republic either inside or outside the British Commonwealth, and preservation of "white civilization" in Africa. The last point is where apartheid comes in.

The United party, formerly led by South Africa's renowned international statesman, the late Field Marshal aJn Christian Smuts, is basically the party of the English-speaking minority. But it has a heavy sprinkling of Afrikaners.

One element within it is led by Harry Oppenheimer, head of the Anglo-American Corporation, a diamond, gold and copper mining empire. The Oppenheimer group favors a policy of gradually integrating Africans into the white economy, but this is not yet party policy.

Fundamentally, a United party victory would mean these changes in South Africa: Restoration of English-speaking politicians to power, active efforts to encourage immigration, and a more moderate policy toward Africans—within the limits of white supremacy.

Nationalist Victory Seen

Most political observers here believe the Nationalist party will win again. A conservative estimate is that it will gain three to five seats in the House of Assembly, where it now holds 95 of the 158 seats.

The Nationalists have announced that the question of a republic will not be an issue. However, they may seek a popular mandate for republicanism at a later date if they can gain a clear majority of votes.

Partly because of a law that permits creation of more rural than urban seats, the Nationalists have governed without ever gaining a popular majority. Their chances may be improved this year because Cape Colored, or mulatto voters, who frequently voted for the Opposition, have been removed from the Common Roll.

However, the party is beginning to feel the creaks of mature political movements. It is evident that to some Nationalists ideology is not enough; there are reports of dissatisfaction over patronage and the pork barrel, and a modest decline in agricultural prices is causing some dissatisfaction on the farms, where much of the party's strength lies.

Strijdom Expected to Quit

Prime Minister Strijdom has been ill, and it is widely speculated that he will resign soon after the election. If he does, South Africa's course for the next few years will be indicated by the choice of his successor.

The more moderate wing of the party is led by Dr. Theophilus E. Donges, now Minister of the Interior. A brilliant lawyer and legislator, Dr. Donges commands the relatively liberal group centered in Cape Province. His leadership could be expected to do no more than maintain present racial policy; it might even temper the policy slightly.

The more radical wing, centered in the Transvaal Province, is led by Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, the doctrinaire Minister of Native Affairs, and the Prime Minister's brother-in-law, Senator Jan de Klerk, a clever party organizer.

As Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, who has led the political preaching of apartheid, could be expected to press toward ever more strict segregation. Senator de Klerk would be likely to follow Dr. Verwoerd's lead.

As a compromise, the premiership might fall to Charles R. Swart, the Minister of Justice. He is not regarded as a strong political figure, however, and it is felt he would survive only until the internal struggle had been settled.

HEARING ON TREASON IN AFRICA CONCLUDED

Times 8-23

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 29—The South African treason hearing drew to a close today with debate on whether Communists or traitors could be judged by their jargon.

18a

Tomorrow Magistrtate F. C. Wessels will make a statement from the bench bringing to an end nearly fourteen months and more than 2,000,000 words of testimony and arguments.

Then it will be up to him or, alternatively, the Attorney General to decide whether the ninety-five whites, Africans, Asians and Mulattoes in the dock should be committed for trial on charges of high treason or [illegible] of the Suppression of Communism [illegible]

New York, N.Y.

The hearing, which corresponds roughly to a grand jury proceeding in the United States, was held to find whether evidence warranted indictments. Charges against sixty-one of the 156 originally accused have been dropped.

Thurs. 1-30-58

High treason, a capital offense, is defined here as conspiracy or preparation with hostile intent to disturb or impair the safety of the state.

The prosecution's case centers on a freedom charter adopted in June, 1955, at a Congress of the People representing groups of all colors opposed to the Government's policy of white supremacy and rigid race segregation.

Dark continent

News 1-8

South Africa gets rude jolt in race conflict

Birmingham, Ala.

Sun 2-23-58

LONDON, Feb. 22—(AP)—Establishment of an Asian-African permanent solidarity council in Cairo has handed the segregationist government of South Africa a rude jolt.

18a

Egypt's capital is 3500 miles from the Limpopo River, South Africa's northern boundary. But the South African government looks with horror upon the prospect of a Russian sitting on such a council in Cairo. The South Africans have in mind Russian intentions toward the continent's 200 million black Africans.

The South African government practices "apartheid," creating a wall between the white and black peoples of the union. The policy has aroused tremendous resentment, and, in effect, may be of considerable assistance to the Russians in their drive for recruits.

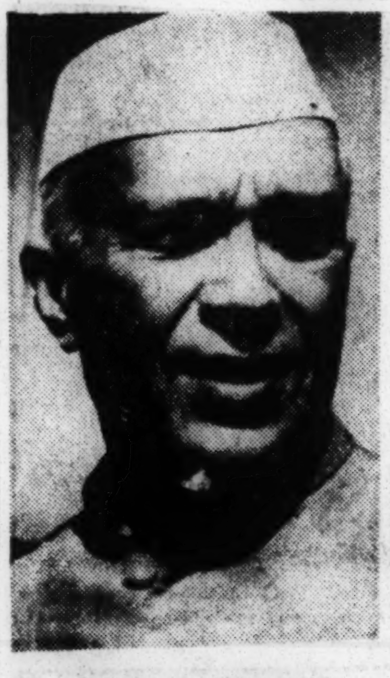
Fear Communists

THE GOVERNMENT has an obvious fear of Communist influence in the Dark Continent. It has no diplomatic relations with Moscow and it has outlawed the Communist Party.

South Africa uses a broad treason law both in its suppression of the Communists and its attempts to discourage nationalist activities among black Africans.

Under this law, whose terms are highly flexible, it recently indicted 95 persons on high treason charges connected with alleged plans for a Communist state in South Africa. This, in the twin campaign against African nationalism and communism, South Africa has tended to lump the two together.

The Russians, for their part, happily joined with other Asians and Africans at the Cairo Conference last year in condemning "racial discrimination in South Africa," thus laying some claim to allegiance from the underground nationalist forces.



INDIA'S NEHRU
. . . Looks toward Africa

Sees infiltration

SOUTH AFRICAN fear of communism is genuine enough, even though the country's policies may contribute to its growth. Foreign Minister Eric Louw has been issuing warnings that a real threat exists of infiltration by way of Cairo. He has also pictured Prime Minister Nehru of India as looking upon Africa as one answer to South Asia's vast population problems.

The South African press, usually preoccupied with racial problems, viewed the Asian-African meeting in Cairo as a new threat to the white man's future in the continent.

It has accused the Russians of trying to capture the nationalist cause and has called for preventive measures to defend the sea lanes around the cape which are vital to East-West commerce, particularly now that the Suez Canal is wholly under Egyptian control.

Called Hitler-like

BUT THE South African government gets far from a sympathetic audience in the West. For example, London's Liberal News Chronicle last week accused the South African government of pursuing Hitler-like principles and thus tending to "degrade itself, at whatever cost, in the eyes of the civilized world."

"There has been nothing quite like it since the Aryan domination of Nazi Germany," the paper's editorial said. "Hitler went very much further in planning the extermination of a race, but the Union is adopting the same principle in proclaiming absolute superiority for one race."

South Africa Bans Rallies By Negroes

Constitution

8-3

Sat 4-12-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—All unauthorized meetings of more than 10 Negroes will be prohibited in major South African cities beginning Saturday.

18a

The ban and police raids on several organizations were ordered in an effort to head off demonstrations which nonwhites have planned for next week to protest recent race legislation.

National elections will be held Wednesday.

Atlanta, Ga

SPORTS ARE EXEMPT

Sports events, religious meetings and political rallies conducted by government officials and members of Parliament will not be affected by the ban on meetings. The government said the ban will continue as long as necessary to prevent disorders.

Police raided the headquarters of the African National Congress, an organization which opposes the government's policy of all-white rule and rigid racial segregation. A conference sponsored by the Congress recently authorized demonstrations next week.

Candidates supported by the opposition Liberal party easily won all four Parliament seats filled by colored—mixed race—voters in South Africa's first segregated elections. Results of the elections, held last week were announced Friday.

FIRST SEPARATE VOTE

It was the first time the colored, previously on the same electoral rolls as white voters, had voted from separate lists. Only a fraction of the coloreds meet the qualifications for registration, and because of a boycott only about half of these cast ballots. The polls were picketed by coloreds protesting that the elections were unfair. All the candidates were white.

Wednesday's elections will fill the remaining 159 Parliament seats.

South Africa Bars Negro Assemblies

Post Times Herald 7-A

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 11 (AP)—All unauthorized meetings of more than 10 Negroes will be prohibited in major South African cities beginning Saturday, the Government announced today.

18a

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Sat 4-12-58

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Washington DC

Police raided the head quarters of the African National Congress, an organization that opposes the Government's policy of all-white rule and rigid racial segregation. A conference sponsored by the Congress recently authorized demonstrations next week, including a 2-day strike ending on election day.

Candidates supported by the opposition Liberal Party easily won all four Parliament seats filled by colored (mixed race) voters in South Africa's first segregated elections. Results of the elections, held last week, were announced today.

Candidates of Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom's National Party forfeited their registration fees in two districts because they polled less than a fifth of the votes.

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Wednesday's elections will fill the remaining 159 Parliament seats.

Africans' Pay Below Barest Of Minimums

18a

Advertiser P.90

Montgomery, Ala.

Jan. 3-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 2 (AP)—Thousands of native African families in this country are struggling along from day to day on wages which force them to live below breadline standards.

The bulk of the 9,460,000 Africans are unskilled workers who rely on earnings of their womenfolk and children to augment the family income. But even that is not sufficient to afford them economic security.

The majority of heads of families in African townships are paid less than $42 per month. Statistics compiled by welfare organizations and independent bodies have repeatedly shown that an African family cannot exist on earning between $43-$64.

This amount is needed for essential food, allowing nothing for extras such as insurance, medical expenses, recreation, furniture, school fees and traveling costs.

During 1956, investigations by the South African Institute of Race Relations showed that the average family income in Johannesburg was just below $45.

Since 1944 incomes rose slightly, but the cost of living went up faster. In Johannesburg alone, the percentage of families with incomes below the essential minimum set an all-time high 87 per cent in 1956.

During a bus boycott in February, 1957, a cost and management consultant was employed by the Johannesburg City Council to determine the lowest level below which African family incomes should not fall. He calculated the average income required to provide the barest essentials for subsistence was almost $59 a month. This is almost $17 above the average wage in the areas included in the investigation.

A cry for higher wages has been taken up by the African National Congress (the black man's Parliament in South Africa) which contends $2.80 daily should be the standard for a living wage.

In this economic condition are the roots of South Africa's non-white crime. Family deficits must be made up by scrimping on food or by indulging in illegal practices such as brewing liquor, grabbing payrolls or handbags.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIVES IN RAGS

Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

87 Per Cent Living Below Breadline Standards

Jan. 5-58

P.16

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 4 (AP)—Thousands of native African families in this country are struggling along from day to day on wages which force them to live below breadline standards.

The bulk of the 9,460,000 Africans are unskilled workers who rely on earnings of their womenfolk and children to augment the family income. But even that is not sufficient to afford them economic security.

The majority of heads of families in African townships are paid less than $42 per month. Statistics compiled by welfare organizations and independent bodies have repeatedly shown that an African family cannot exist on earnings from $43-$64.

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Roots of Crime

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Archbishop Hits South Africa's Race Laws

18a

World P.1

Jan. 31-58

Atlanta, Ga.

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(NNPA)—The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, has delivered a massive attack on South Africa's "abhorrent apartheid (racial segregation) legislation."

In an article published in the Anglican magazine Thursday, he said he would "withhold episcopal ministrations" from anyone in his diocese who persists in apartheid. This implied threat is likely to cause a sensation in the Anglican community.

He called apartheid "the maintenance and consolidation of white domination and European privilege."

After referring to the "iniquities and evil" of the Native Urban Areas Act, under which only signle Africans can work in the Cape Town area, he said that there might be a case for apartheid if it meant just division of territory, "but I shall never be able to discover any justification for white supremacy."

"I can understand a principle of trusteeship but I cannot accept a principle of permanent baasskan (white mastery) in any guiese."

The Archbishop said he had to admit "with shame" that he has been told "of certain congregations where apartheid operates. I do not believe it but if it were ever proved to me that apartheid does operate in any church of the diocese, I would do everything in my power to eradicate it.

"While it existed, I should have to refuse any episcopal ministrations in behalf of the congregation concerned. The Church that I have come to serve is committed to the Lordship of Christ, whose members know of no profession of love for God unless matched by an outgoing love for their neighbors.

"If we do not begin to see Christ in our neighbor, whatever the color of his skin, we have not begun to understand what Christianity is about."

The Archbishop's condemnation comes at a time when the Government is defending its racial policy in Parliament with a general election announced for April 16.

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95 FACE CHARGES

South Africa Sets Trial for Treason

18a

Times Union

P.24

Jacksonville, Fla.

Jan. 31-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Ninety-five South Africans—Negroes, whites, Indians and mixed-bloods—today were ordered to stand trial on charges of high treason.

The accused face possible death sentences if found guilty of committing treason. The charges are based on allegations that the 95 plotted to overthrow the present regime in South Africa and set up a Soviet-style government in its place.

Magistrate F.C.A. Wessel, who conducted the marathon preliminary inquiry into activities of the accused, announced that "the court's decision is that there is sufficient reason for putting all the accused on trial on the main charge of high treason."

Two alternative charges under the Suppression of Communism Act have been leveled at the accused. These carry sentences of up to 10 years in prison, without the option of paying a fine.

The 95 all pleaded not guilty and chose to be tried by jury in the high court. The crown—or state—has the right to overrule trial by jury and appoint a special court of two or three judges to try treason cases. No date was fixed for the trial, but it is unlikely to start for two or three months.

There are 58 Africans, 18 Indians, 17 whites and two persons of mixed race facing trial. Bail was set at the same rates established during the preliminary during the preliminary hearing—$700 for whites, $280 for Indians and $140 for Africans and mixed-bloods.

95 Freedom Leaders Face Trial

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

S. Africa's Vicious Hate Drive Spreads

Sat 2-8-58 P. 3

162

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—South Africa's government has moved a step closer toward "eliminating" its most outspoken opposition with the indictment of 95 anti-white supremacists on charges of "high treason."

- **Among those indicted was Prof. Zachariah K. Matthews, a professor of anthropology at the University of Fort Hare in Alice, South Africa, who served as a guest lecturer at Union Theological Seminary in New York, during 1955.**

The list of those indicted includes 60 Negroes, 16 Indians, 2 "coloreds" and 17 whites. Five of the accused are women.

■

SPECIFICALLY, the Government has accused the defendants of attempting to overthrow the Union's Government and set up a "Communist" regime. The accused have denied the charge, claiming that they have been merely resorting to persuasion in fighting the Government's policy of apartheid (segregation).

- **The hearing, which resulted in the indictment of the accused, was held before Magistrate F. C. Wessels, whose decision to hold the defendants for trial ended close to 14 months of testimony which was comprised of over 2,000,000 words.**

Originally, a total of 156 persons had been accused, but charges against 61 of these have been dropped.

According to the Government's definition of the term, "high treason" is a capital offense and is considered as being either a preparation or a conspiracy to disturb or impair the state's safety.

■

THE GOVERNMENT is basing its case on the June, 1955, freedom charter adopted by the Congress of the People, representing groups of all races who are opposed to white supremacy and rigid apartheid. The Government has introduced as evidence speeches made by the accused at meetings of the African National Congrees, the Indian National Congress and other groups.

PROF. Z. K. MATTHEWS
. . . is "persuasion" high "treason?"

- **The accused have also been blamed for a bus boycott which was staged by Johannesburg Negroes last year in protest against segregated seating.**

The case was prepared by the Government after the accused were swept up in giant, nationwide raids by police in December of 1956.

■

THE GOVERNMENT has charged that the activities of the defendants have amounted to a definite attempt to unseat the Government.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIDE GUILTY OF SEX CRIME

Times P22

192

PRETORIA, South Africa, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Johannes C. Strijdom's private secretary was sentenced today to four months imprisonment and four strokes with a cane for having had sexual relations with a 19-year-old African.

New York N.Y.

Gideon Andrew Keyser, 33-year-old married man with two children, pleaded guilty at a private court hearing here of having broken the immorality act. The act prohibits intimacy between white and nonwhite persons. Mr. Keyser will appeal the sentence.

Sun 2-2-58

The African girl told the court she first met Mr. Keyser when she went to a dairy to buy milk. The next day Mr. Keyser met her again and said he would like to visit her, but she refused, she said. She said she refused a second similar request on another day, but later, on Jan. 29, she talked with him in the dairy and agreed.

The girl went to the police and told about the arrangements.

Mr. Keyser acknowledged to the court that to a large extent he was an accomplice "in this enormous contravention."

His lawyer, J. H. Loots, said an appeal would be taken on the ground that the prosecution brought no corraboratory evidence and that the sentence was too severe.

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95 Face Treason Trial In African Racial Fight

Afro Thurs 1-30-58

Washington

10E

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 30 (AP).—A preliminary inquiry today ordered 95 South Africans, opponents of the nationalist government's white supremacy policy, to stand trial on charges of high treason.

PA-4

Ending a 13-month-long court hearing corresponding to a grand jury investigation, Magistrate F. C. A. Wessel ruled that there was "sufficient reason for putting all the accused on trial."

The government charged that they sought to overthrow it and set up a Communist state. Defense Counsel V. C. Berrange contended his clients used only moral and peaceful persuasion in campaigning against the government's race legislation.

Those to be tried include 17 whites, 60 Negroes, 16 Indians and 2 colored (mixed blood) persons. Three of the whites and two of the Negroes are women.

The defense attorney said all pleaded innocent.

Mr. Berrange also asked for a trial by jury. However, it is expected the cases will go before a special court of two or three judges, which the prosecution can request for treason trials under South African procedure.

The trial probably will not take place for at least three months.

Nation-wide police raids on December 5, 1956, picked up 156 persons on suspicion of treason. After more than half a year, accusations against 61 persons were dropped.

The defendants have been free on bail most of the time since their arrests but requirements that they attend hearings have prevented them from holding jobs.

More than 2 million words of testimony and documentary evidence was put in the record of the preliminary hearing. The record so far runs to 8,000 pages

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NEGRO ACTION STIRS SO. AFRICA DEBATE

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 25—The millions of politically voiceless Negroes are having some influence on a general election.

Times P.17C

The decision of the African National Congress to stage a peaceful "stay-at-home" strike from April 14, two days before general elections, is beginning to dominate both Nationalist and United party campaign speeches.

Thurs. 3-27-58

The Nationalists are seeking to identify the United party with nonwhite political extremism. This is interpreted as a Nationalist plan to blame the United party if there are disturbances during election week as a result of the Negro strike.

New York N.Y.

The leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, told a political meeting last night that the United party would not tolerate disorder, illegal action or economic blackmail for the redress of political grievances.

Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom had said that "from leading articles of United party newspapers and speeches by United party spokesmen, hostile nonwhite organizations like the African National Congress can only come to the conclusion that the United party support them in their action against Government."

African National Congress leaders declare that their proposed strike is intended to highlight Nationalist mismanagement of the racial issue. They believe their strike strategy will force the Government into the difficult position of having to go to the polls in a state of tension if not emergency.

African National Congress Outlawed

World
Wed. 3-19-58
Atlanta, Ga.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A.—(ANP) — The African National Congress, largest and most influential native political organization in the Union of South Africa, will cease to be official, come Friday, March 21.

But the congress ignored the ban and joined a protest campaign launched by 5,000 African workers Sunday.

The activities of the organization were outlawed by the government, in a proclamation signed Saturday by Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, minister of native affairs. The decree provides that the organization will first be prohibited in native reservations and later in cities and towns.

Purpose of the ban, according to Verwoerd, is to prevent disturbances.

The congress has been active in opposing the government's segregation program, and played a leading part in organizing the mass meeting of Africans from all parts of the country in suburban Newclare.

The workers are demanding higher wages, end of identity pass laws, scrapping of segregation and a voice in the government. Minimum daily wage sought is one pound (approximately $2.80).

Racial Reclassification Sweeping South Africa

Advertiser Mon. 3-24-58
Montgomery, Al.

CAPETOWN, South Africa (UP) —The government in this strictly segregated country is pressing a racial classification program which may change completely the social world of thousands of persons in the cape province.

A person who has lived as a white all his life may suddenly find himself colored in the eyes of the law. The thud of a rubber stamp on his identity card can cut him off from his lifelong friends, his job, his home. His children can be taken from white schools and put in schools for the colored.

The reclassification program has pushed the so-called "borderline cases" into a turmoil of uncertainty. Even some colored persons (mixed race) are affected. They face the possibility of being downgraded to a Bantu (aboriginal African) or Asian, whose life is one of utter poverty and discrimination.

RACIAL LISTING

The program is based on the government's population registration act of 1950 under which every South African will carry an identity card listing his racial group—European (white), colored (mixed race) or Bantu. When it was passed, the act was hailed as the cornerstone of the government's apartheid, or segregation, policy.

The law is linked with the group areas act which specifies certain areas for various racial groups and with the mixed marriages act which forbids marriage between persons of different racial groups.

South Africa's segregationists want the white man to be supreme. They have enforced rigorous color bars that keep the mixed races away from his white fellow citizens. The Bantu must carry passes, are forbidden to do skilled work, and must pay a poll tax in cash if over 16 years of age.

Officials of Prime Minister J. G. Strijdom's government are investigating all cases which they believe are on the borderline between different racial groups. Any reclassification applies to descendants as well.

OFFICIAL TEST

Classification is determined by appearance, general repute and social acceptance. A person's physical features are examined and measured and his hair is inspected. His cultural and social habits are scrutinized.

A five-man board makes the final decision, but appeals are allowed. Three years ago in Johannesburg, Jan Johnson, 80, had the decision reversed. He had lived all his life as colored and had married a colored woman. When he as reclassified as a Bantu, his wife sued for divorce claiming that she would not live under conditions of the Bantu.

Labor member of Parliament Leo Lovell explained what the downgrading means in terms of work. He pointed out that a colored bricklayer is allowed to earn $168 a month while the maximum wage for a Bantu bricklayer is $42.

All Bantu men caught without a pass are liable to arrest and summary trial. If they cannot pay the fine, they are imprisoned.

Apartheid on the Brain

Race Registry Terrorizes South Africans

Telegram
Sat 3-15-58
New York NY

Families of "white" Capetown communities are facing social embarrassment as rigid enforcement of the "race act" demands proof they are not of "mixed blood." John Redfern of the London Express, an expert on African affairs, has witnessed the ruthless segregation tactics there and in the following article cites cases to reveal the terror the law has wrought.

By JOHN REDFERN,
London Express Writer.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—**The private hell is in Room 320 on the third floor above a big store with windows bold with brassieres and nightgowns.**

This is the room where men, women and children are politely bowed out of normal living; where families are socially liquidated with a pat on the back.

This is the task-force headquarters for government men sent down from Praetoria to check over the new race register and to expel from the white community anyone who cannot prove that he has not a trace of non-white blood.

The room smells of wax **polish. It has one touch of color. Red tape—lashings of it —writhing about the desk,** dangling from the many files.

Here, seven hours a day, sits the force commander, M. Riekert, whose job I personally would trade in for that of the public hangman.

Borderline Cases.

His duty is to probe borderline cases and recommend to Pretoria whether they are to be classified white or colored (which in this country means of mixed blood).

Mr. Riekert is a sallow, uneasy man. I don't think he enjoys telling people who have always lived as whites that they are coloreds from now on.

He winces at the simplest question. He says: "You must ask my chief (800 miles away). I am only an underling." But this underling has the power of social life, or death, over the anxious citizens who come up in the lift from the saucy scene of bras and nighties down below.

Mr. Riekert is a priest of South Africa's latter-day religion: Apartheid, apartness, separation of the races. He must serve the population registration act, described as "The cornerstone of Apartheid."

A Case in Point.

This act has a special impact **on the Cape peninsula where** there are some 300,000 coloreds.

Without enthusiasm, Mr. Riekert tells me he will be here a long time. His present staff will be augmented.

One morning a short, tanned man came through the dark corridor past the doctor's surgery, the watchmaker's workshop, and the forestry office.

He touched his hat brim at the sight of a white face. His fixed smile was full of nerves. He's 60, a former building operative now a pensioner. That day he was scared stiff for every one of his 11 children.

For some government clerk had spotted that on the birth certificate of his 20-year-old daughter is the word "mixed." It's a deadly word, although not long ago it often was applied to children when a South African married any alien.

Behind this little man trailed his wife and five of his children. They were good looking and ranged from 3 years to 14. They were wearing their Sunday best.

Because of the deadly word, parents and children spend nearly two hours on the Riekert rack.

Family's Looks Studied.

Father has a wallet stuffed with faded photographs. He **fans them** out like playing cards to show that all his relatives look white. One yellowing picture is of his brother, killed in action with the South African troops in the 1914 war.

Parents and children are questioned **together.** The youngest child fidgets while the officials study the family's looks, write down particulars about the texture of their hair, the shape of their faces, the color of their eyes.

Once the father took the youngest boy to the end of the corridor, to the door marked "European Gentlemen." This was quite a moment. Would he be a European gentleman next week? He didn't know, for the investigation was adjourned for the attendance of the 20-year-old daughter, who was working that day.

Open to Blackmailers.

To prove their racial reputation some citizens must call in **their friends and neighbors. Obviously, the way is open to informers, denouncers, blackmailers. Indeed, nothing is safe, for the act itself empowers the responsible official to** give other people particulars about a man's racial rating if the government thinks it is in the interest of the citizen himself.

What guarantee is this with a government that has got **apartheid on the brain? I** talked with **a** young man whose marriage was nearly wrecked and whose mind was marked by the operations of this act.

Jimmie, the grandson of a German immigrant, is very fair. But a week after the first marriage bans, he received a letter from the government. It said there was "certain information" suggesting he was not

really white.

Decides to Fight.

At the first shock, Jimmie broke off his engagement. Then he decided to fight. He rounded up family birth certificates and marriage lines marked "European." After four months—without one word of apology—the government accepted that he was white.

Earlier, I was talking to the Rev. C. A. Nunns, Methodist, who the previous Sunday had told his congregation to come to him if any trouble arose through this register business.

"Mine is a European congregation," the young minister told me. "I said that because you never know where the act will strike."

He paused and then added: "People take this sort of thing hard. It could easily cause a shooting, the blotting out of his family by some desperate man."

South Africa's Pro-Integration Strike Is Flop

1 Killed, 41 Hurt In Flareup; Work Stoppage Canceled

News & Courier

Tue. 4-15-58

Charleston, S.C.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—A pre-election no-work protest aimed at the segregationist government of South Africa flopped dismally Monday. The non-white organizations which sponsored it called off similar stoppages planned for Tuesday and Wednesday and urged all Africans to go to work.

Although no casualties were reported officially, the Johannesburg General Hospital said one Negro was killed and four others wounded by gun fire during a Sophiatown flareup. The hospital reported 37 others were injured.

The strike call was largely ignored throughout most of the country and scattered violence failed to disrupt the country's business, transportation and communications.

Oliver Tembo, secretary general of the African National Congress, said threats and other forms of pressure broke the strike originally scheduled to continue through national elections Wednesday.

But Tembo said the Congress and other organizations that sponsored the protest believed it achieved its purpose. The Congress, main organization of South Africa's non-white population, is demanding repeal of the government's rigid apartheid (segregation) legislation, a voice in the all-white government and a minimum daily wage of $2.80.

South Africa Bans Parleys Of Negroes

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 4-12-58

8-A

OHANNESBURG, South Arica (AP)—All unauthorized meetings of more than 10 Negroes will be prohibited in major South African cities beginning Saturday.

The ban and police raids on several organizations were ordered in an effort to head off demonstrations which nonwhites have planned for next week to protest recent race legislation.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS

National elections will be held Wednesday.

Sports events, religious meetings and political rallies conducted by government officials and members of Parliament will not be affected by the ban on meetings. The government said the ban will continue as long as necessary to prevent disorders.

Police raided the headquarters of the African National Congress, an organization which opposes the government's policy of all-white rule and rigid racial segregation. A conference sponsored by the Congress recently authorized demonstrations next week, including a two-day strike ending on election day.

Candidates supported by the opposition Liberal party easily won all four Parliament seats filled by colored—mixed race—voters in South Africa's first segregated elections. Results of the elections, held last week were announced Friday.

Candidates of Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom's National party forfeited their registration fees in two districts because they polled less than a fifth of the votes.

It was the first time the colored, previously on the same electoral rolls as white voters, had voted from separate lists. Only a fraction of the coloreds meet the qualifications for registration, and because of a boycott only about half of these cast ballots. The polls were picketed by coloreds protesting that the elections were unfair. All the candidates were white.

Wednesday's elections will fill the remaining 159 Parliament seats.

MEETINGS CURBED BY SOUTH AFRICA

Government Acts to Counter Protests in Election Week by Voteless Non-Whites

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times

Sat. 4-12-58

New York, N.Y.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 11—The South African Government forbade today any gathering of more than ten Africans in any major city.

The proscription evidently stemmed from a determination to deal forcefully with efforts by the African National Congress to organize protest demonstrations during the week of the national general election. White South Africans will vote Wednesday.

The Congress leaders have called for a three-day protest beginning Monday to demand a minimum daily wage of £1 ($2.80) and repeal of laws requiring Africans to carry passes. Africans have no vote.

In the Johannesburg area, some Congress-led groups proposed to go on a three-day stay at home strike and publicly burn their passes. But the reaction to this plan in the Congress has been mixed.

Strijdom Ready to Act

Last night Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom said in a speech at Pretoria that the Army and the police were prepared "to act drastically against any law-breaking by agitators or labor unrest."

Previously, his brother-in-law, Senator Jan de Klerk, declared that if Africans demonstrated during election week "the Government will tackle them without gloves."

"There will be a counter-demonstration," Senator de Klerk said, "in which the white man will not only talk white supremacy but will prove white supremacy."

It is believed that a show of strength may gain votes for the governing Nationalist party. Many observers think some South African voters will be convinced that Mr. Strijdom knows how to deal firmly with African movements.

Police Raid Offices

Today the security police raided the offices here of the African National Congress, the provincial headquatrers of the Indian Congress and the offices of the Congress of Trade Unions, a non-white labor organization. The two latter groups are associated with the protest campaign. Documents seized included pamphlets calling on Africans to join in protests.

Police leave has been canceled here and policemen have been transferred to the Johannesburg area from all over the country.

The ban on African meetings applies in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Capetown, East London and Bloemfontein in addition to smaller cities. In Port Elizabeth African meetings have been forbidden for some time.

Church Services Exempt

The proscription does not cover gatherings for church services, funerals, sports events and meetings held by members of Parliament or members of provincial councils.

The objectives of the African Congress in staging the protest at election time are not clear. Chief Albert J. Luthuli, the Congress president, has said that the ideal is to help defeat the Nationalists presumably by awakening the whites to the condition of the voteless Africans.

But a dissident Congress leader Potlako Leballo, has said that the protest is "Leftwing-inspired." This coincides with a theory that the Communist elements want to see the Nationalists return to power as a focus for non-white discontent.

The United party, which is the major white opposition party, has officially washed its hands of the protest.

Meanwhile, three "unofficial" candidates of the Nationalist party have been rejected in separate elections held for Cape Colored voters.

Paradoxically, this may have demonstrated that the Nationalists have reaped a practical advantage in cutting the Cape Coloreds, persons of mixed blood, from the voters' roll.

By heavy majorities, candidates identified with the United party won all four special elections to choose white members of Parliament representing the Cape Coloreds.

Neither major party officially endorsed candidates in the Cape Colored election April 3. But persons known to hold Nationalist views were entered in three of the contests. The last of the results was announced today.

In 1951, the Nationalist party Government, which favors apartheid, rigid racial segregation, brought on a constitutional crisis with a bill to remove the Cape Coloreds from the common voter roll.

The Coloreds had voted with the whites since 1854.

The controversy raged for five years. It led to enlargement of the South African Senate, the consultative upper house of the national legislature, and enlargement of the Court of Appeals. Finally the court upheld the exclusion act in 1956.

African Workers Going To Jobs; Protest Fails

Star

Washington

D.C.

Mon. 4-14-58

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 14 (AP).—African workers streamed into Johannesburg almost as usual today. First indications were that a stay-at-home protest called by the African National Congress was not effective.

The Congress called the strike to begin today and extend through Wednesday, when white voters of South Africa will elect 156 members of Parliament's lower house.

The Congress, chief organization of South Africa's non-white population, is demanding a minimum daily wage of £1 ($2.80) for all workers, repeal of the Nationalist government's legislation segregating the races and a voice in the governemnt.

Colored (mixed blood) voters in Cape Province elected four white representatives last week. Three more whitss will be elected later to represent the Nation's 10 million native Africans, but otherwise the colored races have no representation.

Despite the Congress strike call, Africans appeared to be reporting for work about as usual. The usual lines waited for buses and trains into the city. Police reported no disturbances, but stood by at bus terminals in case of trouble.

The police staged pre-strike raids on Congress offices and arrested five persons on charges of inciting native Africans to stay away from work. Emergency forces of laborers were held in readiness, but so far there was no indication they were needed.

The election is expected to leave Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom's Nationalists in strong control of Parliament. When the house was dissolved in March, the Nationalists held 94 seats and the opposition 62. No major change was anticipated.

Segregation was not a major issue between the Nationalists and their chief white opposition, the United Party. Both factions favor the policy called apartheid—but differ on how it should be applied.

South African apartheid church opposition grows

Afro American P.3

CAPE TOWN, South Africa —The possibility of emergence of the church as a strong force against the South African Nationalist Government policy of apartheid (rigid racial segregation) was indicated on two fronts last week.

Baltimore Md.

At Cape Town, Anglican Archbishop Joost de Blank made a strong attack upon South Africa's "abhorrent apartheid legislation," calling it "the maintenance and consolidation of white domination and European privilege."

Sat. 2-8-58

THE ARCHBISHOP said further that he would "refuse any episcopal ministrations" to the congregation of any church in the diocese where apartheid operates.

"If we do not begin to see Christ in our neighbor," he said, "whatever the color of his skin, we have not begun to understand what Christianity is about."

The Roman Catholic Church, equally outspoken in its condemnation of racial segregation revealed in the new edition of the South African Catholic Directory that colored Catholics in the territories under the jurisdiction of the Apostolic Delegation to South Africa now number more than a million.

Catholics in the area total 1,280,028, an increase of 72,477 over a year ago.

Of these 1,022,131 are colored as contrasted with 966,256 a year ago. Catholics of mixed race total 98,603 and Indian Catholics total 6,684.

Catholics of European origin have increased by more than 10,000 to total 152.610.

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95 IN SOUTH AFRICA HELD AS TRAITORS

Times P.1

Judge Orders Trial for Foes of Regime's Racial Policies

New York, N.Y.

By RICHARD P. HUNT
Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 30—Ninety-five South Africans who have fought the Government's policies on white supremacy and segregation of races were committed today for trial on charges of high treason.

All pleaded not guilty and were released in bail. The amounts were fixed on a racial basis: £250 ($700) for each of the seventeen whites, £100 ($280) for the eighteen Indians and £50 ($140) each for the fifty-eight Africans and two Cape coloreds, or mulattoes.

Magistrate F. C. Wessels made a brief statement rejecting the defense plea for dismissal, saying he had found evidence sufficient to proceed with a trial. This concluded the longest preparatory examination in South African history, one that has amassed 800 pages of oral testimony alone since Dec. 20, 1956.

Fri 1-31-58

In the prisoners' dock there was an air of relief that the long inquiry was over, mingled with solemnity at the thought of the trial to come. The accused gathered up the belongings with a subdued air, in contrast to the holiday gaiety that marked their previous departures for several long adjournments.

Times P.3

African Anthem Is Sung

Still they chanted the African National Congress anthem, "God Bless Africa," as they filed from the courtroom. Outside, about 100 persons hailed them with cheers and thumbs-up salutes.

New York

A state attorney estimated it would be at least two months before the trial began. Most of the defendants who live out of town will go home tomorrow or Saturday, many with help from a defense fund raised partly in the United States.

Fri 1-31-58

The accused asked for a jury trial. However, the law empowers the Governor General in treason cases to deny such a request and convene a special court of not fewer than two or more than three judges. It would sit without a jury. The judges' decisions would have to be unanimous.

It is expected that Governor Ernest IG. Jansen, acting on the advice of the Justice Department, will deny the defense request. The country has never had a jury trial in a treason case. However, the present case is the first not arising from wartime activity or armed insurrection.

Threat to State Charged

High treason, a capital offense, is defined here as disturbing or impairing the safety of the state with hostile intent, or actively preparing to do so.

If not convicted on these charges, the accused can be found guilty of violating South Africa's Suppression of Communist Act, which makes it a crime to advocate social, economic or political change by violence or to incite racial antagonisms.

The heart of the prosecution's case is that the defendants subscribed to a "freedom charter" adopted at a multiracial congress in 1955. The charter called for the transfer of banks and basic industries to "ownership of the people" and for racial equality.

The state contends that the document proposed the establishment of a Communist state and that violent means were implied. The defense maintains that the document is as innocuous as the United Nations declaration of human rights or the United States Constitution.

Over there the charge is treason

Afro American P.3

Baltimore

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa —A group of 95 opponents of South Africa's policies of white supremacy underwent 13 months of hearings to learn last week that their efforts to obtain civil, political and property rights for non-whites may be high treason.

"Sufficient reason for putting all on trial" was found by Magistrate F. C. A. Wessel after the lengthy hearings which are similar to a grand jury probe.

Sat. 2-8-58

The defendants are accused of giving, participating in or conducting sermons, speeches or prayer meetings in an effort to modify or end the Nationalist Government's policy of apartheid under which virtually all rights of participation in government, ownership of property or freedom of movement and association are limited to those of "European" or white extraction.

* * *

THE DEFENDANTS are 17 whites, 60 native Africans, 16 Indians and 2 of mixed blood. Five of them are women.

The government's contention, summed up by Oswald Pirov, who headed the pro-Nazi wartime New Order group, is that all are Communists or Communist sympathizers, and that their efforts constitute an attempt to "overthrow the government and set up a Communist regime."

The group, which is expected to go on trial in about three months, was among 156 persons arrested last December 5 in nation - wide police raids which followed a Johannesburg bus boycott and other protest demonstrations by native Africans.

AFRICAN GROUP BANNED

South Africa Acts Against Chief Negro Organization

The N.Y. Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 14 (Reuters)—The Nationalist Government tonight assumed power to ban the African National Congress, the major African political organization in South Africa.

P.3

Hendrik F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, said he had signed a proclamation giving himself the power to declare the congress a prohibited organization.

Sat 3-15-58

The congress is a national political organization that aims that uniting the African people in South Africa and fighting for their political rights. It advocates a policy of economic and political equality for all races.

N.Y., N.Y.

Earlier today the security branch of the South African police raided offices of the African National Congress and other organizations.

Catholics Look Brotherhood Forward To

Defender P.14

Durban, S. Africa, — Catholics of the Durban archdiocese have been asked to "dissolve by the warmth of Christian love" the idea that "a dark-colored skin is the mark of inferiority."

In his Lenten pastoral letter Archbishop Denis Hurley O.M.I., of Durban told his faithful that although the current racial situation "is the result of historical circumstances . . . we cannot turn our back on it in the hope that it will solve itself."

Thurs 3-13-58

Immediate Action

Admitting that in terms of immediate political action the racial problem is the affair of politicians, Archbishop Hurley reminded his faithful that political action is based on public opinion, which can be changed.

Louisville Ky.

The prelate said that Catholics must ask themselves: "What can we do as individuals to influence public opinion in the matter of the racial problem?"

"The duty of each one of us, is to take up the struggle in his own personal life," he said. "I would say that as far as persons of the white race are concerned the main objecitve is to dissolve by the warmth of Christian love the idea woven into them by their upbringing that a dark-colored skin is a mark of inferiority."

Two Obvious Steps

Archbishop Hurley suggested "two most obvious steps" by which his faithful could begin to remove these prejudices.

—"First, give the matter some thought." Because outward behavior is governed by inner conviction, the prelate said "we must think ourselves into a state of mind that will in due course make the outward expression easy and natural."

—"The second is the conversational approach, the friendly word, the neighborly greeting." He pointed out that many Catholics approach the altar rail to receive communion with colored people, but "dare not say a friendly word to them outside Church."

Friendliness

"In advocating a little friendliness between fellow-parishioners," said Archbishop Hurley. "I am not commanding the full range of social exchanges. Such things cannot be commanded. Family relationships grow out of many subtle influences. They are not organized.

"But the neighborly salutation will begin to lower barriers and allow the charity of Christ to do its great work of healing, uniting, redeeming, sanctifying."

'Black Fruit' in South Africa Is Symbol of Racial Cleavage

Following is the first of three dispatches concerning the problem of race relations in the Union of South Africa.

168

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 2—The "black fruit" will be ripening soon on a tree that grows in the Northern Transvaal.

Times P. 1

It will be plump, golden and juicy. But this succulent fruit—tangerines—shall not be shipped to a white man's table, at least through commercial channels, for it grows on black man's ground.

Mon. 2-10-58

That is what separation of the races has come to mean in South Africa after nearly ten years of the policy of apartheid ushered in with the accession of the Nationalist party Government in 1948.

In a land where fruit can be segregated, there is in a sense no such thing as "race relations" on a broad scale. For the majority of South Africans, there are only relations between master and servant.

New York, N.Y.

Government officials and the police deal with the Africans in their rural reserves and their townships, and a handful of liberals keeps up close social and intellectual contacts with leaders of the Arican movement.

Theoretically most of those unofficial relationships could be cut off. The Government holds power to bar Africans from churches, clubs, theatres or public gatherings outside their own areas, if it thinks they are "creating a nuisance." It has not yet done so in any known case.

Have ten years of heavy emphasis on segregation bettered or worsened race relations? A bitter political dispute rages over that question. The Government contends that relations have never been better, the Opposition that they have never been worse.

Times P.C-7

Whatever the comparisons or causes, there is full evidence that race tension runs at a high level in South Africa today. Apart from crime however, the major incidents rarely involve direct clashes between Negro and white.

Mon. 2 10-58

One day the newspapers report the police have shot three Africans in a remote village. Another day it will be a bloody riot between Zulus and Basuto in a Johannesburg township for Africans. The accounts are a staple of the local press.

Petty Incidents Revealing

Perhaps more is told about race relations by the petty incidents and conversations. A year ago a South African white was convicted of having run down a Negro, for sport, according to the testimony, while out for a Sunday drive in his automobile.

A burly grape-farmer once told this correspondent how carefully nowadays he had to strike his field hands.

"The police make it tough for you, you know, if one of them dies on you," he explained.

Such people obviously are exceptions. Most of the 2,900,000 South African whites are proud that they treat their servants and employes humanely. But nine out of ten would reject equality with the 9,300,000 Africans, 421,000 Asians, or 1,281,000 Cape Coloreds, or persons of mixed blood.

The attitude is traditional. Objection to ideas of racial equality was one of the reasons for the Great Boer Trek of 1836. Seventy-five years later it was the Labor party, then largely made up of British descendants, that produced a formal doctrine of white supremacy and segregation.

New York N.Y.

In theory, apartheid is intended to reduce racial friction by reducing contact between the races. In theory again, it is sincerely meant to give Africans room for "separate development" in homelands of their own.

Efforts to Improve Farming

In fact not a great deal has been done to develop the economy or political structure of the African areas. But attempts are being begun now to improve agriculture in the reserves and to remove the crushing surplus of population from cultivation of the land, and large sums are being spent to improve African urban housing.

The growth of secondary industries in the country has attracted an estimated total of 30,000 additional Africans to the cities since World War II. And there, in "white areas," they are acceptable only as migratory labor or second-class citizens.

What apartheid has meant is increasing emphasis on the difference between races: removal of non-white voters from the common roll, prohibition of mixed marriages, separate entrances to the post offices, extension of the industrial color bar and establishment of rigidly distinct living areas for members of each race.

If the Africans themselves be accepted as the judges, the policy has meant a steady increase in racial consciousness and a feeling of oppression among the educated and urban classes.

A number of African politicians have agreed with the Negro leader who said:

"Speaking purely as a politician, and disregarding the human suffering, apartheid is the best friend I ever had."

He meant that the doctrine and its consequences had sharply stimulated the ever-growing African resistance movement in South Africa.

NEGRO UNIT WEAK IN SOUTH AFRICA

But Nationalist Congress Is Slowly Gaining Strength —Divided in 3 Groups

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Following is the second of three dispatches concerning race relations in South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 3—The African nationalist movement is weak and confused in South Africa today. But it is slowly gaining in strength and purpose.

"We could bring this country to its knees in six months," one of the moderates in the African National Congress, the leading Negro organization, said recently. "But if we tried, we in the middle of the road would be the first to go."

The first part of his remark was probably an overstatement. The African National Congress has never been able to stage a successful nation-wide demonstration. Its best, a bus boycott, in 1957, was begun by outsiders and was effective only in three major centers.

Times P.C-C

Tue. 2-11-58

But the second part of his observation reflected a common feeling among the older and more restrained Congress leaders. They sense a growing radicalism among younger members, and they question their own ability to control it under pressure.

New York N.Y.

More and more it appears to be the younger and more radical leaders who gain influence and followers as the Government steadily increases emphasis on white supremacy and strict racial segregation.

Divided Into 3 Groups

The African Congress is still partly amorphous. Various leaders hold control in different sections of the country, and some met each other for the first time when they were brought into court last year on high treason charges. Ninety-five leaders of the African Congress and allied movements among other races still face trial on those charges.

Broadly speaking, the African Congress is divided into three groups. The oldest is made up of moderates, who hold the two principal offices. These men favor some kind of negotiated settlement leading to more economic and political opportunity for Africans, even if it comes only gradually.

The second group is generally thought to be led or inspired by Communists, Communist sympathizers or fellow-travelers. It is a major, but not necessarily dominant, force in the Central Executive. The moderates accept the existence of this group on the ground that any help at all is welcome, whatever the source and motives.

Probably the influence of Left-wing whites and Asians is the driving force within the second bloc. Very few of the Africans are thoroughly schooled Marxists. Others may profess to be, without fully understanding what it means.

Only within the last year has a determined effort been made to combat this influence. The campaign is led by a few members of the Liberal party, a white organization that believes in African advancement. These Liberals have set out to create a non-Communist left within the Congress.

The third group within the Congress is described as "the Africanists." Its most extreme argument is "a plague on both your houses"—that white philosophies, of both Left and Right, are to be rejected in favor of a purely African solution.

"Take back your civilization; we don't want it. We will drive all the white men into the sea." That cry, heard at some Congress rallies, summarizes the outlook of the "Africanist" bloc.

A major weakness of the Congress is the continual bickering among the three groups. For weeks recently it was debated whether demonstrations should be held at the time of the white elections April 16. The demonstrations are now scheduled to begin about March 15, but probably those who opposed demonstrations will not take part.

The great problem of the

Partial Ban Is Imposed On African Negro Group

Post & Times Herald P A 4

Washington, D.C.

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 17—The African National Congress, major non-white political organization, was outlawed today in certain selected areas.

Tues. 3-18-58

In these areas, designated by Minister of Native Affairs Hendrik Verwoerd, non-whites are forbidden to belong to the Congress or shout its slogans.

Verwoerd announced last week he was assuming powers to ban the Congress, which speaks for 9.3 million non-whites. The ban was put into effect today in some "native reserves" of the northern Transvaal. It can be extended in any reserve Verwoerd desires.

The Congress, in a statement last Saturday, said the Government's action was "a futile attempt to suppress the burning aspirations of the people."

"The African National Congress protests vehemently against this ruthless and unwarranted suppression of freedom of thought, speech and assembly," it said.

Verwoerd contends the Congress' activities were detrimental to peace, order and good government.

This kind of racial integration he likes

Afro-American

LONDON, England — The private secretary to South Africa's Prime Minister Strijdom has been sentenced to four months compulsory labor in jail for having intimate relations with a non - European woman, the London Observer reported last week.

The Observer story was datelined "Pretoria, South Africa," where, under Strijdom, a most fierce type racial segregation exists.

Baltimore Md.

Keyser was jailed for "contravention of the Immorality Act," it was reported. The South African Immorality Act prohibits sexual relations between white and non-white persons.

Sat. 3-8-58

THE CHARGE against Keyser read; "That the accused, being a white person did wrongfully entice, solicit and importune a non - white female person to the commission of an immoral or indecent act."

The case involved a 19-year-old African girl whose name was not given. The girl told police Keyser was detained by South African detectives when he sought to enter her quarters, the Observer disclosed.

In court the newspaper said, Keyser attempted to shift the blame to the girl, but finally admitted "to a large extent" it was his doing.

18a 1958

SUDAN

Gen. Abboud istop man as U.S. recognizes Sudan

18a

Afro American

P. 9

Baltimore

Md

Sat 11-29-58

WASHINGTON

"As of this moment, the Sudanese government has requested recognition from the United States.

The matter is now being studied by the Office of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State.

"We anticipate that we will continue to have cordial and friendly relations and we feel that the new regime in the Sudan will be recognized by the U.S."

THIS HOPEFUL forecast by an official of the U.S. State Department seemed to suppor the statement of the new rulc of the controversial north African nation — the largest self governed country in Africa.

GEN. IBRAHIM ABBOUD overthrew the then-existing Sudan government in a bloodless coup d'etat on Monday.

The ranking army officer said that the military seized control to consolidate and stabilize the political structure of the country.

In a statement to his nation and the world, Gen. Abboud said that anarchy and corruption had weakened the political parties and the country's government itself.

* * *

SAYING THAT the greed of the individual parties threatened the country's security, he added:

". . . It was only natural that the nation's Army and security forces should act to put an end once and for all to this anarchy and to restore order and stability for the benefit of all citizens and foreign residents."

The new government was immediately accorded recognition by Great Britain.

A scant week before the coup, an overseas correspondent reported that the country was nearing a crisis.

The writer pointed out that while one official was contacting the United States with a view toward accepting U.S. aid —another was talking with Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic.

That each of these officials was acting without the knowledge or approval of the other indicated a serious split in the Sudanese official family.

* * *

LEANING TOWARD the United States in his sentiment was Abdullah Khalil, premier at that time.

Ali Abdel Rahman was negotiating in Cairo with Nasser who allegedly has strengthened the position of his Arab Republic by not allying himself irrevocably with either the political West of East.

His tactics have had the effect of pitting the United States and Russia against each other in seeing which could offer the Republic the greatest benefits while giving it, at the same time, the greatest freedom.

With this particular clash in the government, plus its instability in other areas, it was feared that the expected coup would not only overthrow the pro-West Khalil but push into power a new regime which would take its cue from Egypt's Nasser.

The announcement that the military, headed by Gen. Abboud, had taken matters into its hands, restored the West to optimism.

Confidence in the military government was strengthened by the fact that the leaders of the two principal religions of the country gave it their blessing.

* * *

ACCORDING TO to the State Department source, the United States shares the view that the bloodless revolution was "a purely internal matter and was not inspired from the outside by any foreign power."

However, four weeks ago, the British shipped arms to Khartoum — as "emergency supplies for the Sudanese forces."

The question is whether this shipment of supplies gave Gen. Abboud the necessary confidence in his strength to go ahcad with his plan to oust the politicians from the capital.

* * *

DESCRIBED AS a "mild-mannered man," the general's announcement ordered "the dissolution of all existing political parties; the banning of public gatherings and demonstrations and processions and the suspension of newspapers pending further orders from the Ministry of the Interior."

He called upon the Sudanese to follow these orders in good spirit and to continue their work. He added that the "security forces won't hesitate to inflict severe puhishment on the offenders."

The 59-year-old general is a graduate of Gordon Memorial College and the Sudanese Military Academy of Khartoum.

A professional soldier, he has served in World War II and in the 1948 Eritrean and North African campaigns.

18a

Afro American

P. 9

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 11-29-58

GEN. IBRAHIM ABBOUD

Seizes control of Sudanese government.

Sees Accord With Nasser

Will Sudan Prove To Be an Enigma For Westerners?

By CECIL GREGORY

(Special to The Courier)

18a

Courier

11-29

p 8

Pittsburgh

Pa

KHARTOUM, Sudan—There's more than meets the eye in the successful coup d'etat pulled off here by fatherly Lieut. Gen. Ibrahim Abboud which brought to an abrupt end the regime of former Prime Minister Abdullah Khalil.

- **Despite the fact that more than one week has elapsed since General Abboud assumed dictatorship over this sprawling nation of nearly one million square arid miles and 10 million human beings, an assessment of the politics of General Abbound is somewhat difficult at this time.**

Western observers have been engaging in flights of wishful fancy, proposing that perhaps the Abboud regime would probably be pro-Western in its overall foreign policy. But there are others who believe the contrary to be the more likely prospect.

IN FACT, these predictions could be made on the basis of General Abboud's own pronouncements and the welcome which he has received from the religious leaders of Sudan's predominantly Moslem population.

- **1. The Sudan will adopt an attitude of positive neutralism. It will be positive in that, to use General Abboud's own words, "I would like to emphasize that a free and independent Sudan will base its relations with all countries generally, and with sister Arab states in particular, on respect, friendship and mutual benefit."**
- **The Sudan will attempt to cement its strained relations with the neighboring United Arab Republic while at the same time endeavoring to keep its identity as a sovereign entity. Said General Abboud, "As far as our sister country the United Arab Republic, we shall make every effort to improve relations with her and to solve all outstanding artificially contrived tension between the two sister countries"**
- **The Sudan will remain aloof from East-West cabals, but will be more than willing to accept economic and military aid from whatever source. Asserted General Abboud, "If arms arrive at Port Sudan, I will take them."**

To those who have been wondering about the future course of Sudan in world politics the answer could lie in the fact that Egypt has already recognized the new regime, while Great Britain has yet to make up her mind. Secondly, the new regime is already wrapping up trade agreements with Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic.

■

AS IF TO further clinch the idea that "peace" between the Sudan and the UAR is the most likely prospect for the future, talks are underway between Cairo and Sudan regarding the division and use of Nile River waters. These talks are being held in atmospheres described as both "cordial" and "amiable."

Sudan's new Premier is 58 years of age, having been born on Oct. 26, 1900, at Suakin, a small Red Sea port. He is a graduate of the Egyptian Military Academy and has studied in Britain and the Gordon College of Engineering.

- **The father of five children**

General Abboud was not considered as being of revolutionary timbre. However, the tour he made of Asia and Europe last year, seeking arms, may have served to change his mind somewhat on this score.

Westerners have generally based their belief that Abboud would be orientated in their direction on his having been educated to a certain extent by Europeans. However, the new Sudan leader gives evidence of having independence of thought. He has already proved himself to be a man of action.

Within Paris 'Community'

French Sudan Votes Independence

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
11-25-58

BAMAKO, French Sudan — (UPI) — The French West African Sudan territory Monday declared itself a republic within the framework of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French "Community of Nations." It became the second French African territory to do so.

The territory, twice the size of France proper, officially cast its lot for federal partnership as an independent state under De Gaulle's constitution approved Sept. 28.

The African island of Madagascar previously had done the same thing.

It is the second straight day of political change for the awakening continent of Africa. Sunday, the independent states of Ghana and Guinea announced their intention of forming a union, although they do not have common borders. Monday in Accra, Ghana, visiting Guinea Premier Sekou Toure, grandson of a tribal chieftain, invited other African countries to establish "solidarity" by joining the union.

Ghana had achieved independence from Britain two [illegible]s ago. Guinea chose in[illegible]ndence from France in September when it rejected terms of De Gaulle's constitution and became free outside the framework of the French community.

The French Sudan has a common border with Guinea. The territory, with a population of 3,650,000 is bordered by the Sahara Desert on the north, Niger on the east, the Upper Volta River, Ivory Coast and Guinea on the south and Mauritania on the west.

The new republic's principal source of income is agricultural, mostly in rice, ground nuts and livestock.

A special session of the Sudanese Territorial Assembly voted unanimously in Bamako for formation of a republic which would interlock its currency, defense, foreign affairs and diplomacy with France.

Assembly President Mahamane Alassane Haidara announced that he will travel to Paris to inform De Gaulle of the assembly action.

Unlike Guinea, where the government of Premier Toure is anti-French, the new Sudan Republic will be strongly pro-French.

18a (2) 1958

AFRICAN DREAM OF A HOSPITAL TO COME TRUE

Native to Return Home as Physician

Chicago Tribune
Chicago Ill.
Mon. 11-3-58
P. 2

New York, Nov. 2 [Special] —Mungai Njoroge, a Kikuyu tribesman from Kenya, landed here seven years ago with 3 cents in his pocket—and a dream. He is soon to go home as perhaps the first fully trained African physician to establish a hospital in East Africa.

The International Rescue committee here is helping Dr. Njoroge with supplies and staff wages to the extent of about $30,000 a year, and an effort to raise $100,000 to construct the hospital and various village clinics.

Back in Kenya, a committee of Africans is arranging to contribute labor and materials.

Dr. Njoroge, 32, was born 10 miles from Nairobi, capital of Kenya. His father, a Christian convert, was a cook for a missionary and later started a general store.

Treated for Infection

At the age of 9, the young Kikuyu had to be treated for an infected foot by a Scottish Presbyterian mission physician, Dr. Andrew R. Shaw. Dr. Shaw showed him test tubes and other hospital paraphernalia.

It was merely fun at first, but as time went on, the youngster became more and more interested in medicine. He wanted to do something about the lack of physicians and facilities for treating his people.

Wins His Degree

From the time he finished high school in 1945, he said here last week, he started trying to come to the United States to study. A Rye, N. Y., pen pal had assured him that if he ever got here he could count on scholarship aid.

While the then British colonial regime refused him and other natives passports to travel here, Dr. Njoroge said, he did get permission to go to the University of South Africa. In 1950 he won a bachelor's degree in hygiene.

He raised some money by peddling cosmetics door to door. He wrote successfully for admission to Stanford university in California. His father sent him the balance of the fare to London in 1951.

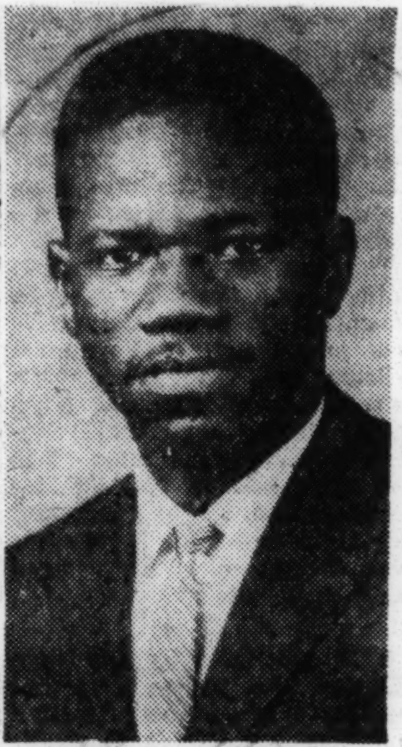
There Thomas Kay, a former Young Men's Christian association representative in Kenya, loaned him the fare to the United States. When he landed here a woman passenger took him to a Y. M. C. A.

Given More Aid

She loaned him $1.50 for the night's lodging, and told him to go to the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students. The committee loaned him $70 for bus fare to California.

He got to Stanford just one day too late for the fall term, but he got a job as a delivery driver. Then the family of Dr. John Eckert, assistant director of university health services, took him in. Scholarships helped him thru the rest of his college and medical training.

He was graduated with his medical degree in June, 1957, and interned for a year at Kings county hospital in Brooklyn. Now he is studying at Columbia Presbyterian medical center, pending departure for Kenya next March.



Liberian Student

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 10-4-58
P. 14

Aaron B. Milton, of Harper City, Liberia, is enroute home under a Liberian-United States traveling grant following exemplary record as an architectural student at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

He is now observing architectural developments in Puerto Rico, Columbia, British Guiana, Surinan, Portugal and Dakar and is to arrive in Monrovia, Liberia soon.

Kampala College opens its doors

Afro-American
Sat. 11-22-58
P. 5
Baltimore, Md.

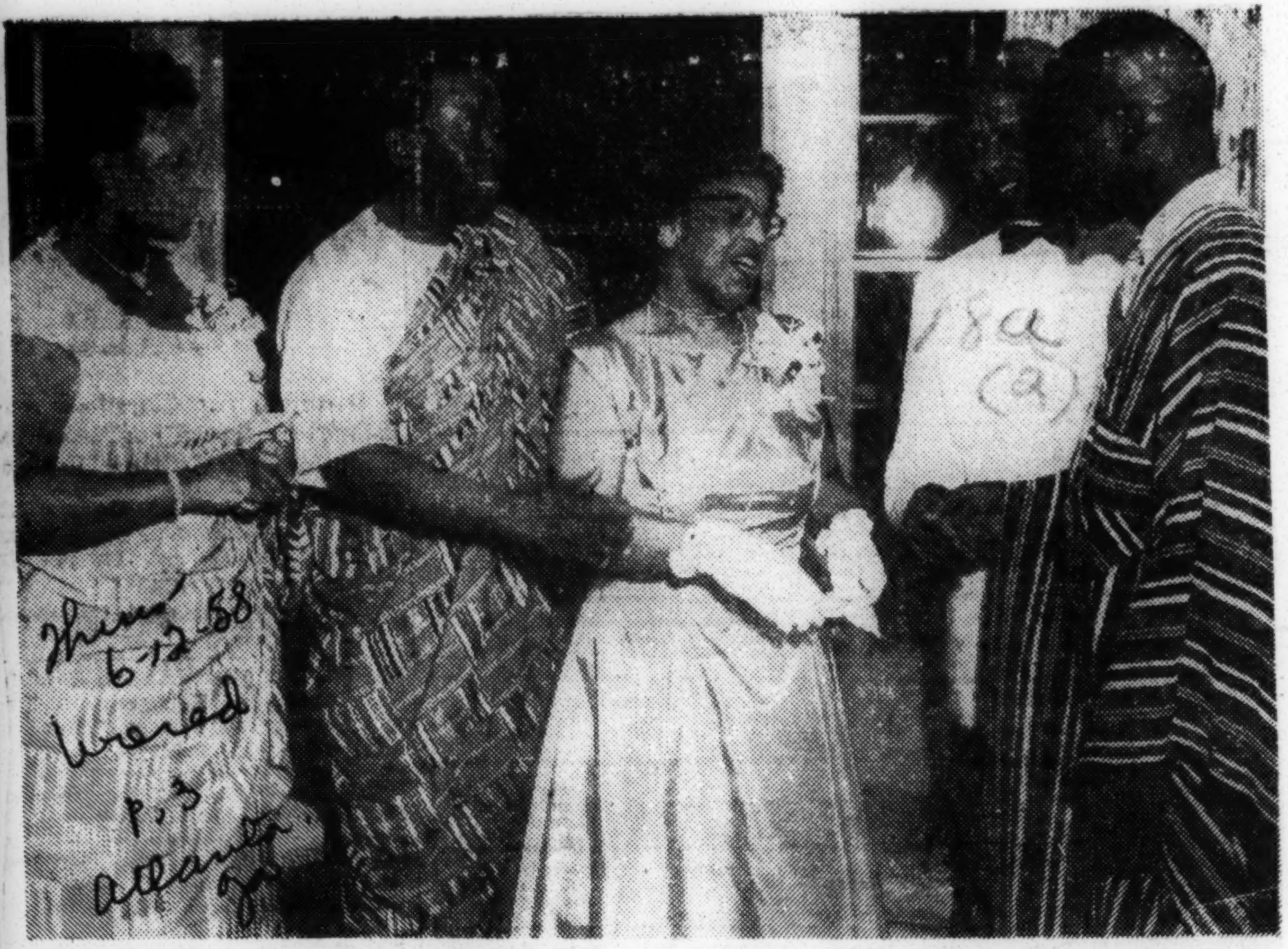
KAMPALA, Uganda — The opening of Kampala College, founded by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, here on Nov. 3 marked a new era for Africa's expanding trade union movement.

Some 37 persons are participating in the college's first course.

George F. McCray, a colored American who has been in worker's education in Ghana, is one of the teachers. Others are Sven Backstedt of Sweden, director; J. Odero Jowi, a Kenya economist; and A. E. Lewis, a British union official.

The school is financed by the International Solidarity Fund.

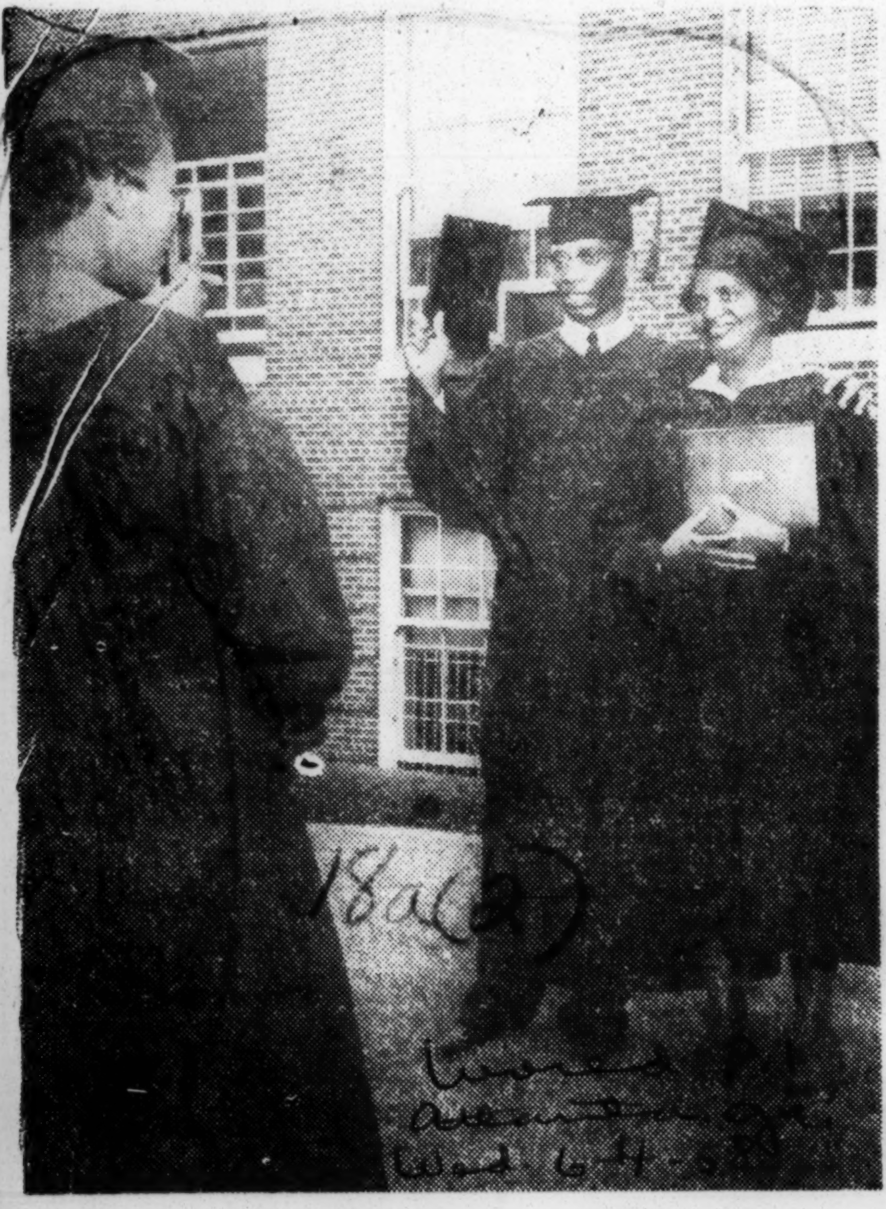
18a(2) 1958


18a (2)

Times 6-12-58
Weekly
p, 3
Atlanta Ga

INTERNATIONAL FLAVOR AT RECEPTION—The President's Reception for graduates, alumni and friends given during commencement at A&T College last week took on an international flavor as James Dennis, right, Monrovia, Liberia, one of a score of African students at the college, passes through the receiving line of from left to right: Mrs. Daniel A. Chapman, Mr.Chapman, ambassador from Ghana to the United States, Mrs. Warmoth T. Gibbs, and Dr. Gibbs, president of the college. Chapman delivered the commencement address at the college last Monday.

18a(2) 1958



18a(2)

World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 6-4-58

MOTHER AND SON GRADUATED—Mrs. Angeline Toles and her son, James Lafayette Toles, of Monrovia, Liberia, get their picture taken by a classmate following the Clark College commencement Tuesday. The mother-son combination finished requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree last January, and are now enrolled at Atlanta University; she in Education, and he in Business Administration.—(Perry's Photo)

18a(2)

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-2-58

PROUD MOMENT—Martin J. Aliker, son of an Uganda (East Africa) tribal chief, proudly displays his diploma following commencement exercises at Northwestern University in Chicago. Aliker received a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree, as well as a Bachelor of Philosophy degree in Political Science. He'll practice in Uganda. (Newspress Photo). P. 1

18a(2) 1958

UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA

Give Dinner For Rochefort Weeks

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Several presidents and top officials of Washington area colleges and universities, some diplomats and other leading figures gathered at a Liberian Embassy dinner recently in honor of the new president of the University of Liberia, Rochefort Weeks, Liberia's assistant attorney general.

Weeks will be the first Liberian to head the University. The institution was founded in 1862 as Liberia college and elevated to university where he received his versity status in 1950.

Chicago Ill.

Weeks is a graduate of Liberia college, of the Howard university School of Law and of Cornell unimaster of laws degree.

He was named Assistant Attorney General of Liberia, in charge of codification, ater having taught in the Louis Arthur Grimes school of Law at the University of Liberia.

Sat 12-13-58

Scheduled to assume the presidency next January, Weeks is in the United States on official business. He is coordinating the various activities in the United States relevant to his law codification work and will meet with a group of college presidents and high school principals in Louisville, Ky. soon.

P. 22

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

All of the previous presidents of the University have been Americans, including Dr. Kermit C. King, whom Weeks is succeeding.

Dr. King has headed the institution since January 1955. Before then he was professor of education at West Virginia State college and, later, head of the Department of Secondary Education and professor of education at Tennessee A&I State university at Nashville.

Commenting on the presidential change-over at the dinner, Liberian ambassador to the United States George A. Padmore said:

"If now we are about to hand over the administration of our University to one of our own sons, it is nt because we have found American leadership in the field of higher education unimaginative or distasteful. It is because that leadership has achieved its own declared goal of training Liberian citizens to fill every post of importance in the public service, including the post of university president.

"There is no intention of closing the door to Americans who wish to teach or do research in Liberia. They will always be welcome."

DINNER GUEST

Among those at the dinner were Msgr. William J. McDonald, rector of Catholic university; the Rev. Edward B. Bunn, president of Georgetown university; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State college, Baltimore; Dr. Paul O. Carr, president of the District Teachers college and Dr. Robert O. Lanier, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Other attending educators included Dr. Vincent J. Brown, administrative assistant to the president of Howard university; Dr. R. Van Wagenen, dean of American University's Graduate School, Dr. Frederick T. Mavis, dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Maryland; Dean Mitchell Dreese, of the president's office at George Washington university and Gordon Hagsberg of the African-American Institute.

There also were Dr. Vernon McKay of the Johns Hopkins university School of Advanced International Studies, and Dr. Emmett V. Mittlebeeler, associate professor in American university's School of Government.

From the diplomatic corps came Haitian Ambassador to the United States Luc E. Fouche.

United States Department of State oficials in attendance included C. Vaughan Ferguson, jr., director of the Office of Middle and Southern African Affairs and Paul Guest, deputy chief of mission at the American Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia, who is currently in the United States on official business.

Liberian Embassy officials present in addition to Ambassador Padmore were John W. Grigsby, ambassador designate to Ethiopia and Edwin O. Fahnbulleh, acting student adviser and cultural counselor.

18a(5) 1958

New African Bloc Making Demands

African May Be Next Head Of UN General Assembly

Courier p. 2

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. —James R. Lawson, president of the United African National Movement, announced that his organization would open a world-wide campaign on the peoples' level to get an African elected president of the UN General Assembly in September with the hope that the African bloc will do likewise on the diplomatic level.

The African Nationalist leader's announcement came one day after the formal meeting of delegates of Africa's eight independent nations. Lawson said "Africa is a continent of more than 200 million peoples, and not once in 12 years has an African been president of the General Assembly." Then he continued, "An African must be president this year if the UN Charter has any meaning at all."

The African states made it clear, however, that they had not dropped a role in the 28-nation Asian-African bloc, but would continue to function in the larger group.

Daniel A. Chapman, the delegate of Ghana, declared that the new organization had not resulted from hostility between the Asian and African states. Rather, he said, the purpose was "to assert a distinctive African personality."

Ethiopia was named chairman of the new group for May. The chairmanship will then rotate monthly in alphabetical order: Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

A. J. Johnson, U. S. Director of Organization, stated, "We have been trying for the past three years to get African representation on every council in the United Nations and especially the Trusteeship Council."

Martha Jones, Secretary of United African Nationalist Movement, said: "We have been backing Liberia for a seat on the Trusteeship Council for the past four years because most of the UN Trust-territories are in Africa. Therefore, there should not only be one, but two African nations on the Trusteeship Council at all times."

18a

Sat 5-31-58

5

Pittsburgh Pa.

Famous Couple Now Have Four Children!

Khamas Have Twins And Defy 'Bad Luck'

18a(5)

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—As this piece is being written on Friday, June 13, it seems fitting that the subject of this news item would be the birth of twins to Prince Seretse Khama and his wife, Ruth, the former London secretary.

Courier

The average American would have ~~to think twice before~~ he or she realized the connection between Friday the 13th and twins. It seems that here in Bechuanaland the Prince's people, the Bamangwato nation, like all of the Bantu of Southern Africa, feel that twins are unlucky.

P. 3

Pittsburgh

- **In fact, it was not too many years ago that it was the general practice for witch doctors to kill the second-born child. It is said here that in certain remote areas the practice is still adhered to. And, according to informed sources, there have been cases of this type of infanticide in Johannesburg.**

Pa.

However, Mrs. Khama, now 34 years old, has given birth to twin boys with mother and children reportedly doing fine. Only the Prince has been privileged to see the children. Mrs. Khama was not disturbed by their arrival. She had told friends, prior to the blessed event, that she wanted twins and spent much of her pregnancy planning and sewing for their arrival.

Sat 6-21-58

■

THE KHAMAS have moved into a new home located on a high ridge above Serowe. A special road has been built up to the house which, incidentally, has a commanding position overlooking the British residency. Mrs. Khama is very pleased with the new home because of its roominess.

- **Ruth's widowed mother, invited to stay with the Khamas, is now residing with her in-laws and daughter after havinf been invited to come by the Prince during his last visit to London.**

The couple has two other children, Jacqueline, born in Serowe eight years ago, and Sereste Ian, aged five, who was born in London.

■

THE KHAMAS' marriage in 194 precipitated a crisis all over the United Kingdom because of Sereste's high rank, and also because of his African background. The pair was finally married at a register's office after Anglican clergymen bowed to Commonwealth Relations Office intervention and refused to officiate.

By a 1952 order of the Bamangwato Council, both Serestes and his children were excluded from succession to the throne of the Bamangwato nation.

White Girl Bears Negro Chief Twins

Jackson News

Jackson, Mississippi

SEROWE, Bechuanaland (AP)—Former London typist Ruth William, who married Bamangwato chieftain Seretse Khama, gave birth to twins last week. That makes it three boys and a girl for the now deposed headman and his white wife.

Sat. 6-13-58

P. 16

18a(5)

Sat. 6-21-58

Courier

Pa.

PRINCE AND MRS. SERETSE KHAMA

18a(5)

twin boys defy ancient superstition

Wife Of Former African Chief Bears Twins; Tribes Horrified

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

BY DARCY DEMILLE

SEROWE, Bechuanaland (ANP)—Ruth Khama, blonde, blue-eyed wife of Sereste of the Bamangwate tribe, gave birth to twin sons Sunday, June 8, the capital city, but the fatted calf was not brought out, nor was the event heralded with cheers and feasting.

18a(5)

On the contrary, all the tribes of this part of South Africa, including Sereste's own people, regard twins as unlucky.

Not so many years ago, witch doctors always killed the second born. This practice is still carried out by some remote tribes, and there have been even such cases in Johannesburg.

In the Cameroons, less that 50 years ago, it was the custom to send the mother and the twins away from her village as soon as she was able to travel.

Sun. 6-13-58

When the missionaries came, they discovered whole villages made up of women and children. It was explained that the women had been banished from their tribal homes because they were "possessed" with the devil; that it was "an unnattral occurrence," for a woman to have two children at the same time and that the "second" child was indeed a devil or would be possessed of the devil.

Seretse Khama

The "ousted" woman was forbidden to ever return to her family tribe.

P. 7

Ruth, a 34-year-old ex-secertary from London, married Sereste in 1948 at a register office after Anlelican clergy had refused to officiate in a church wedding. It was charged that the Commonwealth Relations office, "intervened" to halt church participation and sanction.

By an order of the council of 1952, Sereste and his heirs were excluded from the chieftanship of the Bamangwate tribe. But among his own people, he is always addressed as chief.

The interracial couple have two other children: Jacqueline, eight, and Sereste Ian, five. So far, only the "proud" father has seen the twins.

'Former Typist 'Reigns' Over African Village

By J. K. CHILWELL
North American Newspaper Alliance

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, June 26.—Thirty-four-year-old Ruth Khama, former London typist who caused a constitutional crisis 10 years ago when she married Seretse Khama, chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, has given birth to twin boys—her third and fourth children—in a part of the world where mixed marriages are frowned upon more than elsewhere.

In South Africa, mixed marriages are illegal. In Rhodesia they are discouraged. In Bechuanaland, British protectorate wedged between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, Ruth has come to be accepted as the "queen" of the Bamangwato. Yet she and her husband are, legally, only private citizens.

Seretse was deposed as chief by the British government during the uproar among both whites and blacks following his marriage to a white woman.

The blacks were incensed that he should marry "outside the tribe," though Seretse subsequently won their approval at a "kgotla" (meeting of the nation).

Bannished in 1950

In an attempt to solve the frictions, the British government banished Seretse and Ruth from Bechuanaland in 1950 and they spent five years in Britain while passions simmered down. Today, they are back in Serowe, "capital" of Bechuanaland, but only because Seretse has renounced forever his claim to the chieftainship.

Ruth gave birth to her first child, Jacqueline, in Serowe eight years ago. Her second, a son, Ian, was born in Britain during their exile. He is now five.

Serowe is a village of mud huts, occasionally terrorized by marauding lions. It is hot and humid and the huts are grouped behind stockades in family units. Baboons roam the countryside and the few roads are mainly dust-tracks. Serowe is 55 miles from the nearest railway and communication is mostly by ox-wagon.

There are no newspapers, cinemas or restaurants. Tribal dancing is the main form of relaxation.

Settles Down in Bungalow

Yet in Serowe, Ruth has settled down in a painted bungalow with kerosene refrigerator and tasteful furniture.

Tall, slim, attractive and always well-dressed, Ruth is quite indifferent to Serowe's small European circle. Most of them are South Africans who disapprove of her marriage and snub her children as half-breeds.

They ignored her when she returned from her exile three years ago. So today she in turn ignores them.

But among the Bamangwato she is revered. Every tribesman bows low when she passes. Every woman shows her respect.

Ruth is, as she says, "So happy, ever so happy."

P. A-5
Star (5)
Jun
6-26-58
Washington

18b 1958

MR. NEHRU ON RACE BIAS

18b

N.Y. Times P18C

Sat 4-12-58

Prime Minister Nehru's statements on racial segregation in the United States, made in his own Parliament, should be warmly welcomed here. His is a powerful voice in Asia and it has been raised on behalf of a better understanding of what is being attempted in this country. The United States Government, he said, wants to solve the problems of racial discrimination and public opinion is helping in the solution.

This is peculiarly important because the very existence of a discrimination problem in this country has been widely and effectively used in Asia by Communist propagandists. A championship of freedom and individual liberty by the United States has always been assailed by our enemies on the sensitive ground that we did not practice what we preached. Mr. Nehru has become our advocate by pointing out that we are at least making an honest effort to do the right thing. His words will carry weight.

At the same time the Indian Prime Minister made his own appeal against discrimination in his own country, saying that India's own hands were "not very clean in this respect." Whether he intended to do so or not, he was drawing something of a parallel between his country and ours.

The precise basis is somewhat different, but the problem of how to cope with discrimination is the same. In India the question is one of caste; here it is one of race. In each case, however, the government has adopted the correct legal measures to outlaw discrimination. The Indian Constitution provides that no discrimination is lawful, just as do our constitutional amendments and our statutes. In both cases, however, it has been demonstrated that legal ordinance is not enough. The actual end to this injustice must come from within the society itself, by its own free intelligence and will.

India and the United States are confronted with the same grave problem. We are glad to know that Mr. Nehru feels that we are making gains.

18b 1958

Individual Returned By Chute

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla.

Tues. 1-7-58

Moscow Informants Say

186-Mile Altitude Reached in Test

p. 1

18b

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia has shot a man-carrying rocket 186 miles into the air and the man parachuted back to earth, reliable sources said tonight.

If true, it may be an even more dramatic scientific achievement than the launchings of Sputnik I and the dog-carying Sputnik II last fall.

The sources are nonofficial Moscow informants who have been reliable on news developments in the past.

But there was no official announcement whatever concerning this venture. It was reported to have taken place a day or two after New Year's.

The official silence — in view of the rumors sweeping Moscow—led to some speculation that all did not go as it should, that the manned rocket experiment may not have been a total success.

Many Difficulties

Difficulties, including abrupt temperature changes, are many.

But the informants' story was that the Russians fired the manned rocket up 300 kilometers (186.41 miles) from wintry Soviet soil through the 70-below-zero cold of the stratosphere and well into the blistering heat of ionosphere, a vast ocean of electricity whose reflecting layers bounce radio waves back to earth.

They did not specify whether the parachutist went all the way up and it was not made clear how he succeeded in getting down.

Dogs Chuted Back

Months, ago, however, Russian scientists sent up dogs to a lesser height. The dogs were released and parachuted to safety, apparently unharmed. It was a dog from this experimental kennel, a female named Laika, that was sent to her ultimate death in Sputnik II.

Observers speculated that the rocket man was released from the rocket in a pressurized container equipped so he could survive at great altitudes and break free of it to jump with his chute at the right stage.

If he went all the way up, he soared nearly eight times higher than any one else had ever gone. The American and world altitude record is 126,000 feet, nearly 24 miles. It was set in September 1956 by U.S. Air Force Maj. Ivan Kincheloe in the X2 experimental plane. A successor to that plane, the X15, has been described by Secretary of the Air Force Douglas as a "step toward a manned satellite."

50,000 Homeless Korean Children Roaming Streets'

Daily [illegible] Albany Ga.

Sat. 2-8-58

SEOUL—(INS)— Fifty thousand homeless children are roaming South Korea Friday, sleeping in bomb craters and sewage ditches and begging for scraps of food.

p. 1

The ROK Justice Ministry calls them "erring children." They lost their parents during the war and, homes and families destroyed, took to the street.

18b

Every American who has served in Korea has seen them - - faces caked with dirt, clothing in tatters and hands outstretched for candy or cash.

In Seoul, the urchins congregate along the banks of the Chonggye-Chon, a filthy, sluggish stream that cuts through the capital's business district.

At noon, with canteen cups and spoons tied around their waists, they leave their sewage drain shelters along the stream and head for downtown restaurancts to beg for leftovers of rice and cabbage.

Some of the children wander into U. S. army camps and are adopted by friendly GI's as "mascots." The rest turn to begging and, eventually, stealing.

Beirut Mobs Burn 2nd U. S. Library

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 5-13-58

Anti-West Tide Mounts In Lebanon

p. 1

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Angry mobs shouting for the downfall of Lebanon's pro - Western government burned another U.S. library Monday. In northern Lebanon, an Iraqi oil pipeline was blown up. Strikes and shootings spread up and down the country.

18b

Rioters smashed through a police guard outside the U.S. Information Agency library in Beirut, hurled books and furniture into the street and set them ablaze. Then they put the torch to the interior.

A general strike brought transportation and business to a standstill here Monday. At least four other buildings were set afire. Automobiles were overturned. Rioters and reinforced security forces exchanged fire several times at different points in the city.

At least five persons—including a woman and a child—were reported killed and 20 wounded in this fighting.

The library fire here was the second in Lebanon in three days. A mob supported by demonstrators with stolen guns destroyed a USIA library in Tripoli Saturday.

Eleven persons were killed and 116 wounded in the fighting that day with government security forces.

The blasted pipeline carried oil from Iraq across Lebanon and Syria to the Mediterranean for the Iraq Petroleum Co. It had not been fully restored since being wrecked by the Syrian army during the Suez war in 1956.

(Oil circles in New York said a halt in the flow of oil through the line going to Tripoli would have no serious effect on the supply of oil to Europe. They said the Tripoli line was smaller and not as important as the system leading to Banias.)

Reasons for the actions against the library and the Iraq firm were not clear. But pro-West Iraq, a member of the anti-Communist Baghdad Pact, is now merged with the Kingdom of Jordan in the Arab Federation. Nationalist Arabs detest the Baghdad Pact.

The mobs were stirred up by foes of Lebanon's pro-West government. In this area the West means the United States.

12-A

Mob action broke out in Tripoli Saturday with a general strike call by the opposition front in protest against the assassination of a pro-Nasser newspaper publisher in Beirut last Thursday.

Tues 5-13-58

At Tripoli, an important Mediterranean seaport, more shooting broke out but it was quickly quelled. The city was crippled by the strike.

Advertiser

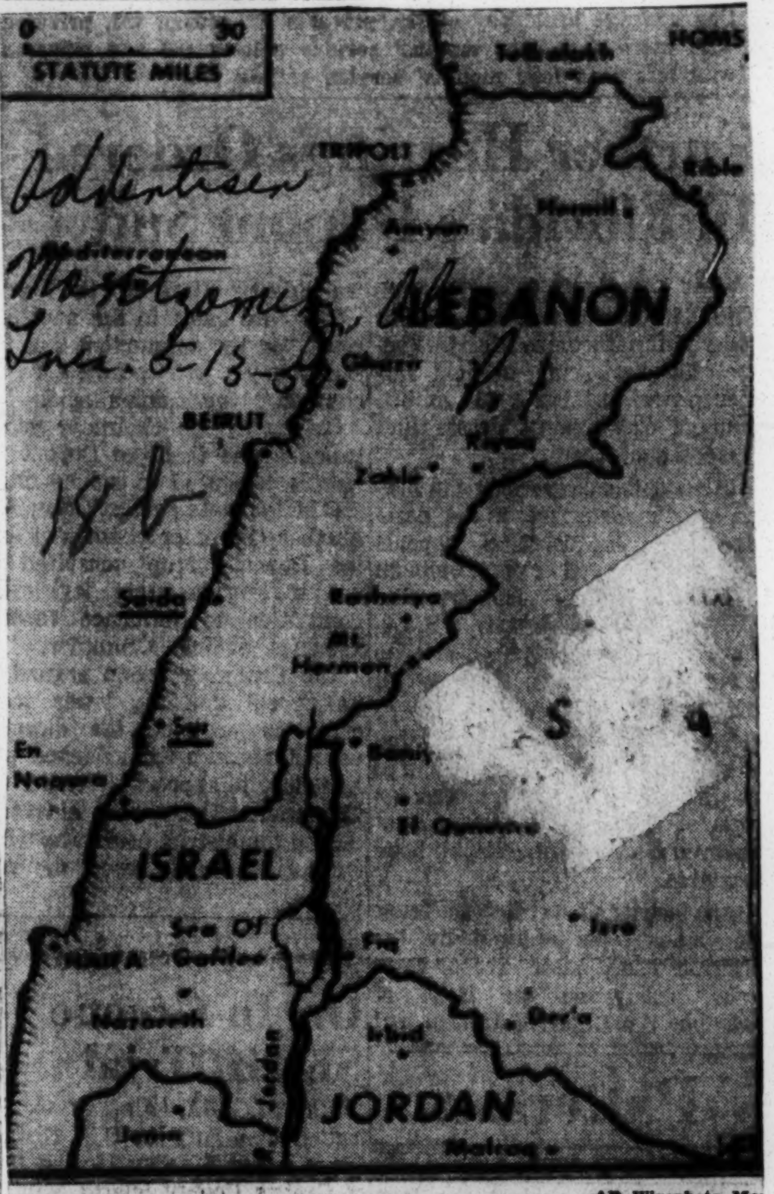
The ancient ports of Tyre and Sidon were closed. Uprisings were reported in the mountains, with police posts being seized by mobs.

There was no attempt to hit directly at President Camille Chamoun or his government, despite appeals by the Egyptian and Syrian radios for open revolt.

A Belgian official is among suspects rounded up by Lebanese border guards attempting to stop smuggling of arms and explosives to the dissidents.

The government announced Monday he is Louis de San, the Belgian consul general to Syria.

A government spokesman said De San crossed the border from Syria Sunday in a diplomatic car which customs officials found to be carrying 33 tommyguns, 2[illegible] pistols, a time bomb and a large quantity of ammunition. Car and cargo were confiscated.



Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Tues. 5-13-58

p. 1

18b

AP Wirephoto Map

ANTI-WEST RIOTS PUMMEL LEBANESE CITIES
Libraries Burned, Pipeline Blasted. Ports Closed

LEBANON FIGHTS MORE VIOLENCE

Government Charges Syria Force Invaded Country In Terror Campaign

180

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)—Lebanon charged Tuesday night a force of 500 had invaded from Syria and blown up a customs house in a campaign of terrorism by President Nasser's United Arab Republic.

News and Observer

The sorely pressed government fought off mob violence, much of it expressed as anti-Americanism, for the fifth straight day.

Six persons were killed in the border-crossing incident, Foreign Minister Charles Malik announced

He accused the U.A.R. of massive interference in Lebanese affairs.

B.1

Malik said forces from Syria and some that originated in the Egyptian-occupied Gaza Strip had entered Lebanon with orders to carry out a campaign of terrorism, bombing and assassination. He declared the campaign was aimed at destroying Lebanon as a free, independent and sovreign state.

Wed. 5-14-58

Malik told a news conference Palestinians from Gaza in groups of 11 were being moved in by boats that usually were loaded with arms and ammunition.

The foreign minister said Lebanon is considering severing relations with the U.A.R. but added no decision has been taken.

He added that Lebanon also is considering complaining to the U.N. Security Council against the U.A.R., but that no definite decision had been reached on that either.

Raleigh, N.C.

Malik was asked if he thought it would be appropriate to invoke the Eisenhower Doctrine. He refused to comment. The doctrine asserts the United States will assist with armed forces any nation or group of nations threatened by any country controlled by international communism, if the threatened nation requests it.

"I am authorized to state that the President and government of Lebanon are standing firm," Malik said, "that they are determined to defend the integrity, freedom and independence of Lebanon to the end and that they will never yield or make the slightest concession to those who plan and desire the destruction of Lebanon."

Malik said a Lebanese note of protest was sent to the U.A.R. government.

Big Three Talks.

President Camille Chamoun called in the ambassadors of the Western Big Three for talks.

Demonstrators roamed Beirut in organized bands, smashing shops and chasing people from the streets. They manned flaming barricades and brought the city's business life to a standstill.

Several explosions rocked Beirut and at least one fire broke out. Shots were heard in Basta, a Moslem suburb where much of the violence apparently centered.

Five persons were reported killed in Beirut. The death toll since violence began Saturday reached at least 37.

Lebanon Mobs Battle Troops

Appeal B.1

Second U.S. Library Is Burned In Beirut As Fury Mounts

Tues 5-13-58

By The United Press

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 12.—Mobs trying to oust the pro-Western government Monday burned a second United States Information Service library, this one in Beirut, burned cars and homes and battled armor-supported troops in the streets.

180

The United States Embassy warned all Americans to stay indoors as political and religious forces opposing President Camille Chamoun ran wild in Beirut and Tripoli, the second largest Lebanese city, and in other places in the country. A general strike called in opposition to Chamoun was 100 per cent effective in Beirut.

10 Reported Slain

Police sources said at least 10 persons were killed in rioting in Beirut. Three persons, including a police commissioner, a policeman and a civilian, were killed when police and troops fired on a crowd bent on sacking and burning the home of Mandouh Solh, brother of Prime Minister Sami Solh.

Memphis Tenn.

The prime minister himself took command of security forces. He was reported preparing to ask parliament Tuesday to invoke martial law.

The Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline which traverses Lebanon was damaged by a bomb near Manyeh, north of Tripoli. It was reported shut down pending repairs.

Sources Sunday charged the attacks were inspired by a "foreign Arab power." No names were mentioned.

Cairo Beams Attack

Monday, Radio Cairo and Radio Damascus, the major state radios of Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic, beamed broadcasts to Beirut calling for Lebanese listeners to "revolt against the forces of imperialism and its agents."

The Lebanese were urged to go into the streets and fight the Chamoun regime. The Lebanese government began jamming the inflammatory broadcasts.

Immediate cause of the rioting was the fact that Chamoun, whose six-year term is running out, wants to amend the electoral laws and run for a second term. Opposition leaders both religious and political oppose this.

Negro women on U. S. tour for Isreal bonds

Tribune

A young Negro woman whose husband is with a State Department mission in Isreal, is speaking in the United States in behalf of Israel bonds.

P. 9

"Israel Bond Investments are helping the people of Israel to help themselves", Mrs Betty Coles, wife of a State Department employee, said here this week.

Mrs. Coles, who returned to this country only a few weeks ago, after a year's residence in Israel, was the principal speaker at a "Chen Mobilization Conference" of the Women's Division of Israel Bonds Monday.

180

Mrs. Coles said she was particularly impressed with the atmosphere of complete freedom and welcome she experienced in Israel, and with Prime Minister Ben Gurion's determination to provide in Israel a home for any Jew who wants or needs a home.

MRS. BETTY COLES

Los Angeles Calif

"Israel could have had a balanced budget by this time", Mrs Coles declared, "If it had been willing to call a halt to immigration. It is the absorption of people, of having to pump water into the Negev, of having to rehabilitate the newcomers, that imposes the heavy economic burdens. But one of the most admirable things about the people of Israel is that they have not allowed considerations of personal hardship to divert them from their central goal of keeping the doors open to all Jews who want to enter."

180

Referring to Israel's role among underdeveloped countries, Mrs. Coles pointed out that in an age when the colored peoples of Africa are awakening to autonomy and a desire to "get the white man out", new nations, such as Ghana, are looking to Israel for help in terms of skilled manpower and technical knowledge for the development of their own resources.

Tue 5-2-58

"It is because Israel knows she is not alone", Mrs. Coles concluded, "thaa she can appreciate the situation of these newer nations, being herself a product of a strong partnership between the Jews inside Israel and the Jews of other lands".

Mrs. Coles is married to Flournoy Coles, an economics advisor who is stationed in Tel Aviv. In Israel, she said, she is asked many questions about U.S. egregation, and she said her housekeeper, a Polish Jew, cried over the reports from Little Rock last Fall.

Iraq Visitor Says Reds Stirred Bolt

Defender

Chicago Ill

Fresh from the troubled Middle East where a military coup has brought a crisis to Iraq, Ali Al-Kurayshi landed here Wednesday following an uneventful flight from his riot-torn native city of Baghdad.

Sat. 7-26-58

With an outward calm that belies his emotions about the tragic developments in his country, Al-Kurayshi discussed the political intrigues that have led to the assassination of King Feisal.

180

It is his belief that the unpopularity of Iraqi Foreign Minister Fadhil al Jamali, who, incidentally was assassinated at the same time that King Feisal was shot to death by the Palace Guard, made it impossible to reconcile the warring political factions.

Contrary to American metropolitan public opinion, Al - Kurayshi advanced the view that Communist infiltration is largely responsible for the wave of revolts in Eastern Mediterranean.

B.1

Being the strongest link in the chain that binds the members of the Baghdad Pact to the West, Iraq was a focal point of international intrigue on a scale that staggers the imagination, he said.

Iraq was caught in the network of revolutionary plots hatched by fanatical agents of Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser and his left-wing sympathizers who get their orders from the Kremlin, the visitor stated.

The rebels request for military assistance from Moscow, was cited as proof of Al-Kurayshi's allegation that Communists have lighted the torch that is setting the Middle East on fire.

Al-Kurayhsi is in America on visit. While in Chicago he is the guest of Mrs. Desoree Pyburn whose son, Samuel E. Greelee, jr., is with the U. S. Bureau of Information in Baghdad.

18b 1958

18b

Afro American

P. 17

Sat 5-31-58

GREETINGS — Central State College sociology professor, Dr. Ralph Templin, left, greets an old friend, Dr. Eddy Asivatham, a native of Madras, India, who is currently lecturing in the United States. Dr. Asivatham lectured at Central State on "The Coming Together of Asia and Africa."

ne world, one destiny, ays Indina lecturer

18b Afro American P. 17 Sat 5-31-58 Baltimore

WILBERFORCE, O.— Dr. Eddy Asivatham, a native of Madras, India, lectured at Central State College, May 21, on "The Coming Together of Asia and Africa."

Dr. Asivatham emphasized the fact that "Asia and Africa are acquiring a position of great importance today. They are becoming important because of the fact that they represent three-fifths of the world's population. They have been labeled as undeveloped and backward nations, but this does not mean that they are undeveloped and backward in all areas."

In the areas of technology and research we are not as developed as other nations, but spiritually and morally we are perhaps more fully developed," he said.

"The people of Asia and Africa are beginning to get to know each other," stated Dr. Asivatham. "The world is changing and we are discovering the value of our neighbors. We do not wish to become the top men, but to be treated equally.

Dr. Asivatham said that he wanted to get rid of imperialism and colonialism; get rid of the threats of war; and to bring about racial unity.

Dr. Asivatham concluded by saying, "if we are going to have a new world we need to have a world outlook and a world mind. My motto is: one world and one destiny."

18b 1958

Nehru Angrily Appeals to Aides To Let Him Quit Post for Awhile

Is Motivated by Disquiet Over the Way Things Are Going in His Party and Country—Backers Beg Him to Stay

18b

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, May 1—Jawaharlal Nehru angrily pleaded with his political followers today to be allowed to step out of the Prime Ministership for a while and lead the country from a position above office.

Times, P. 8

In a crowded hall one politician, referring to Mr. Nehru by his title of affection, set up a cry that reflected the mood of the Congress party: "Panditji, you are leaving us orphans."

Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India since the country achieved independence on Aug. 15, 1947, told the party last Tuesday that he wanted relief from the burdens of the Prime Ministership. He made it clear today that he was thinking of a temporary withdrawal from office but that it was not just a whim that he could easily be talked out of.

The Congress party members of Parliament met today to talk about Mr. Nehru's request—the first of a series of party meetings. From the beginning of the closed meeting it was plain that the politicians would beg Mr. Nehru to do nothing more than take a holiday.

New York, N.Y.

Many Urge Him to Stay

Speaker after speaker rose to urge Mr. Nehru to stay. They begged him to tell them how they had displeased him, how they had forfeited his confidence.

A resolution was ready. It said the party "categorically" could not contemplate even a temporary period "devoid of his leadership."

Fri 5-2-58

There was applause and acclamation for the resolution and Mr. Nehru took it as accepted. He was angry.

"It may be I am wrong, but it will do me no credit if you pass a resolution with acclamation," he said. "You do not do me any credit. It will mean that I have acted casually and you have also acted casually."

This dash of cold water seemed to do more than anything else to convince his hearers that Mr. Nehru was not just being coy but really wanted to try leading the country from outside the Prime Ministership. Politicians said that the resolution had not been adopted, that they would do some more thinking and meet again Saturday. But this did not change the majority's belief that Mr. Nehru must not step down even temporarily.

Nehru Cites Disquiet

Mr. Nehru made it plain that it was not the physical burden of office that motivated him, but a sense of deep disquiet with the way things were going in the party and country.

"There is no doubt that everything is not well—not so much with the party or the organization, but with the public life generally in the country," he said. "There is too much of jobbery; everybod after a job, everybody in the Congress [party] wanting to be an office bearer, wanting to stand for election.

"I thought of the whole problem and how I am affected and I came to the conclusion that it will be helpful to me and to the country if I could devote myself to activity outside Parliament, outside the Prime Minister's job, for a while and then come back."

Later, the party elected G. B. Pant, Minister of Home Affairs, to be deputy leader of the party to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Education Minister Abul Kalam Azad. If Mr. Nehru does step down temporarily, Mr. Pant, a 70-year-old politician from north India, will probably pinch hit for him.

Mr. Nehru's desire to step aside for a short while is plain. He hopes it will give the party and the country a shock, encourage initiative and give him a chance to lead as Mohandas K. Gandhi did, above party or office.

But Mr. Nehru has also made it even clearer that he has no intention at all of leaving public life. He is not the kind of man who could bear to be on the sidelines.

But there is a good deal more to Mr. Nehru's determination to remain the key figure in Indian life than the desire for personal leadership. One thing bothers him deeply—the thought that many of the things he stands for and works for are not really accepted by many of his lieutenants.

These include the goal of socialism and an end to casteism within politics.

Many of Mr. Nehru's lieutenants are far to his right politically and without his leadership would try to pull the party that way. In many parts of the country the caste to which a candidate belongs is the determining factor as to whetеher he will get a Congress party nomination. Regional loyalties are still stronger than national loyalties in some places.

As long as Mr. Nehru feels that all the things for which he has struggled have not taken deep enough root, he will not give up leadership.

NEHRU ABANDONS PLAN TO RESIGN

Yields to Aides' Pleas to Stay On as Prime Minister —Holiday Soon Is Likely

18b

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, May 3—Jawaharlal Nehru said tonight that he would not go ahead with his plans to step out of the office of Prime Minister of India.

N.Y. Times

The Indian leader ended five days of near panic and despair in his Congress party by agreeing to listen to his lieutenants' impassioned pleas to stay on.

P. 1

Mr. Nehru said nothing about his desire to go on an extended holiday. But his aides and followers were so upset by his plans to leave as Prime Minister that they will be happy to agree to anything he proposes short of that.

It is believed that Mr. Nehru will go to the Himalayan foothills he loves about the middle of May. The people around him will try to give him freedom from care and the chance to think and be alone that he desires so deeply.

Scene of His Announcement

Sun. 5-4-58

The suspense that Mr. Nehru created when he announced his desire to quit as Prime Minister ended in the same room in which it had started—the great central hall of the Indian Parliament. And the audience was the same—the members of the Congress party seated in Parliament.

N.Y. N.Y.

This time the members streamed out of Parliament with smiles and shouts of "Good news, good news" to the bands of reporters who had been sprawled on the lawns near the fountains in Parliament's courtyard.

Mr. Nehru looked crumpled and dejected as he walked out of Parliament. He looked not like a man who had just received an overwhelming vote of political confidence and a gesture of affection from his followers but like a man who had to put aside a dream.

There are few politicians in New Delhi tonight who believe that the Prime Minister's "to be or not to be" recital of the last few days was not a sincere reflection of his desires and mental turmoil.

The meeting of the Congress members of Parliament was closed, but a tape recording of Mr. Nehru's speech was played back to reporters. It was one of his most moving speeches. It was not his frequent classroom-lecture type of speech but a speech of a man talking to friends, or even talking to himself.

The passage that his audience was waiting for came at the end. Mr. Nehru said that he had thought long and carefully about stepping down and had believed it was the best way. But in the last few days, he said, friends and followers had shown him fore forcefully the "possible consequences."

N.Y. Times

P. 1

"Therefore in all humility and with deep feelings for all you have said I shall not proceed to take the step I had suggested," he said.

The politicians stomped, banked their desks, applauded and cheered.

Sun. 5-4-58

Mr. Nehru did not go into detail about the "possible consequences." But it is known that his friends had presented a battery of arguments. Younger men in the party who believe in Mr. Nehrus goal of Democratic socialism had told him that to step down now would put the party in the hands of the right wing. Old members of the party, including some of the right wing, had told him that without his leadership the Government and party would suffer severely.

18b

New York

But Mr. Nehru did fulfill one of his admitted objecives — to give the party "a shock." People who know him well say he has not killed the idea of leaving the Prime Ministership and directing affairs from above office, but has just pigeonholed it.

N.Y.

Long Friendships Recalled

Mr. Nehru spoke of the decades of friendship between himself and the politicians.

In past months, he continued, there has been a "ferment" in his mind. He said the urge had come to him to leave the Prime Ministership and he admitted wryly that he had sought reasons to justify the step.

"The urge in me became ever more powerful," he said. "Somehow I had to get away from the post even for a while. I had to have an opportunity to think quietly without being pushed or harried."

Mr. Uhru said that in his party and in "the larger picture of India" there was an atmosphere being created that was "not only disturbing but rather suffocating." The feeling of "mission" is going out of Indian public life and politics, he said, and in its place is creepng "a certain coarseness, a certain vulgarity."

"The atmosphere is getting heavier, murkier, more difficult for a sensitive person to breathe easily," he said.

"What is one to do? I did not know. I do not know."

18b 1958

Rioters Burn U.S. Library In Tripoli, Gun Battle Police

Constitution

Lebanon Security Forces Control City; Displays Stem From Strike

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 10 (AP)—Rioters burned the U.S. Information Service library Saturday in the north Lebanon seaport of Tripoli. Reports from the scene said government forces had brought the rioting—serious for a time—under control.

18a

Rifle fire broke out in the center of the city earlier.

Reports by telephone said a curfew now has been slamped on one district.

Atlanta, Ga.

THESE REPORTS said rioters smashed their way into the closed U.S.I.S. library, hauled out books, then set the place on fire. Fire engines raced up and prevented the fire from destroying the building. The exact amount of damage caused could not immediately be determined.

Sun. 5-11-58

After setting the USIS library ablaze the rioters struck at a nearby gun shop and stole rifles. When security forces swept into the central district of Tripoli the rioters turned these guns against them.

P. 4A

The rioting stemmed from a general strike called throughout Lebanon by opposition parties protesting the slaying Thursday of Nassib Matni, editor and publisher of the Beirut Daily Al Telegraf, a foe of pro-Western President Camille Chamoun.

In Bierut, the strike fizzled out, with business as usual.

* * *

DEMONSTRATIONS began in Tripoli Friday night when youths paraded through the business district. Gendarmes put down this demonstration after rioters damaged a shop. The shop belonged to a man called Chamoun, although he is no relation of the president.

Adults joined the youths in demonstration Saturday morning. Strong security forces were called in.

A government communique in Bierut said:

"Demonstrations took place in Tripoli and demonstrators attacked certain commercial establishments. Security forces have taken control of the city."

RIOTERS BURN USIA LIBRARY; DEATHS RESULT

Mob, Troops Battle in Tripoli, Lebanon

18

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Rioters burned a U. S. Information Agency library in Tripoli—a seaport city in north Lebanon—Saturday in an outburst of violence that left several persons dead.

The rioters, said to number about 900, were stirred up by opponents of Lebanon's pro-Western government. They turned stolen rifles on security forces when authorities rushed special units into the central district of the city to quell the disturbances.

Rioters and troops exchanged shots for an hour in a sharp street battle.

Times Picayune

The number of persons killed was not announced officially. Reliable sources put the toll at four dead and 30 wounded. Other informants said more than a score of persons died and 100 were wounded, but there was no confirmation of that report.

P. 1

STRONG PROTEST MADE

Sun. 5-11-58

Ambulances were sent to the scene from as far away as Beirut, 60 miles to the south.

American sources said Saturday night from 7 to 15 persons were killed and more than a score were wounded.

New Orleans

No Americans were hurt.

There are only a few American women teachers in Tripoli and the US embassy said they were all safe. They are teaching in the Presbyterian Tripoli women's college.

La.

US Ambassador Robert McClintock made a strong protest to the Lebanese government over the burning of the library. An embassy statement said Lebanon assured the ambassador that American property would be protected.

A U. S. Embassy official in Beirut said there was only one person, a Lebanese janitor, in the library at the time of the trouble and he was not hurt.

MOB STORMS LIBRARY

The demonstrators surged through the business section of Tripoli almost three hours before order was restored. The situation remained tense. A curfew was clamped on the city and residents were ordered to remain indoors.

The mob stormed the shuttered library, hauled stacks of books and furniture into the street and set them afire. Then they burned the building.

Witnesses said quick action by a fire brigade prevented greater damage. The firefighters were forced to battle with rioters who tried to keep them from putting out the blaze.

The rioting stemmed from a general strike called throughout Lebanon by opposition parties protesting the slaying Thursday of Nassib Matni, editor and publisher of the Beirut daily Al Telegraf, a foe of pro-Western President Camille Chamoun.

In Beirut, the strike fizzled out, with business as usual.

RIOTERS HOLDING OUT

Reports from Tripoli said shooting continued in small sections of the city until dark. Officials said it might be 24 hours before order was restored completely.

Security forces clamped a cordon around one area where rioters still were holding out. Persons on the scene said authorities were making no attempt to overrun the sector, apparently in an effort to avoid endangering more lives.

Opposition political leaders voiced concern over the violent turn the demonstrations had taken.

"We wanted a peaceful strike, not bloodshed and destruction," said one.

The information agency library was completely destroyed.

"Not a book or piece of furniture remains," one source reported.

Americans Guarded By Lebanese Troops

18c

BEIRUT, Lebanon — (UP) — Jerring leftwing mobs tried to storm the U. S. embassy in new demonstrations that signaled near civil war against Lebanon's pro-western government.

Daily News P. 1

American diplomats prepared to defend themselves from seige but Lebanese troops and police beat back the attacking force several hundred yards from the embassy building.

Tues. 5-13-58

Other rioters seized control of roadblocks throughout the capital and spread fires through streets of the Moslem quarters, center of the attempt to overthrow the government.

Lebanon's 9,000 - man army appeared to have restored control over the riot-torn capital during the night but new rioting and street fighting broke out for the fourth consecutive day.

Jackson, Miss.

The nation was threatened with general insurrection against the pro-western policies of President Camille N. Chamoun. Militant broadcasts from Cairo and Damascus radios urged the mobs to overthrow Chamoun.

SEIZED FULL CONTROL

(Damascus radio reported the inhabitants of Tripoli and Zhorta in northern Lebanon had seized full control of the towns and said gendarmes there withdrew under Army escort.

(Egypt's Middle East News Agency said the Lebanese government had rounded up a number of opposition leaders, including Henri Pharaon, former foreign minister.)

Lebanon has hinted strongly the antigovernment riots were led by foreign nationals. Today the charges of outside intrigue increased when Lebanese Coast Guardsmen captured a gun - running sailboat off the southern coast.

Officials said the naval patrol seized 12 men, 6,000 rifles and Egyptian currency amounting to about $140,000.

But there still was no indication whether Lebanon would seek United Nations or foreign aid in the crisis. The parliament was called into urgent session today to decide whether to hale Syria before the Security Council for alleged attempts to overthrow the government.

SHIPS REPORTED NEARBY

(American sources in London said two U. S. destroyers, the Decatur and Kennedy, were within reach of Lebanese waters on a routine and continual "levant patrol."

(The rest of the U. S. 6th Fleet, main military arm of the Eisenhower doctrine, was exercising in the western Mediterranean 1,500 miles away, the sources said.)

In the latest anti-American incident, shouting youths formed up in a boiling demonstration on the main approaches to the U.S. embassy's oceanside building this morning.

The youths got within 500 yards of the building before soldiers armed with rifles, bayonets at the ready, drew up in a phalanx to bar the road.

The embassy again warned all Americans to stay off the streets.

In the Molsem quarter defiant rioters held firm to barricades of blazing furniture, tires, car seats, poles, trees—anything the leftists could find to feed the flames of rebellion.

Portraits of Gamal Abdel Nasser, president of the United Arab Republic who is now visiting Russia, waved over some of the Moslem sector barricades. So did the Egyptian flag.

18c

There was a pro-Nasser tinge to the rioting in the past. It took on a deeper tinge today and observers felt the rioting was leaving behind the question of pro - or anti-Chamoun sentiments and pro- or anti-Western policies.

They feel the issue is increasingly whether Lebanon is to be taken over by Nasser's new republic.

Tues. 5-13-58

The nation was under a state of alert, and it was expected martial law would be proclaimed soon. A strict curfew was in effect.

Cairo and Damascus radios filled the air waves with exhortations to Lebanese to overthrow the pro-Western Chamoun government and there were unconfirmed reports Syrians had crossed the border into Lebanon.

Other reports told of scattered fighting against government forces in smaller towns throughout Lebanon.

Jackson Miss

An important pipeline was reported cut near Manyeh, north of Tripoli, but oil from Iraq was being diverted to Banyas, a port in Syria.

At least 10 persons were killed and 25 wounded in Monday's street fighting in Beirut. No casualty figures were available for Tripoli where 20 or more were killed over the week end

U. S. Library Burned By Lebanese Mob In Outburst Of Violence

Street Battle Flares As Troops Move In

185

Some Killed As Demonstrators Steal Rifles And Start Shooting

By TOM MASTERSON

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)—Rioters burned a U. S. Information Agency library in Tripoli—a seaport city in north Lebanon—Saturday in an outburst of violence that left several persons dead.

News + Courier

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P. 4

Sun., 5-11-58

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Charleston,

SOME ARE KILLED

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South Carolina

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SITUATION STILL TENSE

The demonstrators surged through the business section of Tripoli almost three hours before order was restored. The situation remained tense. A curfew was clamped on the city and residents were ordered to remain indoors.

The mob stormed the shuttered library, hauled stacks of books and furniture into the street and set them afire. Then they burned the building.

Witnesses said quick action by a fire brigade prevented greater damage. The firefighters were forced to battle with rioters who tried to keep them from putting out the blaze.

After setting the USIS library ablaze, the rioters struck at a nearby gun shop and stole rifles. When security forces swept into the central district of Tripoli, the rioters turned these guns against them.

The rioting stemmed from a general strike called throughout Lebanon by opposition parties protesting the slaying Thursday of Nassib Matni, editor and publisher of the Beirut daily Al Telegraf, a foe of pro-Western President Camille Chamoun.

In Beirut, the strike fizzled out, with business as usual.

PAKISTAN PUSHES PLAY PROGRAMS

Times p. 6

Recreation Association Aide Reports on Application of American 'Know-How'

Sun. 8-18-57

The introduction of American "know-how" to Pakistan has now been extended to the field of community recreational programs.

New York

The project was described last week by James A. Madison, field representative for the National Recreation Association. He has just returned from a three-month trip to Pakistan, where he conducted seminars for 155 recreational workers.

188

Mr. Madison received a leave of absence to make the trip, which was suggested by the United States Information Service after a request by a 'citizens' committee in Lahore. His mission was sponsored by the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State.

Many Facilities Available

There are many recreational facilities in Pakstan, Mr. Madison said, but they are not set up on a community basis. Instead, they operate under private organizations, such as railroads and factories, and the poorer elements have no access to them.

Mr. Madison's students represented many such organizations. Although their immediate aim was to learn how to organize recreational programs within their own groups, Mr. Madison said, there is a growing movement in Pakistan to set up municipal programs that can benefit all the people.

"The poorer classes have practically no recreation at all," he said. "The heat and the low-energy diet make the underprivileged children listless. And then, when they reach the age of 6 or 7, they become nursemaids for their younger brothers and sisters.

"It's a common sight to see these youngsters spending their whole day carrying babies on their hips. There are many large parks with playgrounds, but they have no supervisors to encourage recreational programs, only guards on hand to see that the playground equipment is not broken."

Mr. Madison said that organized recreation could give poor children a sense of accomplishment and help build them up physically and morally. He also stressed the advantage of organizing children to play with others in their own age groups.

Softball Very Popular

Mr. Madison reported that many of the games now popular in Pakistan were similar to those played here. He said that softball, introduced to Pakistan only a year ago, had become very popular and softball leagues had been organized.

The most interesting new game Mr. Madison saw was called kabbidi. In this, young men attempt to keep their opponents from crossing a line, with the attackers required to hold their breaths throughout.

Mr. Madison, a former track star at Ohio State University, hopes to return to Pakistan for a year or two to help build up the recreational programs there. He said that such programs, including arts and crafts, would give culture to the poorer classes.

"The only recreation the adults from the poorer classes have is going to the movies or to cabarets," he said. "But this is available almost entirely to men only. The women of these classes have no recreation at all."

Times p. 6 Sun.

ADVISED PAKISTANIS: James A. Madison, who conducted seminars for recreation workers. His trip to Pakistan was under sponsorship of State Department.

188

37 Countries Meet

Afro
American p. 4
1-4-58
Baltimore Md.

No one ~~need guess the main~~ subject of the Asian - African conference meeting in Cairo, Egypt December 26th to January 1st.

American and European countries have long achieved solidarity of the West through alliances, conferences and treaties.

The East with colored peoples, two-thirds of the world's population, is now on the move.

The 37 Afro - Asian countries include larger nations such as Russia, China, India and Japan, but also smaller countries like Sudan, Liberia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Morocco, Syria, Indonesia and Jordan.

Many of them are our friends. Some are our avowed enemies.

But nevertheless, all want an end to the colonial system under which large areas in Asia and Africa are exploited for the benefit of Europe.

They want Asia for Asians and Africa for Africans.

They want Europeans to go home now, not 5 or 10 or 20 years from now.

All this will be expressed in pronouncements and resolutions stemming from Egypt this week under the bold heading of Racial Discrimination.

Despite sputnik, the United States is still the most powerful nation on earth.

But should war come, we shall be only as strong as our allies.

Russia, the most powerful nation in the Afro-Asian Alliance, will use this conference to woo the colored nations of the East into its orbit.

Whatever faults Russia has, color consciousness is not one of them.

As world leader America is engaged in a great struggle to win the minds of the world.

All the good will we build up by our billions spent on foreign aid, by the travels of Secretary Dulles and the speeches of President Eisenhower, vanishes as we support French, Dutch, and English efforts to hold their colonies and permit governors and legislatures of Southern states to maintain segregation and separate schools.

The Cairo Conference will increase rather than abate world tensions.

Uncle Sam has a job cut out for himself.

18b 1958

ASIAN -AFRICAN NATIONS

U.N. MIDDLE EAST PEACE PLAN

Asian Bloc Asks Norse Plan Defeat

Western Nations Remain Confident Of U.N. Victory

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) —A key group of Asian-African nations tried Tuesday to scuttle a Western - backed Middle East peace plan. They sought support for counterproposals that would stress immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Lebanon and British forces from Jordan.

But the Western powers remained confident they can win the necessary two-thirds majority in the 81-nation U.N. General Assembly emergency meeting for a seven-nation resolution authored by Norway.

Secretary of State Dulles met with representatives of the Latin-American nations in an effort to win maximum support from this 20-nation group. Five or six members were reported reluctant to go along.

KEY ROLE FOR DAG

The United States was telling U.N. delegates it could go no farther toward compromise than the Norwegian resolution giving Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold a key role in working out recommendations for a Middle East settlement.

He would report by Sept. 30 to the regular fall Assembly. The resolution also embraces some features of President Eisenhower's broad Middle East program.

Dulles was working hard for a Western victory. He canceled a trip to Washington in order to confer also with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, newly arrived on the U.N. scene.

Sir Leslie Munro, Assembly president, said the Assembly will meet Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening in an effort to wind up policy speeches.

Representatives of India, Ceylon and Indonesia, chief movers for the counterproposals still to be formally presented to the Assembly, met privately with the full 28-member Asian-African group.

NO AGREEMENT

Sir Claude Corea of Ceylon, current group president, said no agreement was reached in the 40-minute session. The group will meet again Wednesday. Some of its members are known to favor the Western-backed resolution.

One delegation close to the negotiations said 10 or 12 sponsors would line up behind either a new resolution or amendments to the Norwegian resolution. The exact tactics to be followed were not yet formulated.

In general, the resolution or amendments emphasize speedy troop withdrawal. They avoid any mention of a U. N. standby police force.

India's Arthur Lall was lobbying busily for support of the proposals. He met with the Latin-American group after it heard Dulles.

In the assembly Norwegian Dep. Foreign Minister Hans Engen, chief architect of the seven-nation resolution, asked for its unanimous support. He said the role envisioned for Hammarskjold is "within the realm of reality and possibility for him to accomplish."

Advertiser
Wed 8-20-58
p. 1
Montgomery Ala.

Advertiser
Wed 8-20-58

INDIA NOTES SHIFT BY UNTOUCHABLES

Conversion to Christianity or Buddhism Is Viewed as Move to Escape Curbs

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 31—The untouchables of India have been reported to be embracing Christianity in large numbers to escape social and economic disabilities imposed on them by the rigid Hindu caste system.

The Andhra State Depressed Classes Convention meeting in Hyderabad adopted a resolution Sunday expressing grave concern at the "mass conversion" of Harijans into Christianity.

The resolution appealed to the central and state governments to take prompt measures to improve the economic and social conditions of about 60,000,000 untouchables who constitute almost a sixth of India's population.

The Harijans have also been embracing Buddhism in large numbers. According to official figures more than a million have become Buddhists in the past ten years.

Harijans, meaning the children of God, was a word coined by Mohandas K. Gandhi to describe the untouchables. They fall beyond the pale of Hinduism's four broad social categories. These are in order, the Brahmins, the Khshatriyas, or warrior class; the Vaisyas, or trading class; and the Sudras or working class.

Jagjivan Ram, India's Minister of Railways, said at the Hyderabad convention that the large-scale conversion of Harijans to Christianity had become a serious matter and that the Government should do something about it urgently.

Mr. Ram, who belongs to the Harijan community, did not blame the Christian missionaries for the conversion but asked his followers to realize that a mere change of faith was not going to better their lot.

The minister said that even after conversion to another faith the Harijans stuck to their old ways of living and old forms of worship. This, he said, has created social divisions even among Indian Christians, since the Christians, with a superior caste background, treat the new Harijan converts exactly as they were treated under Hinduism.

Conversion actually places an untouchable in a far more difficult and disadvantageous position than in the past. As an untouchable he is entitled to numerous facilities, such as special grants for education and reservation of places in Government services and in Parliament and state legislatures. All these concessions are guaranteed by the Constitution for ten years, a period expiring in 1960.

The moment an untouchable joins another faith he loses all these concessions.

Specific Aid Programs

The Central and State Governments are spending the rupee equivalent of $210,000,000 in the second Five-Year Plan, ending in March, 1960, on hundreds of development programs specifically intended to improve the economic lot of the Harijans.

There is another aspect to the conversion issue. Indian and foreign Christian missionaries have been accused by responsible political leaders and social reformers of "tempting" the Harijans to join Christianity.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, which keeps close watch for such developments, is of the opinion that most allegations of mass conversions made against Christian missionaries are much exaggerated.

On the other hand, there have been real mass conversions into Buddhism carried out publicly and widely reported. At one ceremony in Nagpur two years ago, nearly 200,000 Harijans embraced Buddhism

Times

New York

Sun

11-2-58

p 23

India Marks 10th Anniversary Of the Assassination of Gandhi

Nehru and President Pray in Garden Where He Died—Throngs in Tribute

Times p. 5

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 30—Ten years ago today the man India called her great soul and her giver of light was murdered as he walked to prayer.

New York, N.Y.

In the hour before dawn today two men entered the garden where Mohandas Karamchande Gandhi led his followers in prayer and where his life was ended by an assassin's bullets.

Two men sat today on the lawn before a mound of flowers over the spot where Gandhi died. Both men had followed Gandhi and had found the guidance they had been seeking. One was the President of India, Rajendra Prasad, and the other was the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

F. 1-31-58

Cremation Site a Shrine

There were prayers in the garden. Then, when morning came, the two men drove through the streets of New Delhi past the crumbling gates of the old city to the most tenderly beloved national monument in the country, the stone slab where the body of Gandhi was burned to ashes. There were marigolds on the stone.

Thousands of persons walked the lawns of the cremation grounds on this memorial day. There were young school girls in red sweaters and white trousers, who shrieked happily because it was a holiday and then looked around guiltily.

There were peasants from villages, who touched the stone with their heads. There were men who had been at the prayer ground when Nathuram Vinayak Godse, a 35-year-old high-born Hindu fanatic came to kill Gandhi because he had been preaching peace with the Moslems.

There were comrades of the old days of the strange non-violent struggle against Britain fashioned by Gandhi, among them the President and the Prime Minister. They sat in a tent and for an hour spun cotton on a wooden hand wheel, because this had been Gandhi's way of teaching India to do for herself.

Occasion for Soul-Searching

Throughout India there were memorial meetings on this day when many Indians must have asked themselves: "Do we really remember Gandhi?"

There is hardly a town without a statue of him, and in millions of homes his picture hangs, garlanded. An Indian politician would no more forget to pay public respects to Gandhi than would an American politician forget to mention George Washington on the Fourth of July.

The essence of Gandhian teaching was satyagraha, a word that means truth-force. It has come to stand for attainment of political goals by passive resistance. It is based on the belief that the example of goodness, determination and willingness to suffer must have an effect on an oppressor and make him change his ways.

18b India

Associated Press

Mohandas K. Gandhi

Countless Indians believe in the Gandhian way, but theory and practice often diverge.

Because of Gandhi, politicians wear homespun and never touch alcohol in public. But they are surrounded with a pomp and obsequiousness that would embarrass the most egotistical Western official.

Some Precepts Followed

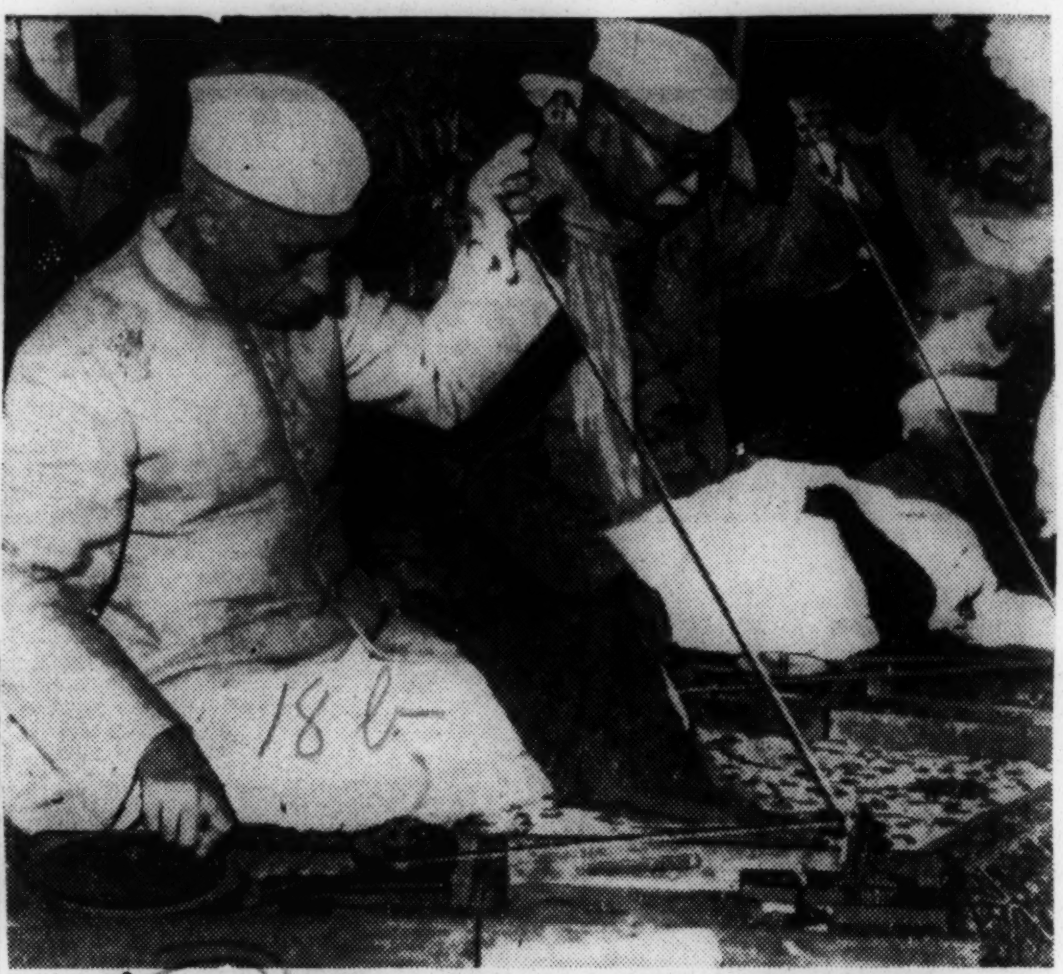
India is driving toward industrialization, a policy Gandhi probably would not have approved. Be that as it may, the national symbol is still the Gandhian spinning wheel and his insistence on building cottage industries and village handicrafts has found a place in India's economic plans.

Politics, including that of the ruling Congress party, still is heavily based on caste, a system Gandhi abhorred.

At election time or party caucus time the caste to which a candidate belongs often is more important than what he stands for. But Gandhian influence is still strong enough so that the Congress is ashamed of this.

Gandhi's theory of satyagraha has become a convenient rationalization for all sorts of groups to resist the Government for all sorts of reasons, from a change of state boundaries to a change in the price of a bus ride. As to violence, the police have opened fire more often in the ten years since India's independence than in the decade preceding it.

Indians may not live by Gandhism any more strictly than Westerners live by pure democracy, but they do know that a set of standards has been created for them by the slight man in the loin cloth.



18b

INDIA'S BIG WHEELS ARE SPINNING

Star, Sun. 2-9-58, P. A3

Premier Jawaharlal Nehru (left) and President Rajendra Prasad of India spin cotton near the national shrine of Mohandas K. Gandhi in New Delhi. They joined other spinners in remembrance of Gandhi, who urged home spinning of cloth so that British imports could be boycotted in the days before India's independence. The two leaders were attending the 10th anniversary observance of Gandhi's assassination on January 30, 1948.—AP Wirephoto

Washington, D.C.

EHRU WILL TAKE HOLIDAY FROM JOB

Times P. 1

He Is Said to Want to Test Delegating Authority to Senior Cabinet Aide

New York N.Y.

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, April 27 —Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru plans to take a long holiday this summer to do something about the "stale and flat" feeling that has been bothering him.

188

Mon. 4-28-58

The Indian leader is expected to retreat to the Himalayas for four to eight weeks of rest, reading and as much isolation from the daily grind of administrative and political work as his aides and his own personality will permit.

During Mr. Nehru's holiday the senior man in the cabinet will be G. B. Pant, head of the important Ministry of Home Affairs. Mr. Pant, a right-of-Center member of the Indian political "high command," is the power in the huge north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the heartland of Congress party politics.

Mr. Nehru's plan for a vacation, expected to begin about May 15, is more important in India than a holiday by a President would be in the United States. This is because of Mr. Nehru's intimate leadership of most departments of the Government and because of the deterioration of morale within the Congress party.

188

Times

Mr. Nehru is not only Prime Minister but Minister of External Affairs, head of the Atomic Energy Commission and chief of the Planning Commission. But his titles alone do not tell the whole story.

P. 4

Virtually every important decision—and a great many unimportant ones—must be examined and approved by Mr. Nehru. Part of this administrative burden stems from lack of confidence on the part of his lieutenants.

Mon 4-28-58

But a good deal of the burden the Prime Minister carries results from the fact that Mr. Nehru, despite his periodic public nostalgia for the prison days when he had a chance to read, think and be alone, loves to be everywhere and into everything. He probably holds the world record for opening exhibitions, dedicating colleges, making speeches and seeing tourists.

The incident that shows Mr. Nehru's managerial drive best took place in 1955 when the Soviet leaders were scheduled to arrive at New Delhi airport. Before the Soviet plane had landed Mr. Nehru hopped on a table and began shouting orders for rearranging the visitors' chairs.

Hopes of the Party

In the back of Mr. Nehru's mind, according to his friends, is the thought that perhaps his absence from the capital will teach him and his subordinates something about the delegation of authority.

Mr. Nehru's holiday plans also have some significance in relation to the crisis of leadership and the period of dwindling spirit through which the Congress party is passing. Some important men in the party are hoping that when he returns from his holiday Mr. Nehru will shuck off some of the administrative load and devote more of his time to Congress party affairs. There is a strong feeling in New Delhi that the deterioration in the Congress party has gone so far that only Mr. Nehru can save the party.

The Congress party has been hit by a series of local election losses, party feuds and desertions. In the assembly of the state of Orissa three members including a Deputy Minister, resigned from the party yesterday and joined the Opposition, threatening the Congress party's already weak hold on the state. The Deputy Minister, Anup Singh Deo, charged the Congress party had become "a den of self-seekers and black marketeers."

Some Congress politicians are hoping Mr. Nehru will take over the presidency of the Congress party in fact if not in name. The president now is U. N. Dhebar, who is regarded as an ineffectual upstart by some of the veterans. One politician, complaining, Mr. Dhebar had no status or leadership ability, said:

"You can put red powder on a black stone, but that does not make it a god."

NEHRU ASKS REST FROM HIS OFFICE

Tells Party That He Wants Freedom to Think and Prepare for Future

188

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, April 29 —Jawaharlal Nehru announced tonight that he wanted to be relieved of the daily burdens of the office of Prime Minister of India.

N.Y. Times

The Indian leader, the country's political and emotional mainstay since the day it became independent ten years ago, made his statement before a stunned meeting of his Congress party. He said he would leave the final decision to the party.

P. 3

Mr. Nehru did not say specifically that he wanted to [illegible]. He said he wanted time to think and the freedom to consider himself an individual citizen of India and not as Prime Minster.

Wed 4-30-58

New York N.Y.

But the indication that he was thinking seriously of stepping out of office horrified the Congress party leaders. Within an hour and a half they made it clear that they would do their best to persuade Mr. Nehru to stay in office. They called an extraordinary meeting of the party for tomorrow, said they were deeply concerned at Mr. Nehru's statement and insisted that the country needed his continued leadership.

Wearied By Hard Routine

Mr. Nehru has been telling his friends for some weeks that he felt tired, flat and stale. It has been known in New Delhi that Mr. Nhru, now 68 years old and becoming weary and gray-faced under an early morning-to-midnight routine, planned to take a long holiday.

But his statement presented the party with the realization that even if he agreed to return to office form his holiday he would want others to shoulder some of his burdens.

As a matter of fact, this is exactly what some leading Congress party politicians keenly desire. They feel Mr. Nehru's habit of running the Government as intimately as a housewife runs her kitchen leaves others little room for initiative and for political or administrative growth.

They feel too that his huge administrative weight—as Prime Minister, as Foreign Minister, as chief of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Planning Commission, as chief thinker and repairer of the entire government machinery—leaves him little time to take care of the problems of the Congress party, now in a period of sharp slump.

No Substitute for Leader

But it was universally accepted that, no matter what formal step Mr. Nehru would take, there was no one in India who could substitute for him as a unifying factor in the nation and as a leader. If he steps out of office wor a while, the man the Congress party choses to replace him will be little more than Mr. Nehru's deputy. And the Congress party will certainly hold firm to the thought that in a pinch Panditji" would be on hand to step in again.

The consensus among politicians tonight, however, was that Mr. Nehru would take a holiday, return refreshed, delegate more of his governmental responsibilities and take a more active role in the life of the Congress party.

Mr. Nehru left his party leaders with something else than final decision as to just what he had in mind.

"I feel now that I must have a period when I can free myself from this daily burden and can think of myself as an individual citizen of India and not as Prime Minister," said Mr. Nehr. "There is much to think of. I am greatly concerned at the international situation, which hovers on the brink of a precipice, with hydrogen bombs ever ready for discharge and the atmosphere full of hatred and violence and fear and apprehension of some sudden attack.

"I do not imagine that we can do much in this situation. But even a little sometimes helps and in any event we should be clear in our thinking.

"Then there are the problems of India bearing down upon us which require constant attention and fresh thinking. We have to guard against getting into ruts of thought and action.

"I am anxious to fit myself for the great tasks ahead and I feel that it might help me to do so if I am way from the center of activity and responsibility. I realize that nothing I may do will lessen that responsibility and, indeed, I have no desire to escape from it, for that comes to me not from the office I hold but from my connection with events in India for forty years."

Addresses Closed Meeting

Mr. Nehru made his statement—written in advance, which is rare for the Prime Minister—before a closed meeting of the Congress party members of Parliament. There were about 300 M. P.'s in the paneled central hall of Parliament, a room hung with portraits of Indian leaders. The doors of the hall were open in the vain hope of catching a breeze in the heavy, still heat.

While Mr. Nehru spoke the only sound besides his voice was the whirring of fans. But when he finished one Member of Parliament jumped up and said: "Sir, it is an atom bomb to us." Other members rose agitatedly to speak, but Mr. Nehru waved them down, told them not to get excited and to give themselves time to think things over.

The Congress politicians were frightened by the serious and formal manner in which Mr Nehru made his statement and by his comment that he had talked with President Rajendra Prasad about the situation. But they clung to signs that Mr. Nehru really would not insist on stepping down from the office he has held since independence if they put up a big enough fuss against it.

If Mr. Nehru, as expected, takes a long holiday the senior man in the Government will be a leader little known outside India but a political power at home—Home Minister Govind Ballabh Pant. Mr. Pant, former Chief Minister of the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, traditionally a Congress party stronghold but now plagued by party feuding, is 70 years old. A man with magnificent walrus mustache, Mr. Pant looks older than his years. His limbs shake as a result of a nerve disorder attributed to blows from British clubs. But he is an alert and active backroom politician, a stern and able leader on the floor of Parliament. Politically he is to the right of Mr. Nehru.

India's Papers Balanced News Of Little Rock

Advertiser P. 8B

188

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 18—Newspapers in India generally have sensible and balanced coverage of the Little Rock integration crisis, a former Bombay newsman says.

Wed 5-21-58

K. N. M Pillai, now a press relations officer for the U.S. Information Agency in Bombay, said his country was especially sensitive to the racial crisis because of its own caste system.

Montgomery Ala

But India has abolished its caste system which discriminated against the "untouchables" Pillai added.

He said that India and the U.S. are not so far apart on international questions as is commonly believed.

"Not many people realize that in the United Nations, India and the U.S. have taken identical stands on 45 different questions,' he said.

INDIA SPURS FIGHT TO END CASTE BIAS

Times P. 13

New York

Adopts Economic Incentives to Deter Ancient Curbs on the Untouchables

Sun. 2-23-58

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

188

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 17—India is forging new weapons in her fight against the ancient curse of untouchability.

Ever since independence ten years ago, the Government has tried to bring the country's 50,000,000 untouchables back into a society that had cast them out for thousands of years and had condemned them to lives of physical and spiritual degradation.

The chief approach has been to give the untouchables—renamed harijans, or children of God, by Gandhi—special economic and political privileges. Seats were set aside for them in Parliament, scholarships provided for their children and 12½ per cent of governmental jobs earmarked for them.

In a conference that ended yesterday in New Delhi, ministers from the Indian states tackled the problem caused by the fact that the special privileges for harijans were in many ways perpetuating their segregation.

To fight that, officials decided to try to combine Government help with the Government fight for desegregation.

A New Line of Attack

One line of attack will be in the special hostels set up at Government schools for harijan students. In future harijan hostels will have to accept at least 10 per cent nonharijans. And all the hostels that receive any Government support will have to admit at least 10 per cent harijans.

Officials also decided that no assistance or loan would be given to any housing cooperative unless it drew 10 per cent of its members from harijan groups.

Many leaders believe untouchability is not only a monstrous moral crime but also a sacrifice of one of the country's most important goals: to make Indians believe in their own dignity as human beings.

The religious basis of untouchability is the idea that it is a divine punishment for unworthness in previous incarnations. Hinduism places untouchables outside and beneath the broad categories of caste Hindus.

Orthodox Hindus consider the touch of an untouchable defiling. Untouchables live in mud ghettoes. Some of them are peasants, but millions practice trades considered revolting by the higher born: scavenging, sweeping, handling carcasses of animals, cobbling.

The Government of independent India was the first in the country's history that declared total war on untouchability.

Untouchability was outlawed in the Indian Constitution. But law is one thing and social reality based on thousands of years of custom is another. Progress has been made, more in ten years than in all India's previous history, but the evil remains.

Jagjivan Ram, born an untouchable, is now a member of the Indian Cabinet as Minister of Transport Communication. But fifteen miles away, in a dusty roadside village, harijan women squat on the ground, waiting beside a well. There is no harijan well in the village and untouchable women must wait until higher-born persons notice them and condescend to give them some water.

At India's Defense Academy young men who once would have spent their lives removing other men's refuse wheel smartly on the drill field—"gentlemen cadets" like all the rest.

Harijans are awakening politically and often hold the balance in local politics. But they still have not won real political leadership.

Nehru Says Indians Racially Mistreated

Courier-Journal

P. 16 Sec. 1

Wed. 3-19-58

Louisville, Ky.

New Delhi, March 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Jawarharlal Nehru threatened Tuesday to withdraw India's commissioner from the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland because of racial discrimination against Indians in the British African federation.

Nehru told Parliament the Indian minister in the federal capital of Salisbury had protested a recent discrimination incident. P. J. Rao, press attache in the commission office, and his family were asked to leave a European-owned hotel near Salisbury where they were having tea, Nehru said. Nehru said there had been "frequent incidents of this type."

DISEASE TRACED TO DIET IN INDIA

Crippling of Young Peasants Is Laid to Pea-Like Plant—Ban on Use Is Pressed

188

Special to The New York Times.

Times P. 8

Sun. 3-16-58

New York, N.Y.

NEW DELHI, India, March 15—Indian scientists are warning that great stretches of farmland in this country are being sown with a food crop that brings a crippling disease to millions who live on it.

For more than a quarter of a century Indian researchers have suspected that there was a link between the small blackish pea-like plant that is the main diet in parts of central and northern India and a disease that turns strong young farmers into cripples.

New experiments have convinced the researchers that there is an intimate correlation between the crop and the disease. New warnings have been issued that the crop must be banned.

But in this country for most peasants a crop is not something just used to purchase other goods. It is food for the family and the difference between life and starvation. Even medical researchers, deeply worried about the dangerous crop, recognize it will be a long time before the farmers give it up and that at first substitutes must be found.

4,000,000 Acres Sown

The plant that is at the center of the trouble is called the khesari dhal in this country. Its Latin name is Lathyrus sativus. More than 4,000,000 acres of farm land are sown with it. In the state of Bihar, in northeastern India, and Madhya Pradesh in central India, it makes up to 40 to 50 per cent of the diet of the people.

Its seeds, sometimes mixed with other grains, are ground by farm women and baked into chapatties—thin round bread.

For the farmer, khesari dhal seems a blessing. He uses it as cattle fodder, too, and knows that it needs little water to grow. At drought time the plant is the only thing that will grow in parched areas.

But to Indian medical men khesari dhal is a nightmare. Researchers have become convinced that a common paralysis found in central and northern India, called Lathyrism, is traceable to the plant. Medical men have not been able to isolate the germ or virus that causes the disease.

Years of Experimentation

But the disease, they say, does not occur in areas where the plant is not eaten. Years of experimentation have convinced researchers that the disease is caused either by an ingredient of the plant or by some reaction in the seed when it is stored in peasants' unbaked earthenware pots.

There are no specific figures on how many persons suffer from the disease. But in some areas it amounts to 6 to 8 per cent of the population.

The disease attacks principally men between 20 and 30 years of age and leaves them permanently crippled.

India's Central Committee for Food Standards and the advisory committe of the Ministry of Agriculture both have warned that khesari dhal had injurious effects on health. A Government statement said the crop should be banned throughout the country—as it has been banned in the states of Madras and Kerala.

Must Be Grown Annually

Dr. George S. Avery of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden said Lathyrus sativus is a "grass pea" that must be sown annually. It grows to a height of thirty inches, he said. It is used widely for a food for humans and as forage, he added.

Dr. Avery said the pea was sometimes called the Indian pea. Cases of poisoning from the Lathyrus sativus are called Lathyrism. Seeds of similar plants in North Africa and southern Europe, commonly poison humans and animals and sometimes lead to fatalities, he said. In 1884 the pea was discovered to have poisoned thirty-five of seventy-five cart horses owned by a Mrs. Leather in Liverpool, England.

There are also records, he said, of the peas having harmed cattle, sheep and pigs and of their having caused pigeons to lose the power of flight.

Nehru Threatens Rift on Race Bar

Post & Times

Star P. A5

18b

Washington DC

Wed. 3-19-58

NEW DELHI, March 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru threatened today to withdraw India's Commissioner from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland because of race discrimination against Indians in the British African Federation.

Nehru told Parliament the Indian Minister in the federal capital of Salisbury had protested a recent discrimination incident. P. J. Rao, press attache in the Commission office, and his family were asked to leave a European-owned hotel near Salisbury where they were having tea, Nehru said.

Nehru said there had been "frequent incidents of this type," and "no useful purpose is likely to be served by our representation there as our representatives continue to be subjected to discrimination on racial grounds."

Nehru said India, a Commonwealth member, also took the matter up with Britain. Southern Rhodesia, where Salisbury is situated, is a self-governing British territory and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are British protectorates. The areas contain small groups of Indians, mostly traders.

India has repeatedly protested to the United Nations against white-supremacy laws in South Africa, a Commonwealth member bordering the federation of the south that also has a small Indian minority. South Africa has rejected the complaints.

INDIAN REDS FACE UNITED OPPOSITION

Communist Rule in Kerala State Forces 2 Parties to Work Togetther

18b

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

Times P. 24

Sun. 3-16-58

New York, N.Y.

TRIVANDRUM, India, March 7—Communism's ballot-box victory in Kerala may turn out to be the political salvation of the democratic parties of this South Indian state.

That victory last year has frightened the state leaders of the two major Opposition parties—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress party and the [illegible] (People's) Socialist party.

Leaders of both parties say they are convinced now that unless they agree to work together Kerala will remain indefinitely under Communist rule.

It is all but official that in the next election the two parties will not oppose each other's candidates, as they did in 1957. It is unlikely that either party would be able to win a majority.

If the Communists are defeated, a coalition government consisting of the Congress, the Socialist party and the Moslem League—this is the only state in India with a functioning Moslem party—will take over.

Majority Is Tenuous

The next election is not scheduled to take place until 1962. But the Communists, with the help of five fellow-traveling independents, rule with only a two-member majority in the Legislature of 126.

Two by-elections—one in a district won by a Communist, the other in a Socialist-held constituency—are scheduled to be held this spring. Last year's elections in both districts were declared invalid by the Kerala High Court on the basis of voting or nominating irregularities.

These two by-elections will be of top importance in the state and nationally. If the Opposition can win both of them, there is a good chance of forcing the Communists out of office in Kerala. There is a strong feeling among the anti-Communist politicians here that if the Communists can hold on for their full five-year term they will be able to dig in deep enough to guarantee that they will come back to power in the state in 1962.

Politically, there is not much to choose between the Congress and the Socialist leaders. Both parties have Socialist objectives—even Congress party mill owners and plantation owners call themselves Socialist. Most of the leaders of the Socialist party are former Congress members who quit that party because they were not satisfied with its tempo or because of personal party-power squabbles.

It was the failure of the Opposition to unite that gave the Communists their victory in Kerala. This is a Communist-governed state, but not yet a Communist state. Only 35 per cent of the voters put their ballots in the boxes of Communist candidates—about 2 per cent less than voted for the Congress.

Upset Involves Risk

The Opposition parties are trying to upset the Communist government, but they know they are running a risk. Under the Constitution, an unstable state government could be superseded by "President's rule"—rule by New Delhi. But a prolonged period of President's rule would anger the people of Kerala.

That means that a special election would have to be held. There is full realization here that if the Communists won it would improve their standing in the state and throughout the nation dangerously.

But as the Opposition sees things, this is a lesser risk than giving the Communists a full five years to infiltrate the police and civil service of the state, a full five years to build up their party treasury and party cadres with the spoils of office.

The Congress party in Kerala has rid itself of some of the politicians who had fattened themselves in office. It is making an effort to attract the young people of the state and it is benefiting from the free-swinging criticism that being in the opposition gives a party. But the Congress in Kerala is still the weakest link in the national Congress chain.

NEHRU CHARGES BIAS

Times N.Y.C

Threatens to Recall Envoys in Rhodesia-Nyasaland

New York

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, March 18—India threatened today to withdraw her diplomatic representatives from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland unless the Federation ceased subjecting them to discrimination because of their color.

182

Wed. 3-19-58

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament that the Government had protested to the Federation Government and British representatives here against the fact that an Indian press attaché in Salisbury had been ordered out of a hotel about twenty miles from the city.

Mr. Nehru said he had told the British that India "felt no useful purpose was likely to be served by our continuing our representation there as our representatives continue to be subjected to discrimination on racial grounds in violation of all the canons of civilized conduct and of normal international practice."

Dr. Radhakrishnan Pleases Big Crowd In His Plea Here

Globe Nashville, Tenn

Interracial Group of Citizens Extend Greetings To Leader From One of Latest Countries Given "Freedom"—Carefully Planned Tour For Noted Visitor Ends In Nashville; No Farther Point Down South Was On Schedule

Fri. 4-11-58.

Dr. Sarvepelli Radhakrishnan, vice president of the republic of India, delivered an inspiring address to a capacity audience in Fisk Memorial Chapel on Monday morning of this week. As previously announced, it was his last stop on his official visit to the United States.

188

Quite definitely the famed educator and philosopher identified himself with the colored people of the United States. He looks the part and which is more he expounds the longings of colored people for the kind of recognition and treatment they deserve.

It was revealed that the distinguished visitor to Nashville was made an "Honorary Citizen" of the city by Vice Mayor H. Sanders Anglea and an honorary citizen of Tennessee by Gov. Frank G. Clement. His schedule for his stay in Nashville called for a four hour visit with Chancellor Harvey Brancob of Vanderbilt University. It was not stated whether he would have opportunity to vsit other educational institutions in the city.

The address delivered by India's vice president teemed with pleas for the highest ideals to be espoused by all citizens of all countries of the world.

Dr. Preston Valien introduced the distinguished visitor for his speech. However previous to that part of the program greetings were brought by the following:

President Stephen J. Wright of Fisk University; Mr. Howard E. Anderson of Gov. Clement's staff; Mr. Joseph Albright, public relations official of Meharry Medical College and Mr. Lang Worton, president of the Nashville chapter of the United Nations. These speakers were presented by Dean George N. Redd of Fisk.

In his address, Dr. Radhakrishnan had only idealistic and non-controversal comments to expound, but by inference he left his audence to surmise that he was a disciple of the great Mohandas K. Gandhi, who was assassinated in 1948.

There are few if any places in the United States where Idia's Vice President could not travel with safety and say most everything he did say at Fisk Uiversity. However the schedule that was furnished newsmen showed that the visitor had been steered clear of any visit to the Deep South while "touring" the United States. He was not permitted to see any of the spots where the very worse housing and other evidence of poverty exist. Possibly, Americans on tour of India are given similar treatment—not allowed to see the harsh communities of that republic.

The noted educator and philosopher did get chance to visit one colored community "Up North" or thereabouts when he was carried to Howard University.

The nearest approach the vice president made to Southern political leaders it seems was that he had tea with Senator and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper. Senator Coper, a Republican, is from Somerset, Ky. The managers of the tour apparently were being careful to avoid any show of political aprtiality. They arranged tea for the visitor with Justice William O. Douglas, a Democrat.

One number on the program at Fisk University was the rendition of a spiritual, "I Have Made My Vow to the Lord." The visitor had passages in his carefully prepared speech that dealt with the desire for the people of the world to crusade for the abolition of poverty as a means of avoiding wars; he called for study of the various religions, including both Mohammedanism and Christianity. The speaker, himself however, showed quite a familiarity with Bible teachings.,

The large audience, composed for the most part of Fisk students gave Dr. Radhakrishnan prolonged applause when he arose to deliver his address and also at its close.

Fri 4-11-58

186

It was his final public address in the United States. He was to leave Nashville Monday afternoon for New York and leave Tuesday afternoon for London, England.

He was a stimulating speaker, especially for college students.

Desegregation In India

Advertiser 1/A

Indian Prime Minister Nehru, long a critic of racial segregation in the United States, has candidly acknowledged India's own problems involving the Untouchables.

188

Montgomery Ala.

His own country's hands, Nehru said the other day, "are not very clean in this respect." He almost said the U.S. was doing better than India.

Thurs. 4-17-58

Ten years of governmental efforts to end caste discrimination in India have accomplished very little, apparently demonstrating to Nehru the truism long apparent to Southerners: It is impossible by legislation or judicial fiat to overthrow in a trice deeply ingrained cultural habits and beliefs.

Starving Indians Selling Children

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—Parents in famine-stricken North Bengal have sold children for 70 cents apiece to save the youngsters from starvation and to raise money for their own food, reports reaching Calcutta Wednesday said.

Four authenticated child-selling cases were reported from Raiganj, main town of the West Dinajpur District. It is suffering from rice crop failures due to drought.

Five deaths in the district were attributed to starvation.

Constitution

Thurs. 5-1-58

Atlanta, Ga.

Dollars Poured Into South Korea Show Real Results

Nation Is One Of World's Most Anti-Communist—Memphis Officer In Agreement

In four years, the United States has pumped billions of dollars into the economy of the Republic of Korea. Is the American taxpayer getting his money's worth? Relman Morin, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the Korean War, went back to find out. This is his report.

18b

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff Writer

SEOUL, April 19.—The Republic of Korea, once the bloody battleground of a hot war on communism, has become one of the bright spots in the American aid effort in the Far East.

Appeal P4-IV

The United States has poured billions of dollars into South Korea in the past four years. Wherever you look, from whatever angle, it shows.

But an immense amount remains to be done. The problem—not of prosperity but of sheer existence—still is of staggering dimensions.

Sun 4-20-58

Fourth Largest Army

Politically, South Korea is one of the most fervently anti-communist nations in the world. It is also strongly pro-American, although the leaders of the two governments do not see eye-to-eye on every problem.

Memphis Sem

Economically, virtually every indicator points to progress. Industrial, mining, and electric power production is up. The wholesale price index has been held level for 15 months. Savings accounts in the banks — reflecting confidence in the currency—are 40 per cent above the 1956 figures.

Militarily, the total armed force is estimated as being the fourth largest in the free world. More important, American officers unanimously tell you, "They're tough, well-trained and well-equipped. They've got top bracket officers and their morale is terrific. The ROKs have a real fighting force now."

People Look Happy

But perhaps the best gage of the almost magical changes in South Korea is apparent in something very simple:

On the streets, you see people smiling. They look happy.

This correspondent last saw Korea in 1954.

The people were hungry and poorly clothed then. They alternately shivered and sweltered in homes shattered by the war. The United States Army Medical Corps had brought infectious disease under some control, but there was still widespread sickness.

The situation looked all but hopeless.

Equally disheartening, Koreans at all levels bitterly criticized the United States. They felt they were not getting enough dollar aid, and that the money was not being directed toward the right projects.

Cartoons in that vein appeared regularly in the newspapers, beside caustic and ill-mannered editorials. A kind of despair gripped Americans and Koreans alike, expressed in the words, "What in the world were we fighting for?"

All that is gone now.

Over and over again, in his official reports and private conversations, the minister of reconstruction, In Sang Song, uses such phrases as, "With the help of aid assistance" and ". . . This successful result was made mainly with the help of aid funds."

Song is a vivid personality. He is tall, thin, boiling over with energy. He looks and acts like a man dedicated to his work. The American officials in the International Co-operation Administration (ICA) say he is as efficient as he is enthusiastic.

Song brings out a graph.

"This is my pride," he says.

One line shows the level of wholesale prices. It dropped in 1957 as compared with a 46.2 per cent increase in 1956. Another line shows the money supply, indicating further control of inflation.

Bumper Rice Crop

The industrial production index rose by 36 per cent last year, and the gross national product (the sum of all goods and services produced) showed an estimated 10 per cent increase.

Swiftly, Song sketches out the basics of the problem:

Population — now estimated at nearly 22 million and increasing by about 300,000 people a year.

Food—a bumper rice crop in 1957 helped keep prices steady. "We want to export our rice to earn foreign exchange," Song said. "So I am trying to get our people to eat wheat and barley instead of rice. It is slow going, I admit."

Employment — of a total working force of about nine million, about one million are unemployed, another two million "sunder-employed," that is, working part-time.

Earnings—the per capita income is estimated at $90 a year. "We hope to get it up to $100," he said. "It's not much by American standards, but a 10 per cent increase represents a big jump to us."

The bill comes to about 270 million dollars a year. This does not include military costs.

The ICA administrator who works with Song is a former California newspaperman, bluff, hard-driving William Warne. They get along well together.

"You can't take it away from these people," Warne says. "They've done a tremendous job in the past three or four years and they will do more.

"They lack administrative experience and managerial skill. But they're intelligent. We find that, in the colleges at home, Korean students come right up to the marks of the best American students."

Four Objectives

Warne said the American program has four major objectives — to maintain military strength, to stabilize and support the currency, to raise the standard of living, and to promote economic progress.

Under the fourth, he pointed to the new tire, cement and glass factories that have been built, the dieselizing of the railroads, and the construction of an important new fertilizer plant. "We're aiming to reduce Korean dependence on imports and develop their exports."

Song said a beginning has been made in exporting—some textiles, foodstuffs, coal and minerals.

He said every project now is subjected to three tests—Is it private enterprise? Will it benefit the Korean economy? Can the money be repaid in reasonable time?

"If we have unification," he said, "I am sure now that we will be able to stand by our

Much To Be Done

With the help of billions of American dollars, South Korea has made rapid rehabilitation progress since the Korean War. But an immense amount of work remains to be done. Most of the nation's 22 million people have a low standard of living. They are ill-clothed and ill-fed and most live and shop in dirty, dilapidated shacks like these on a street in Pusan.

selves very soon."

This is still the biggest word in South Korea — unification. The North is held by the communists.

In Korea, the struggle between the two worlds comes to a burning focal point. Which system provides a better life for the individual?

Little is known about conditions in the communist North.

In the democratic South, the man on the street can smile.

AN OFFICER at the Memphis General Depot on Airways agrees with Associated Press writer Relman Morin that American aid to Korea has been of inestimable value to that nation.

Lt. Col. Howard W. Wickey, chief of The Miscellaneous Services Office at the depot, came to Memphis on March 24 after serving in Korea for 16 months as quartermaster for the First Cavalry Division.

Doing Much Good

Colonel Wickey, stationed at Munsan, about 35 miles northeast of Seoul, said the Office of Economic Co-ordination (OEC) is working to build up the Korean economy and doing a lot of good. He added that actually he had "rather limited" dealings with the Korean people and is not qualified to speak at any length on economic conditions. He added that the Korean economy is mostly of an agricultura nature and as far as he could determine the Korean morale was good.

The American soldiers, Colonel Wickey said, also have a high morale and understand the reasons they are in Korea.

"The food ration for the Americans in Korea is especially good," Colonel Wickey said. "Frozen meats, fresh eggs and citrus fruits come from the States. They have fresh vegetables from the hydrophonic farms in Japan, and also vegetables from Okinawa.

Plenty Of Recreation

"Top recreation facilities are also available: crafts shops, unit libraries, sport programs, bowling alleys, softball, movies . . . everything that can be provided in the recreational line is being provided."

The Korean Army is well trained and efficient, the Colonel believes. "Korean soldiers are integrated wtih U. S. Army units and serve with the Americans. This teaches the Koreans our skills, and they return to the Korean Army and pass our techniques which they have learned to their countrymen."

"They are good fighters."

18c 1958

Canadian Who's Going Places

18c

Leonard A. Braithwaite has crowded a lot of meaningful action into his 34-year lifetime. From all indications, the young lawyer will certainly play a big part in making Canadian history.

A World War II Canadian Air Force veteran, Braithwaite has, in addition to his brilliant scholastic record, gained a wife and practical background in Canadian government affairs.

In the summer of 1951, Braithwaite was technical assistant to Dr. A. K. Eaton, the assistant deputy minister of finance at Ottawa. In this post, Braithwaite was responsible for determining the effect of certain tax measures on Canadian corporations and their undistributed profits.

After leaving the RCAF, young Braithwaite was employed at an import-export house in Toronto. The firm functioned as commission agents handling dry goods and produce with the West Indies and the United States.

Following his graduation from the Harvard Business school, Braithwaite joined the Controller's Division of General Cable corp. an American company. After working in all departments of this firm he returned to Canada.

Sometime later, Braithwaite decided he wanted to become a lawyer. He enrolled in the Osgoode Hall Law school in Toronto from which he was graduated on June 26 with honors. By coincidence, he was the 10,000th barrister to sign the register admitting him to the Ontario bar. He also was the only Negro among the 201 students graduated. The Osgoode Law school, governed by the Law Society of Upper Canada, trains all lawyers who wish to practice law in Ontario.

During his four years at the school, Braithwaite was active in student affairs. These included being president of the first year class; president of the Osgoode hall Legal and Literary Society which directs students activities at the school, chairman of the Legal Aid committee; and advertising manager of Obiter Dicta, the student publication at the school.

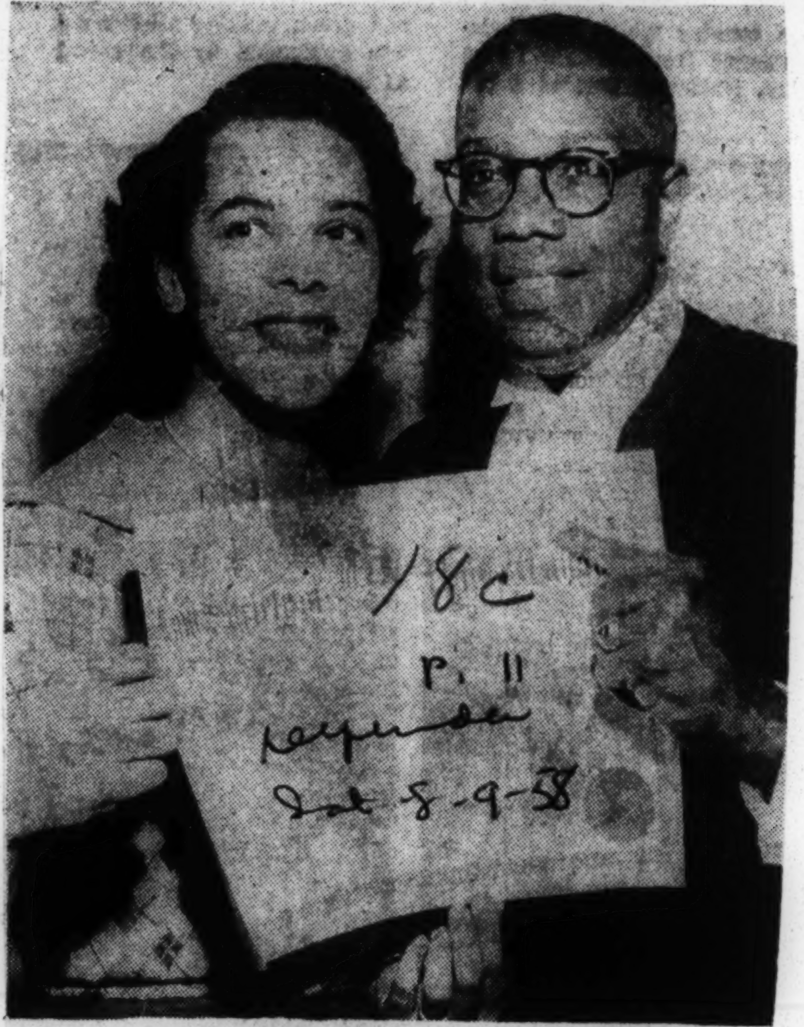
At graduation, in recognition of his contribution to student affairs, Braithwaite received the coveted "Gold Key" award.

Despite devoting a lot of time to win the heart of Miss Ann Walcott, whom he met on a blind date and married July 28, 1956, at Hart House, the University of Toronto chapel.

Mrs. Braithwaite currently is working for a legal firm in Toronto and assist her husband evenings.

Braithwaite is the son of Reginald and Wilhelmina Braithwaite, both of whom emigrated from the West Indies about 40 years ago. He is one of five children, all of whom were born in Toronto.

Although Braithwaite currently is busy setting up his law practice, he and his wife still find time to take an active part in local civic and charitable organizations. One of Mrs. Braithwaite's favorite organizations is the Canadian Negro Women's club of which she is first vice president.



18c
P. 11
Defender
Date 8-9-58

MR. and MRS. LEONARD A. BRAITHWAITE

Defender
P. 11
Chicago
Date 8-9-58

18c 1958

CANADA

CANADA FACES WEST INDIAN RACE PROBLEM

Tribune P25
Chicago Ill.
Jan-26-58

Parley Tomorrow Will Discuss It

[New York Times-Chicago Tribune Service]

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 25—Canada next week may have to decide whether to abandon its present curb on immigration by Negroes or open its gates to them.

18C

In conferences opening here Monday between Canadian officials and representatives of the new West Indies Federation, the donimion must face the question of whether Negroes are to be granted entry to Canada on the same basis as white immigrants.

A delegation from the new commonwealth federation arrived in Ottawa by air today for the discussions. Trade and other matters will be on the agenda, but the immigration situation will demand paramount attention.

Fear Large Influx

Canada has an " open door " policy on immigrants from other commonwealth countries, but is counted unlikely to extend such unlimited migration permission to natives of the West Indies.

The government is fearful that such a move would lead to a large movement from the islands to this country comparable to the wholesale invasion of Puerto Ricans to the United States. 18C

Immigration Restricted

The West Indies federation delegates, it is understood, will ask for the same immigration freedom accorded other members of the commonwealth. Thus far this has been denied. The immigration from the West Indies is kept to a trickle by immigration regulations. Immigrants are restricted to British subjects, in the United Kingdom, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa.

The people of the West Indies are British subjects, but their country is not specifically mentioned in this regulation.

However, the delegates from the federation have given indications of forcing Canada to face up to this issue.

HALF-BREEDS POSE ALBERTA PROBLEM

Oil and Mine Developments Threaten Primitive Living of Tribes, Board Finds

18 C ~~Canada~~

Special to The New York Times.

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 25—Development of northern Alberta by oil and mineral prospecting crews and the rise of new frontier towns is spelling the end of a way of living for the Metis, the half-breeds of the area.

N.Y. Times

This was the finding of a Royal Commission that recently completed a survey of the future of this area lying about 350 miles by 350 miles at the top of the province. The commission urged some action on the problem of the nomad tribes. It warned that they could prove to be a much worse problem as time went on.

P33
Jan. 5-4-58

Canadian Indians have treaty rights and are given some benefits and protection in the form of grants and services. The Metis, descendants of white fathers and Indian mothers are not. The child of an Indian father and white mother would be recognized as an Indian.

New York N.Y.

In Alberta some steps were taken to organize the 3,000 Metis into colonies. There welfare is better looked after here than in most other parts of Canada. However, trying to keep them in colonies has not always proved successful. About half of them have not been absorbed into colonies. They have been able, as have the 5,000 Indians in the area, to trap and fish for a living.

In general, the commission found that "the Metis lived among privation, actual hunger and unhealthy living conditions." It found also that though they were white they were not accepted by the whites, and the Indians would not accept them either.

Many of them trapped and lived as families in lonely parts of the north. This spring as flood waters rose along the banks of the Athabasca River when the ice floes jammed, Royal Canadian Air Force planes flew many of them out to safety by helicopter.

The advance of civilization in the region has driven the fur-bearing animals away. The commissioners felt that fishing, which now provides the staple diet, will also disappear, or at least become an inadequate supply.

It is estimated that in the next thirty years the 8,000 Indians and Metis will double in number, with 3,000 to 4,000 heads of families in need of employment. The commission also anticipates that in the same period the area will employ 36,000 men more than it does today.

Observers ask: "Can it be too much to hope that, rich and successful as we Albertans are, deliberate steps will be taken to employ 3,000 to 4,000 Metis and Indians—one in every tent—in our labor force?"

The commission suggested that the problem be fully investigated. As possible lines of investigation, it thought it might be possible to work some system whereby concessions are to be given to employers of Metis and Indian labor, a sort of an apprenticeship plan to encourage employers to lure them.

To promote better relations, integrated schooling in larger areas was suggested. It was also reccommended that local health services be made the responsibility of municipalities, as they are for other residents.

18d 1958

Writer's Review Of 25 Years Abroad

18d

By CHATWOOD HALL

(Last of two articles after return to America after 25 years abroad.)

18d

Afro-American

p 9

Sat 1-25-58

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — With my feet now planted back on native soil, retrospection over some of the things that I had experienced during the long period abroad was inescapable.

First of all I had married and now had a boy and girl calling me papa.

I had witnessed the bloody purges in Russia in which Stalin had had hundreds of his erstwhile cronies executed and tens of thousands of other Russians shipped to the wilds of Siberia.

I had spent four years on the blazing German-Russian front as a war correspondent and had seen Russia win the war only by a hairsbreadth and this only through Lend-Lease help from the West.

IN THE Katyn Forest I had witnessed the ghoulish exhumation of the corpses of 11,000 Polish officers, killed by Hitler's Gestapo? or by Stalin's MVD?

At Maidanek, in Poland, I had visited a great German extermination camp, in the roaring furnaces of which more than one million persons, including French Senegalese troops from the Maginot Line, had been cremated.

In the Crimea I had seen fleeing German, Roumanian and Hungarian troops leap into the Black Sea—only to have their bodies swept back onto the shore by the waves.

I had spent a long spell out in Africa. And this taught me that there is not one Africa but many. I learned that Africans do not relish being called N—s; they prefer being called Africans.

Mau Mau made a deep and unforgettable impression on Africa, especially East Africa.

* * *

THE COLOR bar has been relaxed in Kenya and the individual is now being more accepted as an indivdual, if he is educated and cultured, than as a race. It's a pity that so much blood had to be spilt to bring about this small reform.

Africa is in flux; Africa is potentially rich—and with its great riches, coupled with education, growing knowhow and wise and able African statesmen—is destined to become a great continent of the future.

Colonialism's years are numbered. South Africa is headed for a great explosion between the races that will make former race riots in America look like playing cowboy.

When the Little Rock school scandal happened. I was deep in Africa. The harm that that event did to America in Africa was enormous.

* * *

AND ON my journey back toward America through Europe I found that Little Rock had shocked civilized Europeans greatly. This is something that American statesmen must ponder seriously.

I have seen the dark side and the bright side in my travels, but it would require a fat book to tell the whole story.

Since returning to America and moving about to different places, I have been compelled to make a big reappraisal of conditions, as compared with conditions when I left America.

Tremendous progress has been made in racial matters.

* * *

COLORED AMERICANS hold high positions in Federal and state governments; they are working where they did not work before; their material wellbeing seems much improved; their spending power is counted in the billions of dollars.

In places that I have visited I have seen automobiles lined up bumper to bumper in colored neighborhoods. In middle class and working class neighborhoods in Europe this is a sight that one does not see.

The Russian Sputniks were in the center of the news when I arrived back in America. And well might these Communist scientific achievements arouse grave concern for America's future security.

For it took a rocket missile of great power and long range to push these Russian Sputniks into their orbit around the earth.

Without the satellite "moon" in its nose, one of these powerful rockets might be able to carry an atomic or nuclear warhead to America.

* * *

THIS DANGER calls more than ever for unity among all the people of the United States —white and colored—to meet the growing Russian threat; and this threat is becoming more and more real.

The last war strained the United States to its utmost to win.

If another war comes, the strain will be far greater—requiring far greater unity and demanding the utmost from all Americans—white and colored —if America is to be the winner again.

"In unity there is strength"; in disunity there is weakness.

POETS AND BOXER HONORED BY QUEEN

Jan 1 p 3

Harding Made Baron on '58 List Naming Atom Expert and Coroner Among 2,200

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Dec. 31—Atomic scientists and animal lovers, lawyers and a lighthouse keeper, poets, politicians and a prizefighter are among the 2,200 persons on Queen Elizabeth's New Year honor list. It will be published tomorrow.

8d

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, former Chief of the Imperial General Staff and Governor of the revolt-torn island colony of Cyprus from September, 1955, to October, 1957, was one of two new barons.

Government security agents are still guarding against threatened Cypriote terrorist vengeance on the 61-year-old field marshal, who has retired to a Dorset farm.

Wed 1-1-58

Sir Norman Birkett, a famous trial lawyer and later Lord Justice of Appeal from 1950 to 1956, received the other barony created by the Queen.

Sports figures are prominent in the honors list. Denis Compton, 39-year-old champion crickketer and soccer star, was made a Commander of the British Empire for services to sport. David James (Dai) Rees, the 44-year-old Welsh golfer who led Britain's Ryder Cup team to defeat the United States for the first time in twenty-four years, received a similar award.

Olympic Aide Honored

Jack Crump, manager of British Olympic teams since 1936, was made an Officer of the British Empire, as was Walter Lindrum, an Australian, who held the world English billiards championship for eighteen years.

Hogan (Kid) Bassey, 25-year-old world featherweight boxing champion from Calabar, Nigeria, was made a Member of the British Empire.

A knighthood was conferred on William Bentley Purchase, Coroner to the Queen's Household, who is responsible for inquests on "persons whose bodies are lying within the limits of any of the Queen's palaces * * * or any other house where Her Majesty is then demurrant." He was 67 today.

Another of thirty-six knights bachelor on the list is William R. J. Cook, who was in charge of the tests of thermonuclear weapons at Christmas Island last spring that established Britain as the world's third power having the hydrogen bomb.

Roland Dudley was made an Officer of the British Empire for services as chairman of the Humane Traps Advisory Committee. The British Empire Medal was awarded to William Henry Edward Kelly, principal keeper of the Lowestoft lighthouse.

Two Writers Are Cited

Louis Macneice, poet, film scriptwriter and radio producer, was made a commander of the British Empire and Rose Macaulay, poet, novelist and essayist, was made a Dame Commander of the British Empire. "The Towers of Trebizond," published in 1956, is her latest book.

Alicia Markova, 47-year-old prima ballerina, now in her twentieth season at the New York Metropolitan Opera House, was made a Commander of the British Empire for services to ballet.

Dr. Julian Huxley, biologist, writer and former Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Steven Runciman, historian of the crusades, were made knights bachelor.

Gregory Louis Augustine Dunphy, librarian in the London bureau of The New York Times, received the British Empire Medal for his long services as superintendent of the City of London Special Constabulary.

The special police are unpaid volunteers who work alongside the regular force on normal beats. Their value is particularly apparent on ceremonial occasions, when large crowds are present.

Viscount Nuffield Gets Honor

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Queen made Viscount Nuffield, 80, a Companion of Honor, an order limited to sixty-five members. He is estimated to have given away £28,000,000 ($78,000,000) to charities and to further medical and scientific research. As William Richard Morris he built a small bicycle shop into an auto empire.

How the Awards Are Made

LONDON, Dec. 31 (Reuters) —The honors are awarded in several ways: by the Queen herself as a mark of favor; by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and by the Queen on the recommendation of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Some independent Commonwealth nations, including Canada, South Africa and India, do not allow their nationals to accept titles.

The New York Times

Denis Compton

18d

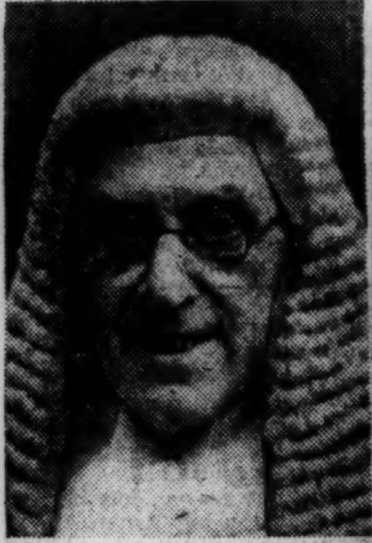
Associated Press

Hogan (Kid) Bassey

Included in Queen Elizabeth's Annual Honors List

Camera Press-Pix

Sir John Harding



The New York Times

Sir Norman Birkett

Alicia Markova

18d 1958

THE FRENCH REVOLT

18d

N.Y. Times

p. 28C

Thurs. 5-15-58

New York N.Y.

France is going through what the French call "a crisis of the regime." Of all the things that can be said about the startling developments in Algeria, where the equivalent of a military revolt took place on Tuesday, that is the most important. The very foundations of the Fourth Republic are being shaken, and no one can say yet whether the precarious structure will stand.

A sort of fog of war has descended over Algeria, where there is a censorship. However, enough has been happening and enough has been learned to show that the situation is extremely serious. Whether Gen. Jacques Massu of the paratroopers bows to orders from Paris or not, he cannot hide the fact that he rebelled, that he formed a "Committee of Public Safety" in Algiers and that he called upon General de Gaulle to head a government of a similar nature in Paris. These were revolutionary deeds and words, and they were symptomatic of a division between Frenchmen that has not been healed.

18d

The fact that Pierre Pflimlin was able to form a government in Paris Tuesday night is not especially reassuring. His government has such a narrow base it cannot exercise the firm authority that is needed to solve the conflict over Algeria. The Independents on the Right are in opposition, and so are the Communists, even though they abstained from voting Tuesday night in order to permit M. Pflimlin to get a government together. With such small backing in a crisis of this gravity it would seem doomed to a short life.

The tide is still moving steadily toward General de Gaulle, who was in Paris yesterday but who returned to his home in the country without saying or doing anything. It is to his credit that he wants to be called, if at all, by the National Assembly and by President Coty. He does not want to take power through a military coup d'état. General Massu and the hotheads in Algeria did not do General de Gaulle any good by calling on him to head a "Government of Public Safety."

The rebirth in Algiers of a Committee of Public Safety will have an especially ominous ring to anyone remembering his history of the French Revolution. It was the fanatical Robespierre who had the idea for such a committee, and it was the anti-democratic, dictatorial Jacobins who used the device to dominate France during the Reign of Terror. If this is the sort of thing the military leaders and Rightist civilians in Algeria want, poor France is really in for it.

When French emotions reach the high pitch they have now attained it is instinctive for them to think either in terms of the great Revolution or of Bonapartism, and yet Frenchmen do not want either solution today. At the same time, the alternative, which is the Fourth Republic or something similar, has been breaking down on two fronts. One is the political and the other Algiers.

Political instability since the war, which has resulted in twenty-five governments, has exasperated and discouraged a great many Frenchmen. The question of Algiers is such an emotional one that it is explosive. What we are seeing in Algeria today is a popular and military explosion. The present crisis was probably brought to its breaking point after the news was first put out on Sunday and gradually spread that three French soldiers, prisoners of the Algerian rebel Front of National Liberation, had been "executed" on April 30. It would be difficult to overemphasize what bitterness and resentment this news caused in Paris as well as in Algiers.

N.Y. Times p-28C

In a situation of this kind there are those, like General Massu, who seek for a drastic, new solution and those, like Premier Pflimlin, who seek to calm things down with an appeal to civic and political discipline. Outsiders must hope that the political and not the military and revolutionary solution is the one that triumphs. Yet it must be recognized that neither of these methods will solve the profound crisis of the regime through which France is passing. For the time being one would be content with a restoration of governmental authority. Then the basic problems will have to be tackled. In any circumstances, there are critical days and weeks ahead for France.

Thurs. 5-15-58

New York N.Y.

18d

BRITISH WATCHING FRENCH SITUATION

Await Reaction to Army Move in Algeria—Italy Sees Blow to Entire West

18d

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 14—The British capital was watching tonight for indications of whether the seizure of power in Algeria by the French Army commanders would lead to an upheaval in France.

N.Y. Times

Unofficial reports late tonight that the dissident officers in Algeria had promised to return ctntrol of the Government there to the next Resident Minister appointed by France were welcomed here.

p. 4-C

The reaction of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, wartime leader of Free French Forces, was regarded by some competent observers here as a key to the crisis. French officers in Algeria have appealed to General de Gaulle to establish a right-wing Revolutionary regime in France to guarantee that country would fight to the end to retain hegemony over Algeria.

Thurs. 5-15-58

General de Gaulle's failure to make any declaration or move today in response to the appeal from Algeria moderated anxiety among observers here.

New York N.Y.

These circles see General de Gaulle as the only visible vehicle to carry the army revolt against civilian authority into the French capital. He has been regarded as the most prominent rallying figure for unconstitutional action to sweep away the crisis-racked Republican regime.

The possibility is not discounted, however, that some hitherto relatively obscure officer, either Gen. Jacques Massu or another, may emerge from the army as a potential strongman on the pattern of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War.

Behind these anxieties is a deeper British fear that if civil war breaks out the leaders of the Right Wing may be defeated in a left-wing counter-revolution.

Officials Bar Comment

The measure of Britain's anxiety is the stern clamp-down on any sort of statement on the Algerian situation by persons in official positions.

A strengthening of the already strong Communist party in France is already evident to observers here. The British noted that Pierre Pflimlin owed his confirmation as Premier early today to the Communists' abstention from voting against him. And any weakening of the French political center is more likely to strengthen the extreme Left than the extreme Right, according to informed opinion here.

British concern about French political instability has been acute for more than six months.

France's central geographical position in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and her important position in any European economic integration insure that any disturbances there would have a grave weakening effect on the Western world, in the opinion of officials here.

Crisis for West Seen

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, May 14—The developments in Algeria were received by anti-Communist and non-Communist opinion in Italy as the worst news for the West in many years.

The opinion is widespread that they have precipitated a severe crisis, not only for France but also for the whole of the West.

While the Italian newspapers published the news from Algeria and from France under scare headlines, a spokesman for the Italian Foreign Ministry expressed the hope that peace might be re-established in Algeria as soon as possible. He added, however, that Italy was fully aware of the "evident and grave difficulties" that face the new French Government.

The Giornale d'Italia of Rome came out today with a large headline on the front page saying: "France on the verge of civil war."

The Communist organ, Unita, had a headline, "Colonialist folly and anti-Communist ostracism lead France to ruin."

Forebodings in Bonn

Special to The New York Times.

BONN, Germany, May 14—The dramatic events in Algiers and Paris were received here with the deepest foreboding.

Officials commented privately that the painfully built up structure of the Western European Community could be brought into jeopardy if the French crisis was not resolved in an orderly manner.

A Government spokesman declined to comment on the developments. Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano also maintained silence after having made a brief report to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) in a private session.

In Government circles it was said that the North Atlantic Council could hardly ignore the Algerian crisis if French forces stationed in West Germany were pulled out to deal with the Algerian situation.

French Cabinet 'Integrated' In Peace Attempt

Jackson News

Jackson, Mississippi

Sat. 6-7-58

PARIS (AP)—Premier Charles de Gaulle's Cabinet moved quickly today to put his pacifying program for Algeria into effect and endorsed his crackdown on the insurgent junta in Algiers. The ministers voted to bring an Algerian Moslem into the cabinet for the first time.

p. 1

18d

They decided to call city elections in Algeria in about a month. This will be the first test of De Gaulle's formula of equal votes for Moslems and Frenchmen in the territory.

The Cabinet set Oct. 5 as the tentative date for a referendum throughout France and Algeria on constitutional reforms De Gaulle will draft to strengthen the hand of the executive.

The Cabinet heard De Gaulle report on his dramatic three-day trip to Algeria, where he unfolded his plan to placate Algerian nationalist rebels and cut off the powers of the French civilian-military junta that had rebelled against Paris.

De Gaulle told his Cabinet that the army in Algeria, which fully supported the May 13 insurrection against Paris, is completely faithful to the government.

The Cabinet stamped approval on De Gaulle's appointment of Gen. Raoul Salan, French troop commander in Algeria, as his official representative.

The Cabinet announced Salan will have at his side a high ranking civilian aide with the rank of secretary general.

De Gaulle Names African To Cabinet

18d

[illegible]

PARIS (ANP)— When Gen De Gaulle, the new Premier of France named his cabinet, he selected one of the ablest and best known French - African leaders, Felix Houphonet-Boigny, as a state minister. As such, Houphonet-Boigny ranks as a member of the cabinet.

Hailing from French Ivory Coast Houphonet-Boigny is the leader of R. D. A., the most important single political party in French West and Equatorial Africa. He was the first African to serve as a full minister when he became a member of the cabinet of former Premier Guy Mollet. Under his leadership the several important parties in French Africa are developing a unified program within the framework of the French Republic.

Equal Rights Pledge Wins De Gaulle Algeria Support

18d

Atlanta Ga

Sat. 6-7-58

PARIS — (UPI) — Gen. Charles De Gaulle returned to Paris Friday night from a three-day tour of Algeria that won him a pledge of unconditional support from rebellious French settlers and army officers.

The new Premier returned aboard a twin-jet airliner direct from Oran, where a cheering crowd of 150,000 heard him demand loyalty "without conditions and without reservations."

He had barely left for Paris when the spokesman for the "super" Public Safety Committee in Algiers promised De Gaulle would receive what he demanded.

De Gaulle scheduled a cabinet meeting for 10:30 a.m. Saturday to give a first-hand report on his Algerian trip. His staff also informed National Assembly Speaker Andre le Troquer he wanted to hold a "long conservation" with him.

The Caravelle jetliner carrying De Gaulle flew into Paris under cloudy skies that forced the pilot to circle Orly airfield for 20 minutes before landing at 9:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m. edt.

In his first act on landing, De Gaulle confirmed his appointment in Algeria of Gen. Raoul Salan, the Algerian army commander, as his "delegate-general" in the territory.

He served notice he would act as his own minister for Algeria, handling the problems of the revolt-torn region himself, unlike previous premiers who usually had a "minister for Algeria" in their cabinets.

Salan also will serve in his old capacity as commander-in-chief of French forces in Algeria fighting the Algerian nationalist Moslem rebels.

De Gaulle showed that he meant business in a letter of appointment to Salan, which was published here Friday night. He ordered Salan to report directly to him, to fire any officials who got out of line and to see to it that the Algerian committees of public safety followed his orders.

De Gaulle Declares All Will Be In One Category

18d

Word

P. 1

Thurs. 6-5-58

Atlanta Ga

ALGIERS — (UPI) — Gen. Charles De Gaulle promised a new deal for Algeria Wednesday with equal rights and privileges for its nine million Moslems and one million Frenchmen.

The French premier flew to Algiers from Paris wearing his wartime general's uniform to assert his authority over the military and civilian insurgents who had defied the government of his predecessor, Premier Pierre Pflimlin, and brought France to the brink of civil war.

BIG WELCOME

The general received a triumphant welcome from hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen and Arabs, many wearing the colorful robes of the hill tribes.

De Gaulle proclaimed the integration of French and Moslems in a speech at Forum Square, interrupted time and again by cheers of "Vive De Gaulle" and "Algeria is French."

"ONLY ONE CATEGORY"

French jet fighters whooshed overhead in Cross-of-Lorraine formation. A huge flowered cross—De Gaulle's Free French symbol—dominated the square. A photograph of the general hung between the second and third stories of the white Government House overlooking the jam packed square.

"I declare that from today onward France considers that in all Algeria there is only one category of inhabitants," De Gaulle said.

ONLY FRENCHMEN

"There are only Frenchmen, with the same rights and the same privileges."

He also promised Algeria-wide elections within three months to "open the door to reconciliation" and end the three years of war between Frenchmen and Algerian Moslem nationalist rebels.

De Gaulle's voice broke often from apparent emotion as he spoke to a crowd estimated at more than 300,000.

TACTICAL MOVE SEEN

In the elections, he said, Frenchmen and Moslems would vote together for the first time for the same candidates.

In promising full French citizenship to the Moslems, De Gaulle apparently hoped to undercut the Moslem nationalist rebels who have demanded full independence.

De Gaulle said that integration "means it is necessary to open paths which were closed for many."

"This means you give means of living to those who had not had them until now. This means dignity must be recognized for those to whom it has been contested. This means insuring a motherland to those who might have doubted having one."

Integration of Moslems and Frenchmen in Algeria was the rallying cry of the "Committees of Public Safety" which seized control and touched off the movement which catapaulted De Gaulle into the premier's office with near-dictatorial powers.

VOTE FOR ALL FRENCH

De Gaulle said that "in three months at the latest all Frenchmen here will have the right to decide their own fate."

"For these 10 million Frenchmen all votes will count the same as the vote of all the others. They will be called upon to designate within a single College legislative body their representatives for the public authorities just as all other Frenchmen do."

Racial Curbs In Algeria Cut By De Gaulle

Post Herald

Thurs. 6-5-58

Birmingham, Ala

18d

P. 1

ALGIERS, June 4 (AP) — Premier De Gaulle today called for complete integration of Algeria's European and Moslem population to keep the vast North African territory French.

The World War II leader was widly cheered by a vast throng of 100,000 persons.

"We are all French citizens starting today, with only one legislative assembly," he said.

De Gaulle then told the cheering crowd massed in front of the government building overlooking the city:

"In three months, 10 million French will have to decide on their future. We are going to open the way, closed until now, to give them (the Moslems) the means to live that they have not had up to now, to give them the guaranty which is now contested. And finally to give them the motherland that they did not have until now."

This was the strongest move on the part of France to the nine million Algerian Moslems since the Nationalists launched their bloody rebellion against France nearly four years ago.

De Gaulle praised the courage of the Algerian Nationalist rebels and declared: "I open the door to reconciliation."

Before making his bid for support of the Moslem population, De Gaulle had met with the French civilian-military junta whose May 13 uprising powered him to the helm of the French government.

Members of the Junta said he had approved their acts, and De Gaulle himself praised the movement in a short, impromptu speech in Algiers harbor.

The crowds gave him a roaring welcome when he arrived from Paris by plane early in the morning. But the big burst of enthusiasm was reserved for his speech from the same balcony of Government House where the rebel junta was proclaimed.

De Gaulle promised equal voting rights for all, abolishing the separate voting lists whereby the outnumbered French have kept control of the territorial legislature.

Integration would mean one legislative assembly in which the Europeans could be outnumbered 9-1 by Moslems.

De Gaulle, by saying "ten millian Frenchmen," obviously included the Algerian Nationalist rebels and the unknown number of their adherents around the country.

He paid tribute to the French army which backed the revolutionary movement here.

"The army has won their (Moslems') confidence," he said "I pay it homage. I have understood you.

"I know what happened here I see what you wanted to do. I see that the road you have opened here is one of revival and fraternity . . . it was just that you wanted to start this revival with your own institutions."

This was a reference to the avowed aim of the Algeria junta to achieve complete integration of Algeria's Europeans and Moslems.

"This is why I am here," De Gaulle said.

A forest of tricolor flags, a number of them held by Moslems, rose over the heads of the crowd.

De Gaulle spread out his arms His face was solemn. He did not smile.

"I am opening the door of reconciliation," he said. "I saw here today how great, how glorious, how generous, France is.

"Long live the republic."

Standing with De Gaulle were Gen. Raoul Salan, the French commander in Algeria, Gen Jacques Massu, who led the paratroops in spearheading the rebellion, and French Gaullist Deputy Jacques Soustelle, who fled Paris to join the rebels and became the political darling of the insurgents.

De Gaulle was wildly cheered by the greatest throng ever gathered in Algeria. It exceeded anything since the beginning the almost nightly demonstrations set off by the rebellion.

Although De Gaulle's ovation was thunderous, it was interrupted by chants of the crowd for "Soustelle! . . . Soustelle!" Once, the throng interrupted the general's dramatic speech with the same cry.

Soustelle stood at De Gaulle's side. But he got nothing more from him than the handshake extended to all the revolutionaries.

18d 1958

Trial Told Of German Slur on Jews

Herald Tribune, P.3

Witness Backs Accused Teacher

By Gaston Coblentz

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

OFFENBURG, Germany, Apr. 10.—Testimony today concerning alleged anti-Semitic undercurrents among the German people today marked the second day of the trial here of Ludwig Zind, a school teacher charged with declaring that too few Jews were gassed under the Hitler regime.

18d

The witnesses heard today included Richard Cheruska, an Offenburg magistrate who advised Kurt Lieser, a half-Jewish Offenburg textile merchant, not to take legal action over anti-Semitic remarks which Mr. Zind made to Mr. Leiser in a tavern last year.

New York

Heard Attacks on Jews

Mr. Cheruska, who condemned Mr. Zind, said he was not particularly startled when Mr. Lieser told him of Mr. Zind's statements. He said he had several times heard other Germans say that too few Jews were put to death under the Nazis.

Fri. 4-11-58

Another witness was Rolf Hoetzendorf, a trade school teacher, whose testimony was favorable to Mr. Zind and who adopted an extremely bellicose attitude toward the public prosecutor. Mr. Hoetzendorf's testimony dealt mainly with the question of Mr. Zind's character in past years.

A former pupil of Mr. Zind at the Offenburg high school, he said it was not true that Mr. Zind praised him when he brought prayers scrools from the devastated Offenburg synagogue for use as scrap paper in the high school after the 1938 nazi pogrom.

Co-Plaintiff Shocked

Heinz Galinski, head of the small Jewish community in West Berlin and a co-plaintiff against Mr. Zind, said in an appeal to the court today that he was shocked by the indifference of many of the witnesses to the seriousness of the accusations against Mr. Zind, who is charged with violating laws against public condoning of criminal actions and against defaming the memory of the dead.

Mr. Zind, in a subdued mood after his anti-Jewish outburst at yesterday's opening session, confirmed during the testimony that he has received an offer of a teacher's job in Egypt if he loses his high school post in this south German town.

Dulles Tells West Of Red Traps on Path to Summit

Asks NATO Not to Pay Reds' Price

Reports Coolness In U. S. to Talks

By Don Cook

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

COPENHAGEN, May 5. — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today told the other Foreign Ministers of NATO countries that public opinion in the United States does not look with too much favor on the idea of another summit conference.

18d

N.Y. Times

But he said President Eisenhower and he are for one if there would be a reasonable hope that it would solve or begin to solve world problems.

P.1

Warns the West

Mr. Dulles said that the West, at negotiations looking toward a summit meeting, must not pay the price of political setbacks or give to the Soviet Union a political advantage which might offset any gains from an actual conference.

Tues. 5-6-58

He said he had in mind in particular the drafting of an agenda. This, he said, might, by omissions, decide in favor of the Russians such matters as the future of Europe or make permanent the division of Germany.

New York

Mr. Dulles spoke at the opening session in the Christiansborg Palace here of a three-day conference of the fifteen NATO Foreign Ministers. He discussed NATO policies and attitudes.

Soviet Veto a Setback

29

The Soviet veto in the United Nations of the American proposal for a system of international aerial inspection in the Arctic area to prevent surprise aerial attacks and the American rejection yesterday of the Polish-Soviet plan for a "disengagement" in Europe has left little of substance for the Foreign Ministers to discuss.

Mr. Dulles made a general report on the state of the exchanges with the Soviet Union regarding a possible new summit meeting, and then proceeded to set forth the American attitude. This was the most positive new note that the other delegates found in his remarks.

He also spoke at length about the matter of "diplomatic parity," a question which the Russians recently raised when they said representatives of Communist-ruled Poland and Czechoslovakia should be present if the Western ambassadors at Moscow are to confer together with the Soviet Foreign Minister.

This question should be approached with great caution, Mr. Dulles said. He pointed out that the Russians, since World War II, have attended more than twenty high-level meetings without raising any such question until now. He said such a proceeding would have no foundation in international law.

Cites NATO'S Strength

NATO is continually being urged to be bold, dynamic and original in its policies, Mr. Dulles said, but it is not always recognized or appreciated that never before has a similar alliance of free nations existed except in emergencies, such as a war, and that this, in itself, is something big.

There was no particular criticism by the other delegates of Secretary Dulles' remarks about the summit conference situation. The Soviet veto of the Arctic inspection plan has temporarily given to the West the advantage.

Nor was there any open criticism of the timing of the American rejection of the "Rapacki plan," but some delegates said privately, after the meeting, that the effect might have been greater if the rejection had been delayed until after the present conference here.

Reds Send New Note On Summit

Deadlock Holds, Thompson Says

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, May 5.—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko called in the ambassadors of the three Western powers one by one today and handed to them a new Soviet note. Diplomatic sources said the note left preparations for a summit conference still up in the air.

N.Y. Times P.1

The Western envoys said the Soviet Union plans to make the note public tonight.

Tues. 5-6-58

American Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson told newsmen after his thirty-minute talk with Mr. Gromyko that the situation regarding summit talks remains unchanged. The two sides have not even begun to talk about preliminaries.

New York

Mr. Thompson said he intends to leave Moscow as scheduled tomorrow for a Paris conference of American envoys in Europe. He added that he will stop off at Copenhagen to report directly to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, attending a NATO meeting there.

18d

Island Autonomous From France

Republic Status For Madagascar

(By Staff Correspondent)

182

TANANARIVE, Madagascar—Declaring itself an autonomous republic within the French community, this East African island, larger than France itself, became the first of 17 French territories that approved France's new constitution to choose its own status.

The 18th territory, Guinea, in West Africa, rejected the Constitution, thus becoming automatically independent.

Courier

Off the Southeast Coast of Africa, Madagascar is the largest of the French territories. Its 227,602 square miles make it slightly larger than France. The island has about 4,000,000 people and was a kingdom until 1896 when the French transformed it into a protectorate.

p 5

Pittsburgh Pa.

■

THE DECISION was taken by the island's six provincial assemblies, meeting jointly as a special congress to determine Madagascar's political future under the new French Constitution adopted Sept. 28.

Sat 10-25-58

The new setup puts Madagascar's relationship with France in the same category as Canada and Australia in their relationship with England.

Rights Tribunal Created in Europe

Reuters

184

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3—An international court designed to protect the rights of individuals to life, liberty and religion came into existence today.

Iceland and Austria deposited instruments of ratification with the Council of Europe for the European Court of Human Rights.

Portland [illegible] Herald

The approval of these two countries brought the number of member states in favor of the court to eight, the number necessary for its creation.

The court is the judicial body envisaged in the Convention forthe Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed by members of the Council of Europe in Rome on Nov. 4, 1950.

p A16

The 15-nation Council of Europe seeks closer cooperation among member states in economic, social, scientific cultural and political fields.

Swedish Foreign Minister Oesten Unden hailed the creation of the court.

Thurs 9-4-58

"Something new has taken place when the human rights are inscribed in international diplomatic instruments and when they are safeguarded by special institutions," he said.

Washington Post

The convention provides for these rights:

- Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law.
- No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
- Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.
- Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing.
- No one can be convicted of an act which did not constitute a criminal offense under national or international law at the time of the act.
- Everyone has the right of respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of expression.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to fredom of association with others.

Complaint Procedure

A human rights commission receives complaints from individuals, organizations and nations about violations of human rights committed by governments.

If the commission's attempts to settle disputes fail, they may be referred by the commission or member nations to the new court.

The countries that previously accepted the Human Rights Court are Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, West Germany and Belgium.

Law cracks down on London rioters

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-20-58

18d

LONDON, England — The beleaguered towns of Nottingham and London, plagued by racial clashes for the past two weeks, felt the powerful sting of law this week as Britain commenced to crackdown on "Teddy Boys," England's juvenile delinquents.

Some 180 arrests have been made in the crackdown since the riots erupted in this country, which heretofore, had no serious racial problems.

The threat of the riots spreading into other parts of England prompted swift and determined action by British law agencies as tension mounted.

ACCOMPANYING the retribution of the law came a statement from Home Secretary R. A. Butler, who soberly told Britons: "I have no intention of allowing extremist elements to take advantage of any situation existing from recent race riots.

"All British subjects, white and colored, enjoy absolute equality before the law." Mr. Butler's office handles law enforcement. His talk came shortly after anti-colored slogans appeared in Glasgow.

Only hours before his speech, the fifth day of racial fighting, sparked by "Teddy Boys" and white men, broke out near a night club here attended by colored persons.

Some 23 persons were jailed in the disturbance where the groups, white and colored, fought with broken bottles until police arrived.

* * *

REPEATED DAILY battles have occurred between the races here and in Nottingham over a two-week period. The clashes were attributed to abnormally high unemployment in the British Commonwealth with whites fearing job competition from colored immigrants.

Other factors said to have caused the riots were the housing situation and the increased influx into Britain of colored persons.

Britain has unlimited restrictions in its immigration program, but since the riots occurred studies centering around the plan have been suggested.

Sat. 9-27-58

In light of the racial violence, Parliament has announced it will take action in the matter after the summer recess. Top level conferences among British and Jamaican leaders have been conducted also.

18d

* * *

NORMAN MANLEY, Chief Minister of Jamaica, a British Commonwealth country where many colored persons in England were born, said he was "satisfied" with the racial situation in Britain following talks with the government.

Mr. Manley arrived in England last week to discuss the problem and said he was involved in an incident himself.

He described the incident as a situation where he was told by a policeman that he could not walk up the street and talk with four fellow countrymen because the action constituted a "public meeting."

The Jamaican official dismissed the incident saying he hoped the attitude was "not general." He later met with Mr. Butler and Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd, describing the meeting as one which achieved "mutual understanding."

* * *

TAKING GRAVE note of the racial clashes, Mr. Butler stated;

"I am satisfied that the scope of the recent incidents is quite within the power of the police to control. I have made a personal examination of each incident.

"To date about 180 arrests have been made on a variety of charges, the most serious of which have been for the carrying of offensive weapons. Fortunately, only a few people have been injured and only slight damage caused to property.

"We are rightly proud in this country of the fact that racial discrimination never has been part of our life or our law.

"We have prided ourselves in our hospitality to our fellow beings from the Commonwealth and other colonial territories who enjoy the right of unrestricted entry into the Mother country.

"HOWEVER, I should make it clear that the disturbance of the peace, especially when it takes form of anti-color demonstrations, is universally condemned by public opinion of all shades."

Mr. Butler said there were about 200,000 colored people in Britain, of whom about 110,000 were from the West Indies and 54,000 from India and Pakistan.

Officially, the number of colored persons unemployed in Britain was set at 17,000 last July. Mr. Butler said that figure was greater than that of the normal working population.

The Conservative Party politician said he and his colleagues would discuss that problem thoroughly.

* * *

SHORTLY BEFORE conferring with British officials, Mr. Manley, on arrival in England, stated:

"I am profoundly disturbed and shocked by what has happened, particularly so because we in the West Indies are making a magnificent job of building up a multi-racial society.

"I have come here to help, not to quarrel. I am putting myself unreservedly at the disposal of the British Government to help in every way I can.

"However, I shall see my people for they are greatly disturbed by what is happening. West Indians must be strong, patient and sensible in light of these matters."

* * *

IN A COMMUNIQUE expressing "grave concern" over British race rioting, the Government of Eastern Nigeria has cabled a protest to the Colonial Office in London.

In his message, Acting Premier Mr. Akpabio expressed hope that the lives and property of Eastern Nigerians and all non-white peoples in Britain would be safeguarded.

Sir John Macpherson, permanent Undersecretary for the Colonies, has assured Nigeria that all steps necessary to put down violence were being taken.

In other quarters, members of the entertainment world, along with Mayor H. D. Steele of Worthing, have bitterly assailed British race violence.

Speaking to a group of 20 colored students, the mayor asserted, "you have entered into the life of the town with dignity and friendliness. We are delighted to have you."

* * *

THE ENTERTAINERS, over 25 in all, banded together to form "The Stars Campaign for Interracial Friendship." Such names as trumpeter Humphrey Lytleton, singer Cleo Laine, bandleader Ted Heath and others organized the group.

Barbados Prime Minister H. G. H. Cummins, commenting on the racial unrest, declared;

"We wish never to see a day dawn when we should leave the Commonwealth, but we will watch events."

With severe job competition listed as the key factor in the riots, it was hinted this week that Britain might curtail or change its immigration policy.

Afro American

Teddy Boys Fight London Negroes

United Press International.

New York

New York N.Y.

18d

England

Tues. 9-2-58

LONDON, Sept. 1—White zoot-suiters battled Negro toughs in the streets of London's "Harlem" early today on the third day of the worst race rioting in the city's history.

At least 10 whites and eight Negroes were injured in frenzied brawling in the run-down Notting Hill district which went on until 4 a.m. Police arrested some 40 persons.

Tables at local police stations were piled high with razors, sharpened bicycle chains and blackjacks—traditional weapons of gangland in a nation where firearms laws are severe and strictly enforced.

The rioting, fanned by white resentment of the behavior of the growing Negro population of Notting Hill, started when gangs of teen-age "Teddy boys" zoot-suiters — swarmed into the district from the waterfront slums to smash windows and maul Negro passersby.

1-8

The Negroes fought back hurling bricks and bottles from houses where they had barricaded themselves.

A major battle developed around two adjoining houses in one street where some 300 Negroes were besieged by hundreds of white hoodlums, who showered the buildings with bricks, bottles and "Molotov cocktail" incendiaries.

Police riot squads were unable to cope effectively with the situation because the focus of action shifted too fast.

Although the white "troops" were teen-agers, there were some indications that adults, cruising the area in automobiles, were calling the signals for the violence. One man who appeared to be directing the mob drove a station wagon with a Nazi swastika draped over the hood.

Race Relations in Britain

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Times

P. 26 C

18d

Fri. 9-5-58

New York N.Y.

To enlarge upon your editorial of Sept. 2 "The English Race Riots" I should like to point out that until after World War II the British "urbane sense of tolerance" rarely touched her colored subjects in England.

Not only were there race riots following World War I against Africans and West Indians who had aided the war effort, but it was subsequent widespread discrimination against Negroes in employment, lodgings and public accommodations that led to the founding of the League of Colored Peoples. To this day the League has sought unsuccessfully to get Commons to pass some sort of civil rights law.

Between the wars the labor unions, whose leaders periodically protested against injustices in the colonies, barred the hiring of Negroes even in the lowliest jobs, even though some of these Negroes were born and reared in England. With the exception of liberal Manchester, Negroes were taboo in all first-class hotels and restaurants.

In that respect there has admittedly been vast improvement since the end of World War II, although getting accommodations is still an ordeal for the visitor of sable hue

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who is not a high official of some Commonwealth country.

There are now approximately 200,000 non-whites among Great Britain's 50,000,000 inhabitants, but less progress has been made in civil rights over there than has been marked in literally scores of American communities, even in the Deep South. GEORGE S. SCHUYLER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1958.

Heavy Terms Given To Racial Rioters

British Court Lectures Nine Youths—Others Warned

Commercial Appeal

18d P 1

Memphis Tenn.

Tues. 9-16-58

LONDON, Sept. 15.—(UPI)—An Old Bailey Court judge imposed stiff four-year prison terms on nine persons Monday for a "nigger-hunting expedition" which touched off the race riots in Notting Hill late last month.

Justice Sir Cyril Salmon also indicated his court would be as stern or sterner in any case that came before him in the future.

The youths—seven of them 17 years old, one 18 and one 20—set out early in the morning of Aug. 24 armed with iron bars and other weapons for what they told police was "a nigger-hunting expedition."

They pleaded guilty to battering five colored men they picked out at random on the streets. All five were hospitalized but have recovered.

The court was told the attacks sparked the race riots in the Notting Hill district which kept London in an uproar for a week.

"You are a minute and insignificant section of the population who have brought shame upon the district in which you live and have filled the whole nation with horror, indignation and disgust," Justice Salmon told them.

"Everyone, irrespective of the color of their skins, is entitled to walk through the streets in peace with their heads erect and free from fear. That is a right which these courts will always unfailingly uphold."

Old Bailey Court issued a bench warrant for the arrest of two other youths who did not appear to answer to charges stemming from the race riots.

British Troubles Laid to Housing

Pittsburgh Courier
P. 19
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 9-6-58

LONDON—The heated race battle in Nottingham, England recently was attributed "primarily to a woeful lack of adequate housing" by British officials, while lawmakers at the same time are pressing the government for a "color bar" on unlimited immigration of Negro and Asian workers.

"The bombings destroyed many homes," a British official said, "and though we've now got back to where we were in 1939, we haven't moved forward enough to accommodate the influx of new people."

There are now about 100,000 West Indians, 50,000 East Indians and Pakistanis and about 40,000 other colored people in Britain. Legislation was recently introduced in Parliament to control the influx.

Prime Minister Harold MacMillan is believed opposed to any such action for fear of damaging commonwealth relations.

During the recent 90-minute riot more than 200 men and women fought with sticks, fists, axes, knives—injuring many and hospitalizing eight before police intervened with dogs and broke it up.

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200 Whites, Negroes Clash at Britain Pub

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 8-25-58
P. 17

(Copyright 1958 by The New York Times Co.)

LONDON—A brawl between Negroes and a white man and his wife outside a "pub" in Nottingham Saturday night led to one of the worst racial clashes ever recorded in Britain.

A fight with knives, razors and clubs involving about 200 whites and Negroes developed and went on for 90 minutes before police restored order.

Dozens of persons were injured and eight persons, all whites, were taken to the hospital. One was a policeman. Most of the Negroes involved were said to be Jamaicans.

Extra police were on guard in the city Sunday. The assistant chief constable of Nottingham, F. D. Porter, said Sunday night: "This trouble has been brewing over the past week."

Other areas of the Midlands, especially Birmingham and Wolverhampton, have been plagued with race fight and tension over the past few months.

There was no official estimate of the number involved in Saturday night's fight. Two hundred was the minimum estimate given by eyewitnesses. Hundreds of persons not actually fighting were standing around, angry and shouting. Charles Thompson, who runs the public house where the trouble began, said:

"A 200-yard stretch of the road was like a battleground. Everywhere you looked people were fighting."

There has been a big influx of Negroes into Britain over the last 10 years, most of them from the British West Indies.

Azikiwe Warns British Not To Restrict Immigration

World
P. 3
Atlanta Ga.
Sun. 9-28-58

LONDON (NNPA)— Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, has made it plain that Nigeria will seek independence outside the British Commonwealth if there is restriction of immigration to Britain based on racial discrimination.

Dr. Azikiwe expressed his views on the racial riots in Nottingham and Notting Hill when he arrived in Liverpool on the liner Accra from West Africa on Sept. 8. He was here to resume Nigerian constitutional conferences in London on Sept.

He said one of his first jobs would be to ascertain from his Commissioner if Nigerians from the Eastern Region had been involved in the riots. If so, he said, the matter would be taken up in the proper quarters.

"The British Commonwealth has always set an example of being liberal on this issue," Dr. Azikiwe said, adding:

"I think that more than anything else this has been responsible for the survival of the Commonwealth.

TRADITION OF RESPECT

"We appreciate it and that is why, when we debated the issue of independence at last year's conference, we said we wanted to be a sovereign state within the British Commonwealth, because this tradition of racial equality and respect of human dignity is part and parcel of our make-up and is responsible for the attachment which binds us to Britain."

On the question of restricting immigration, Dr. Azikiwee said such a policy was in effect in many countries, including Nigeria, where it was limited to undesirables.

"I would not support any idea of control of immigration solely on the race question," he said. "That would be incompatible with the British Commonwealth and not in the interest of ourselves or Britain."

Dr. Azikiwe was greeted by a crowd of 500 Nigerians. They gave him a rousing welcome, some of them in their colorful robes standing on station trucks to wave.

There were shouts of "Zik, Zik," and then his countrymen burst into song, "Freedom, freedom, everywhere, there shall be freedom. Freedom for you, freedom for me, everywhere there shall be freedom."

British Act Firmly to Stop Riots

9 Given 4-Year Sentences for London Riots

18d

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

(Exclusive to The Courier)

LONDON, England—At last the law has begun to deal in a manner that would put a stop to these young English hooligans who have stained the history of England.

Nine white youths who armed themselves with iron bars and wooden clubs, and hunted colored men through London streets were each jailed for four years by Justice Salmon at the Old Bailey.

Courier

• Just fancy, one of the youths told the police that they all got into a car and went "n—hunting." There were gasps in court as the judge passed sentence.

P8

The mothers of several boys were led out sobbing. Two of the youths swayed in the dock and had to be helped down to the cells.

Pittsburgh

All the boys had stood rigidly at attention for several minutes following every word from Mr. Justice Salmon.

Pa

■

THE JUDGE told them:

"It was you men who started the whole of this violence in Notting Hill. On the night of Aug. 24, you nine men formed yourselves into a gang and set out on a cruel and vicious manhunt. You armed yourselves with iron bars and other weapons. Your quarry was any man, providing there were not more than two of them together, whose skin happened to be a different color from your own.

Sat. 9-27-58

"Your object was to instill stark terror and inflict as much pain and grievous injury as you could. During that night you savagely attacked five peaceful and law-abiding citizens without any shadow of an excuse. None of them had done you any harm. None of them had offered you the slightest provocation. Indeed, you knew nothing about any of them except that their skin happened to be a color of which you apparently did not approve.

"Two of them were lucky enough to escape from you before you were able to inflict other than apparently minor injuries. The other three, you left bleeding and senseless on the pavement.'

■

THE YOUTHS watched closely as the judge went on.

"•You are a minute and insignificant section of the population, but you have brought shame upon the district in which you live and have filled the whole nation with horror, indignation and disgust.

"Everyone, irrespective of color of their skins, is entitled to walk through our streets in peace, with their heads erect, and free from fear. That is a right which these courts will always unfailingly uphold. As far as the law is concerned, you are entitled to think what you like, however vile your thoughts; to feel what you like, providing you do not infringe the rights of others and imperil the Queen's peace. But once you translate your dark thoughts and brutal feelings, the law will be swift to punish you, and to protect your victims. I bear in mind what has been said on your behalf. You are young and you have no previous conviction.

"Your victims—the grievously injured ones—after two or three weeks in hospitals have sufficiently recovered to be allowed to return home and it is unlikely that they will suffer any permanent physical ill-effects from your savage attack. But for these facts, I would have imposed much longer sentences. As it is, I am determined that you and anyone, anywhere, who may be tempted shall clearly understand that crimes such as these will not be tolerated in this country but will inevitably meet in the courts with the punishment that they so justly deserve."

■

THE COURT had been told that the youths went around the Ladbroke Grove and Shepherd's Bush areas using iron bars, a car starting handle, table legs, pieces of wood and a knife, to attack innocent colored men going about their lawful business.

18d

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A West Indian was told by the Marylebone magistrate: "If you were a white man you would be sent to prison here and now. It is only because you are a colored man and were subjected to some provocation by a lot of hooligans that I am not dealing with you in that way."

The magistrate ordered a probation officer's report on Alavanton Mitchell, 25, who pleaded not guilty to damaging a police car by throwing a bottle from a window.

BRITAIN BARS BIAS IN HANDLING RIOTS

Vows Impartial Enforcement of Law in Racial Fight—Daytime Outbreak Occurs

18d

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 3—The British Government formally announced tonight that the "utmost strictness" would be used to end the race riots that have erupted in London and Nottingham.

New York

Times

The announcement was issued from Downing Street shortly after Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had conferred on the racial disturbances with R. A. Butler, who, as Home Secretary, is the Cabinet Minister concerned.

New York N.Y.

Disturbances occurred for the first time in daylight today when young rowdies hurled stones and milk bottles through the windows of houses of Negroes in the Harlesden and Willesden districts of northwest London.

Shortly before the Government announcement, the High Commissioner of Ghana, one of the Negro states of the British Commonwealth, protested the involvement of Ghanaian citizens in the rioting.

Thurs 9-4-58

The Government statement declared that the "utmost strictness will be observed in impartial enforcement of the law and in preventing the illegal carrying of offensive weapons."

The public was urged to show the "utmost discretion" in avoiding disturbances.

The statement revealed that the Cabinet has been examining the problems arising from the unrestricted immigration to Britain from Commonwealth countries and British colonies. This study will continue, the statement added, but the Government does not think it right to take long term decisions "except after careful consideration of the problem as a whole."

This was interpreted by officials as a strong hint that if the riots and disturbances continued, serious consideration would be given to the introduction of legislation restricting immigration.

P.C 17

The Cabinet is aware, one authoritative source said, that an economic recession in this country would excerbate white feeling toward Negro workers who have flooded into Britain in the last six years.

Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labor party, issued a separate statement assailing "rioting and hooliganism" and asking public opinion to support the authorities against the "deplorable outbreaks of street violence."

E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, Ghana's High Commissioner, went to the Commonwealth Relations Office to complain about the involvement of Ghanaian citizens in the recent disturbances.

A spokesman at the High Commission said Ghana believed that a direct pronouncement from the Government was necessary to check the rioting.

"Together with other offices of African and Asian Governments in London," the spokesman added, "we are watching the situation very closely."

The Marylebone and West London police courts were filled again this morning, with fifty-five men and women, white and Negro, picked up by the police during last night's rioting in the Notting Hill and Paddington districts. Prison sentences of up to three months and fines of up to £12 ($33.60) were imposed. A large number of the prisoners were remanded in custory.

The riots continued to evoke shocked statements from every walk of British life.

Peter Morris of the Clerical and Administrative Workers Union said the Trades Union Congress had always abhorred any suggestion of racial discrimination but "now we have the problem on our own doorstep."

Referring to the involvement of the British Union Movement, Sir Oswald Mosley's fascist organization, Mr. Morris declared that the Trades Union Congress would expect police to expose its activities and deal with the movement "in the firmest manner."

Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary general of the Trades Union Congress, commented on the "element of hooliganism" responsible for the racial intolerance. He said this was "entirely contrary to the whole basic policy" of Trades Union Congress "in connection with our colored brothers."

NINE SENTENCED IN LONDON RIOTS

Times Picayune

Draw 4 Years for Gang Hunt for Negroes

P.25

LONDON (UPI) — An old Bailey court judge imposed stiff four-year prison terms on nine persons Monday for a gang hunt for Negroes which touched off the race riots in Notting Hill late last month.

Tues 9-16-58

Justice Sir Cyril Salmon also indicated his court would be as stern or sterner in any case that came before him in the future.

New Orleans La

The youths—seven of them 17 years old, one 18, and one 20—set out early in the morning of Aug. 24 armed with iron bars and other weapons for what they told police was "a nigger-hunting expedition."

They pleaded guilty to battering five colored men they picked out at random on the streets. All five were hospitalized but have recovered.

The court was told that th attacks sparked the race riot in the Notting Hill distric which kept London in an uproa for a week.

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Old Bailey court issued a bench warrant for the arrest of two other youths who did not appear in answer to charges stemming from the race riots.

RIOT TALKS BEGIN IN LONDON TODAY

Times

2 West Indies Leaders Will See Macmillan—Attacks on Negro Homes Continue

P 17c

Special to The New York Times.

New York, NY

Fri 9-5-58

LONDON, Sept. 4—Norman W. Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, will arrive in London tomorrow to discuss the spate of race riots between whites and Negroes, chiefly West Indians, in London's northwest districts.

Shocked by the race riots, the conscience of Britain protested today in a series of statements by political, religious and economic groups.

This did not prevent two outbreaks of violence during daylight. In Paddington, the windows of a house owned by a Negro were smashed by milk bottles thrown by a group of whites. In Notting Hill a homemade gasoline bomb was thrown through the fanlight of a Negro home.

A flaming gasoline can was thrown into a house in Paddington occupied by both whites and Negroes. The sairs of the house were damaged.

The street in which the house stands was strewn with shattered window panes and the police were dispersing excitable spectators.

Six white men were involved in the attempted arson. Strong police reinforcements patrolled the Paddington and Notting Hill areas.

Stiffer Attitude to Toughs

A stiffer attitude toward young toughs captured by the police in the riots was evident in the courts.

Eleven men, two of them Negroes, were sent to trial at Tower Bridge Court after they had been charged with having caused an affray, by Christmas Humphreys, prosecuting for the police.

Making an affray was defined by Mr. Humphreys as the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects."

Three men were sentenced to prison at Maryleborne Court.

Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will return from Bermuda tomorrow. He will discuss the riots and the question of restricting immigration with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and also will have talks with Mr. Manley.

Mr. Manley, who will be accompanied by Dr. Carl Lacorbiniere, Deputy Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation, represents the Commonwealth nation most closely concerned. A majority of the Negroes in Britain against whom white ire has been directed are West Indians and most of these are Jamaicans.

The Trades Union Congress, representing more than 8,000,000 British workers, was the most important of the groups that condemned the riots.

The labor federation's statement, which will be submitted to the annual conference for approval tomorrow, said there was evidence that "elements which propagated racial hatred in Britain and Europe" before World War II were "once more fanning the flames of violence."

This was an allusion to Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement, which has showered Notting Hill, Paddington and other areas where Negroes have congregated with pamphlets demanding a "fight" for a white Britain.

The Trades Union Congress resolution asked the authorities to deal with the rioters in an "exemplary way" and to act against those who are inciting the disorders with the "full severity of law."

The National Council of Civil Liberties demanded a Government statement declaring that it is opposed to racial discrimination, racial intolerance and racial violence."

Seven clergymen in the area affected by the riots also charged that the disorders resulted from the "efforts and methods of those interested in creating racial bitterness for its own sake."

182

P17C Times New York NY 9-5-58

London Daily Express

RACIAL STRIFE IN BRITAIN: Police search teenager for weapons in Notting Hill section of London where whites and Negroes have been fighting for several days.

Nine White Youths Who Touched Off London Riots Get 4-Year Jail Terms

(By Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Times Union

P 3

182

Jacksonville Fla

Tues 9-16-58

LONDON, Sept. 15—Nine white youths who triggered London's recent racial disorders today were sentenced to four years in jail.

All the youths are between 17 and 20. The sentences drew gasps and sobs from their parents in court. Several mothers were led out weeping by police officers. Two of the youths swayed on the stand and had to be helped down into the cells below the court.

The sentences were imposed by Judge Cyril Salmon. He told the youths that they were responsible for starting the outbreaks of racial violence in Notting Hill.

"On the night of August 24 you nine men formed yourselves into a gang and set out on a cruel and vicious manhunt," he said.

"Your quarry was any man whose skin happened to be a different color from your own. During that night you savagely attacked five peaceful and law-abiding citizens without any shadow of an excuse. None of them had done you harm. None had offered you the slightest provocation. Indeed, you knew nothing about them except that their skin happened to be of a color of which you apparently did not approve."

Two of the victims escaped with only minor injuries. The other three were left bleeding and unconscious on the sidewalk.

The judge said the jail terms would have been longer but for the fact that none of the youths had previous convictions and all the victims had recovered.

"As it is," the judge added, "I am determined that anyone who may be tempted to follow your evil example shall clearly understand that crimes such as these will not be tolerated in this country."

The youths are Albert Hunt, 20, Edward Kemp, 19, Robert Knight, 17, Frank Mills, 17, Dennis McCartney, 18, Derek Webster, 17, Ronald Mayes, 17, John O'Brien, 17, and Brian Euston, 17.

Another trial involving 13 men, two of them colored, was continued until tomorrow.

British Police Arrest 150 In London, Nottingham Riots

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Sat 9-6-58

182

P 1

LONDON (AP)—British police have arrested 150 persons in London and Nottingham race rioting. Home Secretary Richard A. Butler disclosed Friday night.

Butler is the Cabinet minister responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.

His disclosure came at a political meeting where he said the government has "no intention of allowing extremist elements to take advantage of any situation."

British trade union leaders hinted earlier that Sir Oswald Mosley's old Fascist group is stirring up attacks on West Indian and other nonwhite immigrants to Britain.

The continued attacks, mostly in rundown sections of London and industrial Nottingham, brought round of urgent top official conferences during the day.

Prime Minister Macmillan and his Cabinet were under notice from nonwhite commonwealth countries that immigration curbs won't bring any solution. The government at midweek had hinted such curbs were being considered. Mosley's group is calling for restrictions.

Leading Cabinet ministers conferred at No. 10 Downing St. on the ugly outbreaks.

Macmillan then talked privately with Butler, who later called in Scotland Yard's new chief Joseph Simpson.

Butler said he is satisfied his police are strong enough to control future outbreaks.

He reported immigration of nonwhite workers to Britain increased recently at the same time as a local demand for unskilled labor had slackened. The immigrants numbered 200,000 at the end of July, 110,000 of them from the West Indies and 54,000 from Pakistan and India, he said. Their unemployed was set at 1,700.

British MP Demands Ban On 'Coloreds'

182

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 9-13-58

P 12

LONDON—When members o Parliament shouted objections t he command made by Cyril Os borne, a Conservative membe that the Government restrict co ored immigration into Britai the Parliament member adde "In the omnibus term of 'colore I include Irish, Maltese and Cyp ots."

He further explained: "I be lieve that as regards jobs goin in my own country, it is my ow countrymen who should hav the first cut at them."

He continued: "Failure to ac now might mean a repetition o events in Nottingham and No ting Hill. If we do not grappl with this difficult problem, think our grandchildren wil curse us for our cowardice. Th thing will grow until we have al kinds of racial trouble that ou grandchildren need not have i we tackle this now.

"I REALIZE," he said, "tha overseas our motives might b misinterpreted. But I think tha now is the time that someone spoke for this country and fo the white men who built it— and I propose to do it."

When M. P.'s shouted objec tion, Mr. Osborne said: "In th omnibus term of colored, I in clude Irish, Maltese and Cypr ots."

GI Is England's Biggest Spender

By FRED DOERFLINGER

Defender P. 12

18d England

Sat 1-18-58

Chicago, Ill.

LONDON — (INS) — Britain's biggest dollar earner is not whiskey or automobiles or even tourism but the American G. I.

The British ring up more dollars by the export of whisky and automobiles together. Even the dollar income from tourists comes nowhere near the expenditures of American forces stationed in Britain.

In the year ended June 30, 1957, combined American military and naval spending in Britain made the British richer by $440,000,000. Whisky exports in the same period were only $65,000,000, automobile and commercial vehicle exports some $75,000,000 while tourist income amounted to $138,000,000

Even those Britons worried about hydrogen-bomb carrying American bombers flying over their country do not want to see the 40,000 Yanks and their 40,000 dependents leave these shores.

In one year these 80,000 Americans manage to spend well over $80,000,000 privately.

The American army and American navy between them spend very little because there is not much in the way of army and navy installations in Britain. The air force accounts for about three-quarters of the total of U. S forces expenditure in Britian, in round figures, some $341,000,000.

The biggest single item is the payment for contractual services — more than $135,000,000. These services are for the most part for work undertaken to expand and strengthen runways on airfields for the new types of bombers. Private contarctors get some of their most lucrative business from the American Air Force.

The Americans also spend big money on housing for their personnel. In addition to construction work, the23 air bases and dozen administrative bases all provide contracts for maintenance work and for such services as laundry, telephones and health.

Air Force supplies, ranging from paper clips to fresh food and electrical equipment, bought from Britain came to over $85 million in the past year, including offshore procurement.

The American Air Force also employs some 4,000 British civilians on its bases and the wages bill amounts to over $12,000,000 a year. That it is cheaper for the Americans to employ British personnel than to bring American civilians over to do the same work is to the advantage of the British.

Salaries of British civilians are fixed by the air ministry and not by the Americans themselves.

COLORED INFLUX PLAGUES BRITON

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LONDON (AP)—The British government Thursday was urged to put the brake on a mounting influx of colored immigrants.

Fri 4-4-58

Laborite H. Hynd said in the House of Commons that the flood of 40,000 immigrants a year from the West Indies, the Far East and Africa might eventually overstrain Britain's housing, employment and social welfare services.

18d

He suggested the government start by barring criminals, obvious invalids, absconding husbands and others who might become a burden on the community.

England

British Unemployment Stirs Racial Friction

Star P. A 9 - Fri 3-21-58

18d

Washington, D.C.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Mar. 21.—Spokesmen for bus drivers and conductors in this seaport city have asked the local government to stop handing out transportation jobs to nonwhite immigrants.

The municipally owned bus system here has a payroll estimated at 1,800. Between 120 and 150 employes, most of them natives of India or Pakistan, are here.

The friction is regarded as a result of mounting unemployment in Northumberland County, of which Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a city of 300,000, is the administrative capital. Competition for jobs here is growing intense.

A similar situation has been developing in the London and Midland districts of England, where there have been large increases in the number of nonwhite immigrants from the West Indies.

There are now an estimated 30,000 West Indians in the Midlands alone, many of them seeking jobs and homes as far north as Nottingham. Reduced payrolls in the auto and engineering industries have affected substantial numbers of these immigrants. There is a total of 78,000 West Indians in Britain, most of them from Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana

In a third development, following a closure in recruitment by the National Coal Board, miners' spokesmen have urged that if manpower cuts are ordered, the first to be discharged should be immigrants, chiefly Poles, Italians, and Hungarians. Relatively few nonwhite immigrants are employed in the mining industry.

NEGRO POPULATION RISING IN BRITAIN

Times P. 9

LONDON, April 3 (Reuters)—Britain's Negro population now numbers more than 100,000 and is increasing at the rate of about 25,000 a year.

18d

The figures were made public today during a House of Commons debate on the status of Negroes and other "colored" peoples—from India and Pakistan—allowed to travel unrestricted into Britain because of their British Commonwealth status. Most of the Negroes emigrate from the British West Indies.

New York, N.Y.

"We are starting on the road to becoming a multi-racial country," said Martin Lindsay, a Conservative Member of Parliament. "We should not lay ourselves open to the color problem, which we see in countries such as South Africa and the United States."

Fri 4-4-58

Harry Hynd, Labor party member, said the number of "colored" emigrants, including the 15,000 or so who arrive each year from India and Pakistan, have added to the difficulties of health, housing, education and employment authorities.

Mr. Hynd said he feared racial prejudice would develop if the flow of emigrants was allowed to go unchecked. He said he was against restricting students and those with homes and jobs to go to, but that he would like to bar those with criminal records or no means of support

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Negro Population Of Britain Rising

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Times Union

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P. 11

18d

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England

Jacksonville

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Fla.

Hynd said he fears racial prejudice will develop if the flow of emigrants is allowed to go unchecked. He said he is against restricting students and those with homes and jobs to go to, but that he would like to bar those with criminal records or no means of support.

The parliamentary secretary to the home office, Miss Pat Hornsby-Smith, who released the figures, said it was a "completely new departure for the British government to exercise control over emigrants from the colonies." But, she added, "We are certainly not complacent about this problem. We are going very deeply into the situation and are anxiously watching it."

The British Are More Than Worried

Too Many Negroes Over There!

Courier P. 21

1958 England

CHICAGO—Forty thousand non-white immigrants are proving too much for the British Isles to digest, according to Laborite H. Hynd.

Speaking to the House of Commons, Mr. Hynd proposed that the government clamp down immediate restrictions on the influx by barring criminals, obvious invalids, deserting husbands, and all persons who might become a burden on the government.

Sat 4-5-58

Of Great Britain's 190,000 non-whites, an estimated 50,000 have come from India and Pakistan and another 100,000 from the West Indies. Other immigrants have come from Africa and other Far Eastern countries.

Pittsburgh Pa

Hynd said that the mounting inflow may eventually strain Britain's housing, employment and social welfare services.

Crippled Pilgrims Suffer London Segregation

Daily World P-1

Atlanta Ga.

By RON STEPHENSON

LONDON, Eng. — (ANP) — The color bar came to Britain in a big way last week-end. It came by way of South Africa with a group of Roman Catholic pilgrims on their way to Lourdes, France.

1958

The pilgrims, all 240 of them, travelled from South Africa on the same ship but the whites kept apart from the natives and half castes. On arrival in London the 26 colored people, including four cripples, were herded into one small hotel, in the most uncongenial part of London while the whites were accommodated in hotels in Kensington and the West End.

England

When most of the party went sightseeing, one bus was used for colored people. While the whites travelled in seven coaches, the one bus was not sufficient for the coloreds, and because they were not permitted to ride in any of the "white" coaches, two unfortunate Negroes had to remain in the hotel.

NO BREAK—EVEN FOR THE CRIPPLE

"There was no break in the color curtain not even for the cripples. When the officials organizing the tour were asked about it, they said those were their orders from South Africa and if they didn't carry them out, they would get no more business from that quarter. Even the Roman Catholic priest was surprised at the strictness of the color bar.

Sat 4-19-58

On a visit to England's greatest Christian Shrine, Canterbury Cathedral, a screen had to be put up in the dining hall to separate the whites from the colored; white people are ashamed, apparently, to be seen eating with Negroes. Or possibly they want the colored people to believe that they do not have to eat to live.

The colored cripple Wilhelmina Khokena, spoke from her bed:—"We have grown up with apartheid and have learned never to expect anything else"—not even in England!

"LORD TAKES NO COGNIZANCE OF RACE"

Next to her, Obed Makalafano who is paralyzed from the waist down, made the final charitable comment on this Un-Christian episode:—"At Lourdes I am hoping that for a little while apartheid will be forgotten. After all, the Lord does not take cognizance of race." A plaque on the houses of all prejudiced businessmen.

Bomb Note Threatens Elizabeth and Philip

Evening Star P. A-33

KIRCALDY. Scotland, May 7 (AP).—An implied threat to bomb Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip on their visit to Scotland June 30 was disclosed last night.

The threat appeared to come from Scottish nationalists who contend Queen Elizabeth should not be titled Elizabeth II. These nationalists do not recognize the first Elizabeth as ruler over Scotland more than 300 years ago.

1958 England

A homemade bomb token was delivered by post here yesterday to the home of journalist Alan Mackay.

The bomb was not connected for firing, police said, but the parcel contained a note saying the Scottish public should be told that English insults would no longer be tolerated.

Wed 5-7-58

Washington D.C.

The note said that although the token bomb was not dangerous "the one we are contemplating using somewhere in Fifeshire on June 30 would not be so safe." The royal couple are due to visit Fife that day.

Scots at the time of the first Elizabeth claimed Mary Stuart as their monarch.

The note in the token bomb parcel received by Mr. Mackay was signed E. O. R. and was accompanied by a newspaper picture of Elizabeth II. The postmark was too faint to be made out, police said.

The note said the "second bomb would wipe out the insults of June, 1953." In that coronation month five years ago, the Queen was crowned Elizabeth II.

Minister Asked To Sanction Segregation

Defender P. 3

By Ron Stephenson

London, Eng. (ANP) — The white residents of one street in the Padington district of London have signed a petition calling on the Government to limit the number of colored immigrants into this country. It has been sent to the Home Secretary who replied last weekend. The Petition has been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by the Minister of Housing.

1958

Thurs 5-8-58

The residents have told the Government that they want the causes of friction between white and colored tenants to be removed in three ways — this is as a result of the incident which resulted in the death of a 67 year old Englishman two weeks ago.

Colored Man Freed of Charges

This man was involved in a fight with a colored man who, it is alleged, pushed him down and ran away. The post mortem established that the man died from natural causes, therefore no charges were preferred against the colored man. This fact. however, was not widely therefore the residents of this street do not know about it.

They call on the Government to set up a Royal Commission to investigate the "appalling conditions" in which immigrants are living and the other difficulties facing these people.

They also want to see a slowing down of the number of immigrants arriving in this country "until the difficulties caused by those already over here have been solved."

Louisville Ky

Don't Understand What They Sign

Many of the white residents who have signed this Petition admit that they do not understand it. One housewife said she had singed the Petition because she believed it called for segregation though she did not understand it fully. "I believe it was against colored people. I have had no trouble with them myself but I do not say I like them."

Another woman said several houses in the road were completely occupied by West Indians many of them also lived in several other houses. "They do not make any noise, but I signed," she said. Another one "I am not against them but there are too many of them." She believed colored people should be "put in a separate place."

LONDON HOTEL BARS NEGROES

P. 18

U.S. Trio Pledged Action in House of Commons

Times-Picayune

Jun 7-58

LONDON (AP)—The case of three American Negro women who were barred from a London hotel on racial grounds Friday was promised an airing in Britain's House of Commons.

A member of Parliament said he also would press for punishment of the hotel management.

1958 England

The husband of one, in Florida, said he was making a protest to President Eisenhower and British officialdom.

THREE TURNED AWAY

The women who were turned away after they had booked and paid for rooms are:

Mrs. Edith Alsup, 35, wife of a St. Petersburg, Fla., doctor who has been fighting beach segregation in his home town;

New Orleans La.

Her cousin, Miss Elsie Archibald, a New York social worker;

Miss Lois Howard, 33, a librarian at Gibbs Junior College in Florida.

They arrived here Wednesday to tour Europe with reservations for the Goring Hotel, near Buckingham Palace. It is one of the few hotels in Britain with a bath for every room.

'NO COLORED PEOPLE'

Mrs. Alsup said a receptionist called a manager who told her there was a strict hotel rule: "No colored people."

The women protested to the American Embassy and the British Travel and Holidays Assn.

But Sir Leslie Plummer, Labor M.P., said he will not only take the protest to the House of Commons next week but also will ask the attorney general to punish the hotel. He charged it with breach of common law in refusing to provide accommodation.

In St. Petersburg, Dr. Fred Alsup said he will protest to President Eisenhower, the State Department and the British Embassy in Washington.

18d 1958

ENGLAND

London Hotel Bars 3 Negro Ladies

18d England

Courier P.4
Pittsburgh, Pa

Sat. 7-12-58

LONDON—Britain's House of Commons is all set to wrestle with the spectre of American-style Jim Crow in the case of three U. S. Negro ladies who were denied accommodations by a local hotel.

The three ladies who found that segregation is by no means restricted to the western hemisphere were:

Mrs. Edith Alsup, wife of a physician in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Elsie Archibald, a New York social worker and cousin to Mrs. Alsup.

Lois Howard, librarian at Gibbs Junior College in Florida.

The incident has kicked up such a fuss here that Sir Leslie Plummer, Labor MP, stated that not only will he take the protest before the House of Commons but will also present the legislators with a demand that the Goring Hotel be punished for the deed. Sir Leslie accused the hotel of violating the common law by refusing to provide accommodation.

■

THE WOMEN were turned away by the Goring Hotel after they had reserved and paid for their rooms.

They had arrived in England as the first stop on their tour of Europe. The hotel in question is located near Buckingham Palace and is one of the few in England which provides a bath with every room.

Mrs. Alsup asserted that a receptionist told her that the hotel had a strict rule to the effect that "no colored people" were to be allowed accommodations.

As a result of the affair the trio has lodged protests with the British Travel and Holidays Association and the American Embassy.

■

IN ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dr. Alsup asserted that President Eisenhower, the British Embassy, and the U. S. State Department would get official protests from him.

The incident will not do Great Britain any good in her efforts to promote favorable propaganda about herself among the millions upon millions of non-white subjects in the Commonwealth.

Reservations Ignored

London Hotel Bars 3 American Negro Women

18d England

(BY RON STEPHENSON FOR ANP)

LONDON, Eng.—(ANP)—Three American Negro women were asked to leave a London hotel on Wednesday afternoon because of their color.

World P.1

Rooms had been reserved for them at the 100-room Goring hotel, at London, Victoria, which were to be their base for a tour of Britian before going to the Continent.

When they arrived at the hotel they were met by the page and porters who were well tipped. But the receptionist's face fell as she approached them to ask what they wanted. When Mrs. Edith Alsop, wife of a New York doctor who is leader of the party, explained that they had reserved, the receptionist exclaimed there must be some mistake.

'MUST BE SOME MISTAKE'

The manager was sent for and was quite firm. He told Miss Elsie Archibald, Miss Lois Howard and their leader, Mrs. Alsop, that he had no idea they were colored, and they could not stay. When the three ladies asked why, he replied, that it was a strict hotel rule "no colored."

7-10-58

The tourists, though shocked and speechless, tried to point out that they had nowhere else to go and that the trip costing each about $2,000, was one of the most expensive of its kind. But he was adamant, saying they could not stay there. The Goring Hotel was exclusive. That is why the reservations were made without a thought to color. He did not think coloreds could afford it. Now the reservations are cancelled.

APPEAL UNHEEDED

The ladies were allowed into the lounge, however, where they ordered tea and biscuits and later phoned the American Embassy to protest, which was a waste of time.

Staying at this hotel at the moment are 30 U. S. and Canadian bishops who are in London to attend the Lambeth Conference. It is ironical that one of the subjects for discussion at this conference is racial prejudice in the world. A group of bishops were seen to enter the foyer while the discussion with the manager was in progress, but they soon disappeared.

The three women had to wait in the lounge for four hours before a travel agent found them alternative accommodations in Bloomsbury, the student hostel quarter of London. This area has one advantage, the tourists will be able to look at London University and the British Museum from their hostel windows.

"We were hurt and astounded," said Miss Archibald, who is a social worker. "I wonder why?"

Mrs. Alsup said a receptionist called a manager who told her there was a strict hotel rule: "No colored people."

The women protested to the American Embassy and the British Travel and Holidays Association.

Hotel Race Rule Stirs British MP

Commercial Appeal

Promises To Investigate Ban Of Negro Women

Sat. 7-5-58

LONDON, July 4.—(AP)—The case of three American Negro women who were barred from a London hotel on racial grounds Friday was promised an airing in Britain's House of Commons.

A member of Parliament said he also would press for punishment of the hotel management.

Memphis Tenn.

The husband of one, in Florida, said he was making a protest to President Eisenhower and British officialdom.

P.10

The women who were turned away after they had booked and paid for rooms are:

Mrs. Edith Alsup, 35, wife of a St. Petersburg, Fla., doctor who has been fighting beach segregation in his home town.

Her cousin, Miss Elsie Archibald, a New York social worker.

Miss Lois Howard, 33, a librarian at Gibbs Junior College in Florida.

They arrived here Wednesday to tour Europe with reservations for the Goring Hotel, near Buckingham Palace. It is one of the few hotels in Britain with a bath for every room.

Negro Is Denied Room In London

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., July 4 (AP)—The husband of a Negro woman denied accommodations in a London hotel because of her color said today he is wiring a protest to President Eisenhower.

Sat. 7-5-58

P.2

Dr. Fred W. Alsup, a physician here, also said he would protest to the State Department and the British Embassy in Washington.

18d

His wife, Mrs. Edith Alsup, 35, identified in London as married to a New York doctor, and two traveling companions said their reservations at the hotel were not honored when they appeared because the hotel had a color bar.

The three American women protested to the American Embassy and the British Travel and Holidays Assn.

Alsup said London was the first stop on a world tour the women were taking.

Negro's Husband Protests Racial Bar In London Hotel

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 7-5-58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—The husband of a Negro woman denied accommodations in a London hotel because of her color said Friday he is wiring a protest to President Eisenhower.

P. 6A

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18d

With Mrs. Alsup were a cousin, Elsie Archibald, New York social worker, and Lois Howard, 33, a Librarian at Gibbs Junior College. Alsup said London was the first stop on a world tour the women were talking.

England

"It is a disgraceful situation when regardless of where one travels he faces the problem of segregation because of the color of his skin," Alsup said.

Alsup was one of a group of Negroes who brought suit a year ago to have St. Petersburg beaches opened to Negroes.

Anti-Discrimination Bill Follows Hotel Insult To 3

182

World

P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible] 7-11-58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — (UPI) — A prominent physician said he received word Wednesday that an "anti-discrimination bill" has been introduced in the British Parliament because of a London hotel's alleged mistreatment of three American Negro women.

Dr. Fred W. Alsup, former Army captain, said his wife, Edith, was one of the women refused lodging at the Goring Hotel near Buckingham Palace last week despite the fact that they had made reservations.

Alsup said his wife had cabled him that a member of Parliament introduced a special bill in connection with the incident.

Mrs. Alsup and the other two women, Mesdames Louise Howard, a librarian at Gibbs Junior College here, and Elsie Archibald, a New York social worker, left on a European tour July 2.

Officials of the Goring Hotel were quoted as saying the establishment had no set rule against housing Negroes, but had "a lot of policies."

Later, a member of Parliament, Sir Leslie Plummer, called the incident a "disgrace" and said he planned to investigate it.

Alsup wired Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and President Eisenhower protesting the way his wife was treated and asking for apologies.

Refugees Of All Races Pour Into The United Kinadom

Defender
Louisville, Ky.

By A. J. Siggins,
British Journalist For ANP

June 6-12-58

London — There are at least 180,000 adult Poles in the United Kingdom at present, and goodness knows how many European refugees—mostly Jews. In addition, there are probably 250,000 colored people from India, Africa, Pakistan, West Indies, Aden, Malaya and other parts of the British Commonwealth and empire. P. 3

All these people are entitled to the benefits ond privileges of the welfare state—they draw national assistance, free medical attention (they have to pay a little for prescriptions and part of the price of spectacles and false teeth) and free hospitalization.

Union Wages

Once here, they are on union wages, whereas at home, they would earn less than $100 a year in Asia and $50 in Africa, with no national assistance of any kid except free burial, if they die of hunger in the streets or the bush. Ther are too many over here.

The truth is, the national assistance of any kind except free burial, if they die of hunger in the streets or the bush. There are too many over here.

The truth is, the national economy cannot offord charity to foreigners, or to any others who are domiciled overseas. There are seven million old people here who plight is terrible, but the British government says it cannot help them. Among these old-aged pensioners are many who fought for Britain, most of them who have bred and brought up at their own expense the children who are making Britain tick at the present moment and are used for cannon fodder when the crazy government decides to invode Egypt or some other country-Lebanon, Yemen, British Guiana. Honduras, Cyprus, Kenya, etc.

They may be called upon to back De Gaulle, King Hussein or even King Saud, when either of their peoples chuck them out. They are the people to whom is said: "Their's not to make reply, their's not to reason why, their's but to do and die"—even though "someone had blundered" as so often they have; those politicians and soldiers who have thrown away so many hundreds of thousands of fine young lives by their mistakes during my own lifetime.

18d

No Room Signs

They are going to close the British "inn", but there are still the "No Room" signs up all over the U.S.A., Canadias, Australian, New Zealand "inns." As for South, Central and East Africa Africans are pariahs in their own land. and are forced to cry "unclean," like the lepers of biblical days, but with no prospect of a white Jesus coming to heal them.

Just imagine one of the western Christian civilizations' splendidly-garbed leaders stooping to imitate Jesus!

Hundreds of billions of dollars are being spent to defend the "free world." but very few of the old folk who are free to rummage in the garbage cans of the rich; or the Indians, Pakistanis, West Indians, Africans, Arabs and others who are free to die at home in peace time, but are very welcome "like Tommy Atkins," when the band begins to play.

The commonwealth is not a common wealth at all. The vast open spaces are the monopolies of the whites; the crowded oreas are free to colored people.

Fliers Tell of Beatings, Lynch Threats in Russia

U.S. Airmen Mistreated by Red Peasants

By JOHN BAUSMAN

Times Picayune
P. 4
New Orleans, La.
Fri 7-11-58

WIESBADEN, Germany (AP)—Five U.S. airmen told Thursday how they were kicked, beaten and threatened with hanging by Soviet peasants after their unarmed plane was shot down by MIG jets.

Maj. Bennie A. Shupe of Miami, Fla., had a noose pulled around his neck before he convinced the peasants he was an American.

The five, part of a crew of nine that landed in Soviet Armenia June 27, had parachuted from their C118 transport plane when Soviet fighters set it aflame.

The four others landed with the plane and were picked up by Soviet soldiers at the end of a landing strip. They were not abused or mistreated. All were held for 10 days before being released Monday.

APPEAR RESTED

The airmen appeared fresh and rested after two days back at their Wiesbaden base. They met reporters in the Air Force's European headquarters building.

Why the parachutists had met with abuse from the local population was a mystery. Asked if they knew of any reason for the mistreatment, they all shook their heads and shrugged.

It was suggested that the men might have been mistaken for Turks or Iranians, but an Air Force spokesman replied: "We simply don't know. What those people were saying didn't make any sense to our men."

However, Soviet citizens are constantly fed stories that foreign powers are sending in spies and saboteurs. This is particularly true in Soviet Armenia, which has a long border with Turkey. Armenians hate the Turks because of oppression under the old Ottoman Empire.

ROUTINE COSTUME

When captured the fliers were wearing regular flight suits without any patches identifying them by rank or nationality. An Air Force spokesman said this is the routine costume on such flights.

Shupe said he did his best to convince the people he was an American and had no intention of noose was around his neck and the rope strung over a telephone pole before he finally got a flicker of recognition by calling out "New York—Chicago."

Some one in the crowd picked up the words. Shupe responded by calling out the names of every American city he could think of. This exchange of foreign words gave the peasants pause.

"While hanging preparations were still going on, one man shouted something—I don't know what—but it stopped them," Shupe said.

SOLDIERS ARRIVE

A little later Soviet soldiers came up and Shupe was turned over to them.

Col. Dale D. Brannon of Chardon, Ohio, gave this account: The C118 got off course in a snow storm while flying from Cyprus to Iran.

The plane was carrying medicine and other supplies.

The crew noticed two jet fighter planes approaching. Not realizing they were over Soviet territory they assumed they were Turkish or Iranian planes.

Suddenly the pilot, Maj. Luther W. Lyles of Savoy, Tex., saw one of the fighters fire a burst in front of the plane. He said this is a generally recognized signal to land and he immediately lowered his landing gear to show he would comply.

Brannon said that in spite of this, the MIGs fired upon the plane "with the apparent intention to shoot it down."

SOVIET MIGS

By this time the crew recognized the jets as Soviet MIGs. Lyles said he did not recall how many passes the MIGs made at his plane but remembered two times when they fired.

The first shots set fire to the left wing and orders were given to abandon the plane.

Only five could bail out before heat and flames blocked the cabin door. They were Brannon, Shupe, Maj. Robert E. Grans of Macon, Mo., Airman 2C. Earl H. Reamer of ST. Louis Park, Minn., and Airman 2.C. Peter N. Sabo of Chicago.

All five said they were beaten or roughed up before the Soviet military authorities took over. They were in the hands of the peasants more than two hours. Sa said the peasants tied his hands despite painful burns suffered on his right arm.

Brannon said: "My hands were tied behind my back and I was beaten in the face by fists and later kicked in the body when placed aboard a truck for transport to the local village."

COULD NOT RESIST

Asked if they resisted the beatings, Brannon and Shupe said together: "How can you with your hands tied behind your back?"

As the crippled plane was ing, Brannon continued, the MIGs made another firintpa s. The plane came down on a 2,000-foot airstrip and Lyles managed to stop beyond the end of the runsway.

The four men remaining aboard the plane scrambled out and reached safety before the burning plane exploded.

The three who rode the plane down with Lyles were: Capt. James T. Kane, who has sisters in Farmingdale and Lindenhurst, N.Y.; Lt. James N. Luther of Waseca, Minn., and Sgt. James G. Holman of Vivian, La.

"While we were questioned concerning our military duties, we were not subjected to physical mistreatment and we were given adequate medical care," Brandon said.

"We were interrogated by personnel who spoke good English and who appeared friendly. The over-all treatment by the local authorities was considerate."

DE GAULLE VOWS MOSLEM EQUALITY

Times

General Pledges Parity With Europeans in Speech at Isolated Algerian Post

P. 3C

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times.

New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 7-3-58

SIDI-BEL-ABBES, Algeria July 2—At an isolated French Army outpost surrounded by rebel territory Premier Charles de Gaulle today gave Algerian Moslems his word of honor that they would get full equality with Europeans.

The Premier flew by helicopter to an almost inaccessible peak called the "Moorish Café," high in the Traras Mountains about twenty miles from the Moroccan border. His party flew in nine helicopters. Five others, filled with specially trained troops, served as an escort as the party passed over rebel-held areas.

After surveying the military situation from the rocky peak, General De Gaulle walked down to the spot where thousands of Moslems from surrounding villages had gathered.

His Pledge of Equality

"All men who live here must be equal," he told them. "We have begun to make them equal and I give you my word that they will be.

"Brotherhood is better than gunfire. When peace comes, prosperity will come too—prosperity for all.

"You, men, repeat this to those in your village. Greet the population of the villages in behalf of General de Gaulle and in behalf of France."

General de Gaulle made the flight to the Moorish Café from the helicopter base of Zenata near the Moslem holy city of Tlemcen, south of Oran.

It became clear today that one of the two principal objectives of the second visit by General de Gaulle to Algeria was to establish himself in the minds of the Moslem population as the man of justice and conciliation who would bring peace to the suffering, war-torn people.

His itinerary has been chosen to serve this purpose. He is seeking physical contact with

Moslem groups whenever he can. Today as yesterday he advanced into Moslem crowds, a towering, stiff and imposing figure in his brigadier general's uniform, surrounded by bobbing white and gold turbans.

The Other Major Objective

The other major objective of the Premier's trip is to tighten his control over the army, which wields dictatorial power in Algeria.

"We cannot succeed if French unity is not reaffirmed and recognized," he told a group of 200 officers at Sidi-bel-Abbès, the Foreign Legion's headquarters, where he came later in the day. And he added:

"The movement of national renewal started from Algeria. I took it to be an element of unity."

The Army's role in Algeria, he told officers, is of "capital importance."

There has been no indication thus far that General de Gaulle has come to Algeria to end the non-military role the Army is playing here.

Today and yesterday, on the contrary, he repeatedly told Army officers that the Army had two different tasks—the military task of establishing order and the political task of serving as "interpreter between the two ethnic groups, Europeans and Moslems."

From General de Gaulle's aides it is understood that he has been impressed by the political maturity as well as military competence of the officers he has encountered during the last two days.

He is pleased with the Army. And from the smiles on the faces of the officers around him, they are pleased with him.

Premier Honors Legion

At Sidi-bel-Abbès General de Gaulle paid homage to the dead of the Foreign Legion. The famous corps lost more than 300 officers and about 10,000 men in Indochina. In Algeria again it has suffered, and is still suffering, heavier losses than any other part of the French Army.

These losses have compelled it to dissolve one battalion in each of the Legion's nine regiments. Instead of the usual three battalions, a Legion regiment today has only two. The Legion's over-all strength is put at 25,000 men.

One of these battalions, one of the best, was reviewed today by General de Gaulle in the courtyard of the Legion headquarters. He walked down the "sacred way" leading to the memorial for Legionnaires killed during the first hundred years of the Legion's existence, between 1831 and 1931, and placed a wreath at the memorial.

Trend in Germany

Efforts Toward Instilling Ideals of Democracy Described

18d

The writer of the following letter, newspaper man and lecturer, was a member of the German Reichstag from 1930 *to* 1933.

Times

P 10

New York

Sept

Sat

6 58

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just returned from a lengthy and intensive political study tour throughout Germany permit me to comment on Frederick Wallach's letter in The Times of Aug. 25.

It takes long to eradicate objectionable tendencies of a nation's past. The emancipation of Negro slaves in our country was declared on Jan. 1, 1863—and we are still in the midst of trying to treat Negroes according to the Constitution and its amendments.

There is, to be sure, still a minority of Nazis in Germany, although all elections, both Federal and state, have shown it to be infinitesimally and comfortably small. That this minority rules over the educational institutions of Germany and her military establishment is nonsense.

Would it be fair to ascribe it to the character of the American people when a sheriff in Florida is acquitted by his white peers within twenty-three minutes although he beat a Negro to death? It is just as unfair to quote one incident, or even several, where former Nazis acted against the best interests of a democratic Germany.

Treatment of Negroes

Russian Communist newspapers can quote (and undoubtedly do) a number of incidents where not only individuals but legal authorities treated our Negroes as Hitler treated the Jewish people; instances where Negroes were killed, where bombs were placed outside their homes; the condoning of such acts by courts and juries who acquitted the guilty or refused to prosecute. Would it be fair to say that such events are illustrative of the United States?

It is equally unfair to say, for instance: "Young Germans are taught daily the so-called good things which Hitler brought to the German people."

As in the United States, the administration of education in Germany is a state, not a Federal matter. Consequently there are differences and variations in schools and the personnel of teachers, in the ten states of Germany, as there are in the forty-eight states in our country.

Undoubtedly there are teachers who do not live up to the task of educating German youngsters properly in support of the democratic ideals of the Federal Republic of Germany and enlightening them about the crimes of the Nazi regime. It cannot possibly be denied that the state Ministries of Education in Germany make every effort—and that includes the publication of decent textbooks, of which there is a great number—to bring up a better generation of Germans.

Similarly the Bundeswehr is being taught by excellent textbooks and by training officers at the Koblenz School for Internal Leadership to instill soldiers with democratic ideals. The young, energetic, and not in the least Nazi-tainted Minister of National Defense Franz Josef Strauss sees to that.

Democratic Ideals

I spent an entire day at a German paratrooper division, and talked to countless persons from the commanding general to raw recruits. There are, among field and even staff officers, still some who could do with an anti-Nazi lesson. But those are the exception and not the rule.

The over-all effort of the Defense Ministry as well as the military affairs committee of the German parliament is directed toward a military establishment which, while maintaining high professional tradition, will be a safe instrument in the hands of the Federal Republic.

Considering its brief existence and the reservoir of officers and non-commissioned officers it had to begin with, the Bundeswehr has accomplished already a great deal in giving Germany an army which will not be a state within the state but an army of citizens in uniform.

In visiting at the headquarters of the United States Seventh Army I found quite a number of American officers who testified to the fact that their German NATO colleagues had their respect and trust. That undue incidents occur happens not only in Germany, and objectionable people can be found not only in the German Army. Indeed, saying, as Mr. Wallach does, that "murder of civilians by the military has again been legalized by the Germans" is like saying that the murder of marine recruits or Negroes is legalized in the United States.

Gerhart H. Seger.

Ozone Park, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1958.

DeGaulle Decrees Segregation End

Defender 18d France

Chicago, Ill.

ALGIERS, Algeria — Premier Charles DeGaulle of France told an enthusiastic throng of 100,000 Europeans and Moslems Wednesday that integration is the only way to keep the vast French North African territory.

DeGaulle, who has given himself six months to straighten out the tangled affairs of his country, said:

"We are all French citizens starting today. We are going to open the way, closed until now, to give (the Moslems) the means to live that they have not had up to noow."

Then, in a move which no other premier would have dared make, DeGaulle praised the courage of Algerian rebels who have fought a long and bitter fight against French control.

He invited reconciliation and promised equal voting rights for all, thereby eliminating the process which has kept the native Algerians from gaining control of the government.

DeGaulle's statements were in direct accord with the acts of the French military junta which has been ruling Algeria for the past several weeks.

orders from the army. And the army got its orders from De Gaulle in Paris.

Soured On General

The embittered extremists had rocketed De Gaulle to power last May but soured on him. They hoped by a display of strength in Algeria's streets to rally support against the premier's plan to give the Arab-Berber population a stronger role in Algerian affairs.

The extremists were aroused by De Gaulle's orders for the army in Algeria to quit politics and for freely run elections here on Nov. 23. Those orders went out Tuesday.

For the hard-core army leaders in Algeria, De Gaulle's orders meant they had to resign from the Public Safety Committee born out of the May 13 revolt against the weak French Fourth Republic.

President Of Tunisia Vows West Support

TUNIS, Oct. 16. — (AP) — President Bourguiba of Tunisia Thursday gave the West the strongest pledge of support yet made by any leader of an Arab state.

With a blistering attack on President Nasser's United Arab Republic, Bourguiba told Tunisia's Constituent Assembly: "Yes, I am Western, and I will remain so."

Outlining his reasons for breaking with the UAR, Bourguiba declared the Egyptians had worked with those who plotted to assassinate him.

De Gaulle Victor In Algeria Test

Rightist Move To Buck Him Collapses—Tunisia Head Blisters Nasser

18d

By The Associated Press

ALGIERS, Oct. 16.—A French rightist attempt to buck Premier Charles de Gaulle's liberal policies in Algeria collapsed Thursday. De Gaulle remained victor in the field, free to run Algeria his own way.

The civilians of the badly divided Public Safety Committee called off their general strike and demonstrations under direct

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DeGaulle's Cabinet

Following are brief biographical sketches of the men named yesterday by Gen. Charles de Gaulle to his cabinet:

18d

MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, Foreign Minister, a financial expert and career diplomat, has been France's Ambassador to the United States, Egypt and West Germany. He fled from France to North Africa during the Nazi occupation and served as finance commissioner in the French Committee for National Liberation. Since World War II he has been France's permanent representative to NATO and has participated in various high-level diplomatic conferences.

GUY MOLLET, Minister of State, an ardent advocate of European unity, has served as Secretary General of France's powerful Socialist Party, and as president of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, as well as one of France's numerous post-war premiers. He was wounded and captured in World War II and on his return to France became a leader in the resistance movement. He had served as minister of State in the cabinet headed by Leon Blum.

PIERRE PFLIMLIN, Minister of State, a moderate Republican and Gen. de Gaulle's immediate predecessor as Premier, is a lawyer and political economist who held fifteen government posts before becoming Premier. He was Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs in the cabinets of both Edgar Faure and Felix Gaillard. He is a supporter of European integration and in 1950 he proposed a plan for the organization of European agricultural markets, many features of which were subsequently incorporated in the European Common Market Treaty signed in March, 1957.

FELIX HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, Minister of State, was a member of the Resistance Party. He is a Negro and has been in several previous cabinets, serving as Minister of Health, Minister of State for Africa and in other capacities. His previous party affiliations have been with groups allied with the Communists.

LOUIS JACQUINOT, Minister of State, is a conservative who served in Gen. de Gaulle's previous cabinet in 1945, where he was responsible for the problems of the French Empire, particularly North Africa. He is a veteran of several French cabinets and has held the Navy and Veterans Affairs portfolios.

ANTOINE PINAY, Minister of Finance and Eeconomic Affairs, is a forme rPremier (for nine months in 1952) Mr. Pinay at sixty-six has a reputation as a cautious and thrifty business man. He is a member of the moderate Independent Republican group in the National Assembly, with long experience in the government. He has served as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Public Works, Transportation and Tourism, and Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

JEAN BERTHOIN, Minister of Education, is a Republican Party Senator who has devoted many years to attempting to modernize France's educational system. The goals of the educational system have been so rigid that many capable children have been unable to get a formal education. Mr. Berthoin once proposed that the school system be changed to care for all children up to the age of sixteen.

PAUL BACON, post not designated, is a Popular Republican who has been Labor Minister in a number of French cabinets, including those of Edgar Faure, Pierre Pflimlin and George Bidault. In 1950 he gave the orders which ended wage controls in favor of pay scales agreed upon by collective-bargaining contracts.

ANDRE MALRAUX, post not designated, is one of the great figures in the world of contemporary French letters. "When one is with him," Andre Gide said, "one doesn't feel very intelligent." Before World II he was closely associated with the Communists, but he never joined the party. The Stalin-Hitler pact was the last of a series of events that turned him finally against the Communists. During the war he fought in the resistance, nd after it he worked closely with Gen. de Gaulle. He became Minister of Information in the second ond post-war de Gaulle cabinet, and has been credited with being a major influence on the general's thinking. In France today the appearance of one of his books is an event of considerable importance.

MAX LEJUENE, post not designated, is a Socialist and was Minister of the Sahara in the two governments which immediately preceded that of Gen. de Gaulle. He served as Ministers of Veterans and War Victims in the Cabinet of Leon Blum and has held other Cabinet posts, most of them concerned with France's military establishment and defense preparations.

BERNARD CORNUT-GENTILE, post not designated, has been France's Ambassador to Argentina and before that France's permanent representative to the United Nations. A professional civil servant, he served with the "Marquis" in the Paris region during the German occupation and subsequently joined Gen. De Gaulle's staff of delegates in France. He served as High Commissioner in French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa.

MICHEL DEBRE, Minister of Justice, is a conservative Senator and a long-time French nationalist critic of German rearmament A backer of Gen. de Gaulle, Mr. Debre has opposed he European Free Market Plan and the European atomic development plan.

EMILE LE PELLETIER, Minister of the Interior, has been prefect of the Seine Department. In that post he has been concerned with a wide variety of problems ranging from homes for Parisians to ice blocking the Sein River and endangering Paris' famous bridges.

PIERRE GUILLAUMAT, post not designated, is an atomic energy expert who has been administrator-general of the nationalized mines, was chief of the Mining Service in Indo-China from 1934 to 1939. For the next four years he was chief of mines in Tunisia. He has also served as French fuel administrator.

EDOUARD RAMONET, post not designated, is a member of the Radical Socialist party which, despite its name, is one of France's middle-of-the-road political groups. Extremely conscious of his own constinuency's needs and desires in the Assembly, Mr. Ramonet has made relatively few enemies.

Murville

Molle

Pflimlin

Houphouet

Jacquinot

Pinay

Berthoin

Bacon

Malroux

Lejeune

'Integration' Top Problem In Algeria

Place of Native Majority is Issue

By Barrett McGurn

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

ALGIERS, June 1.—The insurrectionary movement in Algeria is beginning to run into the same knotty problems in a search for a peaceful settlement in this country as a generation of French Parliament members have encountered.

Herald Tribune

The key question is what is to be done about the nine-tenths of the Algerian population of 10,000,000 which is of the original Moslem, Arab and Berber stock and continues to have more than a century after the French annexation of Algeria, a standard of living little more than a tenth as high as that of the European settlers.

P. 2

The insurrectionary committee here has announced that it has set up a study committee to decide how the Moslems can be "integrated" into the French population of Algeria.

New York

N.Y.

Meaning of "Integrated"

All persons in the insurrectionary movement are agreed that the Moslem natives should be "integrated," Gen. Jacques Massu, co-president of the insurgent movement, told the New York Herald Tribune at an exclusive interview.

Mon. 6-2-58

The question now is to agree on what the word means.

Col. Charles Lacheroy, spokesman for Gen. Raoul Salan, commander of French military and civilian forces in Algeria, said at a press conference last night that the word means "equal rights" for the Moslem.

Until now, the Moslems have had only one-ninth of the European representation in the Parliament at Paris. Equal rights at the parliamentary level would mean that the Algerian Moslems would have a fifth of the votes at Paris and, after a restoration of normal parliamentary conditions there, might easily have the controlling say in the naming of new premiers. They might even be able to impose a Moslem premier on the splintered Christian majority.

Gen. Massu said the French settlers in Algeria, in their first fear that they might be "driven into the sea," agred at long last to integrating the Moslems. He said that some no doubt, "at the bottom of their hearts," are unhappy about the idea now, but he insisted that the decision is "irreversible."

The army attitude is much more liberal than that of an important section of the settlers. Army officers say privately that the new authorities at Paris must act quickly in imposing Moslem integration or settler opposition may harden again "in another eight or ten days."

Settler resistance has frustrated many French liberal efforts in the past.

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3 Police, Soldier Shot In Paris Rebel Terror

PARIS (AP)—Algerian gunmen Tuesday night shot up a police car and wounded three policemen patroling a quarter known as the Casbah of Paris.

In another apparent Algerian raid, a French army officer was shot down as he left a movie theater on the Grands Boulevards.

The continuing Algerian terrorist-saboteur campaign to dramatize nationalist demands for independence from France coincided with a political move by the Algerian rebels at the United Nations. And it came as Premier de Gaulle on his African tour was shouted down at Dakar by West African clamor for independence.

SEPT. REFERENDUM

M'hammed Yazid, New York representative of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN), asked U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to talk the French into calling off the Sept. 28 constitutional referendum in Algeria.

Constitution

Wed. 8-27-58

The Algerian nationalists charged that the voting would be stacked because of the huge French military concentration in Algeria. Yazid said the troops had in effect turned Algeria into a vast concentration camp.

P. 2

Stumping for his proposals in French West Africa, De Gaulle was greeted by a mob yelling, "Independence! Independence!" It was the first time on De Gaulle's 15,000-mile tour through Africa that a crowd refused to listen to him.

WEST AFRICANS

The Premier told the howling jumping West Africans that they were free to choose independence from French rule if they wished. This was an offer he has not extended to Algeria.

Despite the hostile crowd in Dakar, leaders of the African Regroupment Party (ARP) said they had not intended any discourtesy to De Gaulle. They said they had organized quiet demonstrations, but that subversive groups had moved in.

The nationalists began their big terrorist push in France Monday, obviously as a prelude to preparations for the referendum in France and its territories next month.

T. M. ALEXANDER, JR. TELLS OF RUSSIA TRIP

18d

By HARMON G. PERRY

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

T. M. Alexander, Jr., young Atlanta Investment and Banking expert, is winding up a four-week breathing period here prior to resuming his work toward a degree in Economics Geography at Columbia University and a possible future assignment in Africa as a United States trouble shooter in that area. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, with a MBA degree from Columbia.

While here Mr. Alexander worked on a report about his recent 40-day tour of Russia as one of two Negroes who made up a 41-member group under Lisle Fellowship sponsorship, and at the same time talked about his observations and experiences while behind the so-called Iron Curtain.

10-25-58

In commenting on his observations, Alexander thinks that in the long run the Russian people, particularly the youth, would like to have closer relations with the people of the United States. He said that he also noted that the youth there were extremely serious about their work and studies.

Alexander said that "the Russians put emphasis on excelling Americans in everything, and that he was amazed at their knowledge of what's going on in this country. They were surprised," he said, "that I, a Southern Negro, felt no ill will towards my fellow Americans because of racial trouble."

Daily World

18d

Because he, and Lou Marsh, the other Negro member of the touring group, were given special attention and quizzed extensively, and because of the Russians' distorted conception of the American Negro, he is recommending in his report that more Negroes be included in these tours called "experiments in international living."

10-25-58

Russia

Alexander termed it unfair to attempt to compare the Russian way of life with that here in America, because the social, economic and political patterns have different meanings.

He counted his most exciting experience of the tour as being a ride in a TU-104 jet commercial airliner from Moscow to Tashkent, Asia, a 2,250 mile trip in less than four hours, he said.

T. M. ALEXANDER, JR.

Sunday Star, Washington, D.C.

LITERARY NIGHT IN THE KREMLIN

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev plays the smiling host for writers from Asia and Africa at a Kremlin party in their honor last week. The group came to Moscow after attending a recent writers' conference in Tashkent.—AP Wirephoto via radio from Moscow.

10-26-58 P. A-3

Journalist Says Russia No Promised Land For Negroes

18d

CHICAGO — "Russia is not the promised land for Negroes and its much publicized racial equality is actually a low-economic equality" writes Homer Smith in the March issue of EBONY magazine.

Smith, who spent 14 years in Russia as a postal employee and a foreign correspondent only recently returned to the U. S. He says that the America he finds today is much better for the Negro than the one he left 25 years ago.

p. 5

Life for Negroes in Russia, even the native born, was one of hardships according to Smith. A possiyle exception, he says, isRobert Robinson, the top American Negro VIP in Russia and an expert on fine tolerance instruments "who may have helped make sputniks possible."

Nashville

In the EBONY article Smith tells of how some other Negroes lived in Russia, including Paul Robeson's brother-in-law who was a wrestler. He tells of others who died under strange circumstances.

Feb 2-21-58

Smith had certain privileges extended to him because he was considered a 'foreign newsman, but this did not prevent an arrest and subsequent release by the Russian Secret Police.

For the advancements made by the Negro in America, Smith says, it is not worth swapping for the hardships of living in Russia— "it is no promised land"

Soviet Union Biologists Claim Success In Grafting Dog's Head To Body Of Puppy

18d

Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP) — Soviet biologists claim they have transplanted a dog's head onto a puppy's body and kept the resulting animal alive for six days after the operation.

They also claim to have kept another dog's amputated head alive for six hours after amputation and successfully sewn back another dog's paw in its original place 25 hours after amputation.

These and other experiments were described at the first national biological conference held in Moscow late last year. Accounts of them were published today in the popular science magazine "Science and Life."

The experiments are aimed ultimately at solving the problem of transplating human limbs, and so far, the magazine states, have only been conducted on dogs.

Biologist Anastase G. Lapchinsky of the Soviet Institute of Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instruments said he had successfully sewn a dog's paw back onto the same dog 25 hours after it had been amputated and that the dog showed no ill effects for years afterward. His attempts to transplant limbs from one dog to another have not been so successful, he said. In the transplant experiments the dog survived only three to four weeks.

Another biologist, Vladimir P. Demihov of Moscow's Medical Institute's laboratory for transplanting organs, reported, however, that when a dog's amputated head was transplanted to a puppy's

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Smith, who spent 14 years in Russia as a postal employee and foreign correspondent, only recently returned to the U.S.

18d

Russia

Appeal

Mar. 3-1

Memphis

Destined To Join Laika

Russian physiologist Ada Kovotskaya holds an oxygen mask over the nose of Alpha, a dog the Reds say will be a passenger in a new Sputnik now under construction. Watching is an assistant, S. Sebeshko. Madame Kovotskaya trained Laika, the dog sent up in Sputnik II.

—AP Wirephoto

No Promise Land In Russia For Negro-Journalist

Informer

Houston Tex.

Feb 2-22-58

CHICAGO — "Russia is not the promised land for Negroes and its much publicized racial equality is actually a low-economic equality", writes Homer Smith in the March issue of EBONY Magazine.

18d

p. 8

Say Russia Not Promised Land For Negroes

18d

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25 — "Russia is not the promised land for Negroes and its much publicized racial equality is actually a low-economic equality," writes Homer Smith in the March issue of Ebony magazine.

Detroit

Feb. 3-1-58

Smith, who spent 14 years in Russia as a postal employee and a foreign correspondent, only recently returned to the U. S. He says that the America he finds today is much better for the Negro than the one he left 25 years ago.

Jackson Miss

Life for Negroes in Russia, even the native born, was one of hardships, according to Smith. A possible exception, he says, is Robert Robinson, top American Negro VIP in Russia and an expert on fine tolerance instruments "who may have helped make sputniks possible."

Advocate . P. 8

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Feb 3-1-58

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18d

Jackson Miss

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SOVIET TOURISTS A VOTE PROBLEM

~~Russia~~

Their Sudden Influx to Sunny Georgia Forces Printing of Additional Ballots

18d

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

Times N.Y.C.

Wed 3-12-58

New York N.Y.

TIFLIS, U. S. S. R., March 11—Prematurely sunny weather has blessed Soviet Georgia, and a thousand unexpected vacationers poured in last week.

They may be enjoying the seaside resorts and the quaint villages tucked away among round-shouldered slopes, but they also have presented the republic's election commission with one of its weightier problems only five days before the nation goes to the polls.

M. M. Lelashvili, chairman of the Commission and head of the Georgian Trade Unions, described his "problems" to three United States election observers today. The Americans are here on an exchange visit to study Soviet election procedures.

"The main thing," the Georgian official said, "is to publicize March 16." That is the day when Georgians and the rest of the Soviet people will take printed ballots, fold them in half and stuff them into decorated boxes, thus electing the 1,364 nominees to the 1,364 seats in the bicameral national legislature, the Supreme Soviet.

Committees Tally Votes

The votes that Mr. Lelashvili's election commission and the others will tally and certify will be almost unanimous. Here and there someone will cross off a name, but it would take the disapproval of more than half the voters in any district to cause the appointment of a new nominee and a second election. That does not happen in Soviet national elections and happens only once in a while in local elections.

Mr. Lelashvili's work will largely be done by early Monday morning. But before the voting there is considerable activity, he said.

With eighteen other commissioners he must oversee the registration of voters by thousands of convassers. And the commission and hundreds of subsidiary groups must stage meetings to introduce and publicize the candidates.

"This is a most complicated period," Mr. Lelashvili said. "We must make sure no mistakes are made."

Vacationers Get Ballots

Those newly arrived vacationers, for instance, have just been discovered, he said. Their home registration certificates have to be checked and registered and extra ballots have to be printed so that visitors from all parts of the country can join in the election of Georgian representatives while on vacation.

Russia Is Reducing Slave Labor Camps

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn

Shortage Of Manpower Is Apparent Reason

Fri 6-13-58

P. 24

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Foreign Service. Copyright 1958

June 12.—The Soviet Union has June 11.—The Soviet Union has sharply reduced its infamous slave labor camps, for a very practical reason—to combat the manpower shortage.

The Russians admitted prisoners had been exploited for "economic tasks," after years of denials, in the official publication Soviet State and Law last year.

But forced labor proved so inefficient that Moscow has amnestied tens of thousands of prisoners, even after the wholesale releases were blamed for a Soviet crime wave.

18d

The United States State Department estimates somewhere between 3.5 million and eight million Soviet citizens are in camps or exile.

Russia

By comparison, the United States Bureau of Prisons shows 188,730 Americans in Federal and state prisons and reformatories.

Officials at the Soviet mission here branded these figures as "ridiculous." They had no figures of their own to offer.

But the Russians here challenged the reliability of statistics based on reports of ex-prisoners who they said were unlikely to be unbiased.

In the "thaw" since Stalin died in 1953, the Soviets have issued a series of seven amnesties covering persons with short sentences, mothers of young children, minors and so forth.

Political prisoners had their cases reviewed. Military personnel sentenced for surrendering in World War II were amnestied.

Soviet Students Told to Labor Before College

Star

P. A-39

Wed 6-4-58

Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union is making it hard for graduates of secondary schools to get into higher education without putting in two years out at manual labor.

Rules announced yesterday by the Soviet Ministry of Higher Education have deprived honor students of their previous right to be admitted to universities and institutes without entrance exams.

18d

These honor students will have to take entrance examinations on the same basis as all other students. They will compete against persons who have put in two years at practical work.

Russia

The new rules were reported by Tass, Soviet news agency. They appear to be part of the Khrushchev policy of getting tough with Soviet young people and limiting access to higher education to social elements which the Kremlin deems to be politically reliable.

The Kremlin said "representatives of the public" will be included in the committees which decide who will be admitted from among the applications. The term "representatitves of the public" means Communist Party men likely will try to keep out of higher education any young people who show signs of poltical independence.

18e(1) 1958

PANAMA GIVES U. S. SECURITY PLEDGE

President Is Said to Assert Police Can Maintain Order During Eisenhower Visit

~~18e(1)~~

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

Times
New York
N.Y.
Sunday
P. 31 L
7-13-58

PANAMA, July 12—President Ernesto de la Guardia is reported to have given assurances to the United States that Panama's national police force will be able to handle any situation that may develop during the four-day visit of Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower.

Sources close to the Government indicated thatt he United States' main concern over the visit of President Eisenhower's brother was that forces in opposition to Panama's Administration might attempt to exploit the occasion for striking at President de la Guardia.

There have been two strong attempts thus far to bring down Señor de la Guardias Administration and more are expected.

The only friction thus far developed over Dr. Eisenhower's visit has been the inability of Dr. Eisenhower and a committee of the University Students Union to agree over the site for a conference between a student delegation and the visitor, who is president of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Eisenhower has agreed to meet with the delegation at the United States Embassy residence, which will be his home while he is here. The students, up to this afternoon, had declined to visit the embassy and asked that Dr. Eisenhower instead visit the national university here for the conference.

Basis of Meeting Settled

Both sides have agreed that cator student basis. Dr. Eisen- the meeting is to be on an edu- hower's position is that the United States Embassy is to be his home and the conference should be held there. However, Carlos Arellano, president of the students union, has insisted that the University is the proper place for such a session.

Arrangements have already been completed for Dr. Eisenhower to confer with Panamanian labor leaders in the embassy, probably tomorrow.

Thus far the chief interest among the Panamanian people and newspapers in the Eisenhower visit has been the cloak of mystery thrown about it. Newspapers have been trying on their editorial pages to point out the advantages Panama may derive from the official visit, while their news pages show marked frustration, tinged with resentment, over the press' inability to pry out even the most elemental details of the event. The situation has reached the point where even minor officials at the hotel where the majority of the United States delegation is staying talk of the visit in classified-material phispers.

Panama Officials Secretive

Officially, Panama has been as secretive over the preparations for the visit as United States security authorities have been. The general feeling, however, is that virtually all Panama's efforts will be aimed at various reforms in Canal Zone operations.

Panama's official team, according to reports, has been engaged for weeks in working out proposals to be submitted to D-. Eisenhower for transmission to the United States Government. One authority said it would be "an educated guess" to surmise that virtually all these proposals would be connected with the Canal Zone in greater or lesser degree.

There appears to be no strong optimism that the Eisenhower visit can fully solve problems that have existed as long as the canal has. Apparently the most that is hoped for is that Dr. Eisenhower can be persuaded a change is needed in the United States canal operation to bring about friendlier relations between the two countries.

Panama's chief complaint is that the United States' relatively new concept of canal zone operation is unrealistic. This concept, as official Panama sees it, hews to a hard Yankee business line, largely disregarding issues other than net profits.

Among other things the Panamanians want is a return to old operational methods in which the zone was granted an appropriation and could disburse it in accord with local conditions and needs for harmony.

It is understood that there have been plans made for at least two lengthy talks between Dr. Eisenhower and President de la Guardia. The first will take place tomorrow.

BROTHER OF IKE TALKS ON TOUR

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Panama Economic Needs Are Discussed

Mon. 7-14-58
P. 24
18e(1)

PANAMA (AP) — President Ernesto de la Guardia Jr. and Dr. Milton Eisenhower discussed Panama's economic needs in a 90-minute conference Sunday. High-level advisers of both attended the talks.

Eisenhower arried here Saturday for his first stop on a survey tour of six Central American countries and Puerto Rico.

An informed source said De la Guardia told President Eisenhower's brother Panama lacks enough capital for an increase in production to cover its growth in population and it can hardly stand more taxation to meet a steadily rising budget.

De la Guardia is said to have told his visitor that the population, now about 800,000, is increasing at an estimated 2.9 per cent a year and the income gain is only 2.5 per cent. The budget has risen 10 per cent a year since 1951 and now stands at 57 million dollars.

A half-hour courtesy call at the presidential palace preceded the business session and a luncheon at the El Panama Hilton Hotel.

Dr. Eisenhower presented De la Guardia with a glass cigarette box and ash tray, gifts from President Eisenhower.

Then Dr. Eisenhower went to the canal zone to call on Gov. W. E. Potter and Lt. Gen. Ridgely Gaither, chief of the U. S. Caribbean Command. Potter gave him the background on housing and wage-scale problems which Eisenhower was to discuss with leaders of non-U. S. employes in the zone.

He and his daughter Ruth and others in his party were guests of De la Guardia at dinner Sunday night. He planned to tour the canal Monday and go deep-sea fishing Tuesday.

Eisenhower's travels around the city occasioned little stir. Crowds in the streets were more intent on choosing their usual Sunday lottery tickets than on Eisenhower's motorcade.

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

ON A GOOD WILL TOUR and fact-finding mission in Latin America is Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, who addresses a crowd that greeted him at Tocumen Airport in Panama, the first stop on his itinerary. He told the people that he has an "open mind" and a hand outstretched in friendship.

18e(1) 1958

Point 4 Succeeds in Latin America

World Telegram + Sun
New York
Fri. 1-17-58

The United States is garnering a rich harvest of gratitude and good will through its technical foreign aid programs abroad. This article describes the projects under way in Latin America and the crimp they put in the economic infiltration attempts by the Kremlin.

By WILLIAM L. RYAN,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Communist governments are ready and eager to send know-how teams to Latin America to compete with the Americans there.

Moscow already has mounted a heavy propaganda offensive keyed to the advantages of Latin American economic cooperation with Communist bloc nations.

Thus far the Latin Americans seem unimpressed. United States aid programs and technicians alike are highly popular. Local leaders would consider it disastrous if the United States cut back either on program or personnel.

In more prosperous areas of Latin America, the Internation Cooperation Administration program, successor to Point Four, is insignificant. But where sizable programs are under way, the response is enthusiastic. Here is a rundown:

Brazil: The program is considered important to this growing nation's development. Its cost is about $4.4 million for the current fiscal year. There are 135 U.S. technicians, working in agriculture, health, education, mineral development, civil aviation, railways and labor programs.

Established School.

The program has established a business and public administration school in Sao Paulo, brought airport improvements for Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre and Sao Paulo, and set up special schools to train Brazilians so they could pass know-how on to others.

"We want as much U.S. technical assistance as we can get," says a Brazilian government spokesman.

Peru: The consensus here is that U.S. technical assistance is a boon. Peruvians prefer to call it cooperation, rather than assistance. The program is staffed by 56 North Americans and 2600 Peruvians. As time goes by, Peruvians take on more and more executive responsibility for the program.

Chile: The aid program, which has been showered with praise, includes agricultural improvements, development of commerce, health, industrial development, scientific and economic research programs and public administration. Fifty-three Americans work with 380 Chileans on the program. Nobody sems to recall any instances of resentment against American technicians.

Mexico: Most of the ICA program concerns training Mexicans to do better jobs and to pass know-how on to others. It costs Uncle Sam only about $700,000 a year, with just 10 Americans on the staff. The program concentrates on an industrial productivity center set up with U.S. help by the National Confederation of Industrial Chambers. The confederation represents all types of Mexican industry.

Improved Farming.

Visiting American experts teach North American techniques and Mexican engineers and labor leaders are sent to the United States to observe and study. A U.S. Embassy official says he considers the labor program important in keeping down communism in Mexican labor ranks.

Paraguay: The technical aid program bore much fruit in improving ancient farming methods in this small country and Paraquayans seem proud that a world power like the United States takes such an interest in them.

Cuba: There are only 17 Americans working on technical aid programs, serving in advisory capacities in farming, education, mining, public administration and labor-training programs. A cutback likely would have little effect, since Cubans already are beginning to take over.

Uruguay: There is only a small ICA staff in Uruguay. A source close to the government said "departure of U.S. aid technicians would be deplorable" because of the important assistance they give in specialized fields.

PANAMA'S TROOPS PUT DOWN REVOLT

18 e(1)

7 Killed, 60 Hurt in Clashes Near Canal Zone Territory

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times
Fri. 5-23-58
New York, N.Y.

PANAMA, May 22—A rebellion against the Government broke out today. The National Guard restored order after seven persons had been killed and about sixty wounded.

The outbreak appeared to have started as student disorders, but several Government officials said it later turned into "armed" rebellion.

Forty-five persons were arrested, including several accused of sniping at victims from balconies and windows. Two of the alleged snipers were said to be followers of Arnulfo Arias, a deposed President.

The shooting slackened as darkness came, but some snipers were still active.

President Ernesto de la Guardia Jr. and his Cabinet moved swiftly to put down the uprising. With the support of the permanent legislative committee, which includes members of the Opposition Liberal party, the government suspended civil liberties.

The uprising came after the Government had declared a state of siege and had indicated it would impose press and radio censorship to meet the threat of a general strike.

The strike had been called after several days of student demonstrations demanding the resignation of Victor N. Juliao, the Education Minister. The students accused the Minister of failing to correct poor school conditions.

The students extended their demands to include the ouster of three top-ranking national guard chiefs after guardsmen had fired on demonstrators Monday.

N.Y. Times
Fri. 5-23-58
New York, N.Y.

Most of the dead and wounded in today's outbreak were believed to have been hit by stray bullets. Guardsmen moving about the city periodically fired shots into the air.

However, some of the victims apparently were felled by snipers in buildings around the National Institute, a high school situated on the border of the Panama Canal Zone. The zone is United States territory.

The heaviest street fighting occured near the institute, regarded as the headquarters of the student movement.

One American casualty was reported in the Canal Zone. Richard D. Meehan, of Washington, a policeman, was shot in the back while directing traffic on Fourth of July Avenue, which skirts the Panama boundary line.

18 e(1)

Another stray bullet fell in the yard of an elementary school on the town of Ancon in the zone. Authorities immediately suspended classes and closed down the school.

Canal Zone residents have been warned by United States officials not to cross the border during the disturbances. Panama territory also is off-limits to United States military personnel.

Dr. Eisenhower Facing 'Headache' in Panama

1851

Star

P A 8

Washington D.C.

Mon. 5-26-58

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, May 26 (NANA) — Dr. Milton Eisenhower, scheduled to visit Panama late in June, may be subjected to the same student catcalls which marred Vice President Nixon's recent trip.

The trip by the President's brother, like Mr. Nixon's, will be a "good-will tour" of several Latin American countries. One of the purposes of his trip will be to patch up differences between Panama and the United States over the Canal Zone.

Canal Zone officials admit that growing nationalism in the Republic of Panama, particularly among students, is becoming a big headache for the United States. Even the Panamanian Foreign Office talks about the "delicate situation" which has developed between the two nations.

Strip Invaded May 2

The most menacing development occurred on May 2 when well-organized groups of students from the University of Panama, which adjoins the Canal Zone, invaded the strategic strip of United States-administrated territory. They brushed aside United States Canal Zone police and planted more than 50 Panamanian flags in prominent places in the Zone, including one in front of the Canal Administration Building.

Canal Zone police, although caught by surprise, were careful to avoid incidents which might have provoked rioting and violence. No arrests were made, either by the Canal Zone or the Panamanian police. The flags were returned to the students the next day at the specific request of the President of Panama, Ernesto de la Guardia.

The next development came on May 5, when the students, waving their returned flags, paraded down the main street of Panama City. Cheered vigorously by the populace, they marched to the residence of President de la Guardia, who sent word to them that his administration "will undertake immediately the necessary steps to have the Panamanian flag fly in the Canal Zone."

Issues Mar Relations

Several other issues relating to the Canal Zone have marred United States-Panamanian relations recently. The United States wants to lease mountain-top sites for several radar stations to improve defenses for the canal. Both countries, under a 1936 treaty, are obliged to jointly defend the canal, but with nationalism on the rise here it is politically dangerous for any Panamanian legislator to indorse the radar program. It is considered another inroad on the republic's sovereignty.

Most any statement Dr. Eisenhower might make regarding the canal zone, barring turning it over to Panama, is likely to stir up ill-will in the tiny but increasingly truculent republic.

Canal Zone officials, noting the deteriorating relations, point out that the Government of Panama gave official indorsement to Egypt's seizure of the

18e(2) 1958

Mexico Now Fears Loss Of U.S. Jobs

Herald Tribune

New York N.Y.

Sees Recession Curbing Hiring

MEXICO CITY (AP).—Mexico ~~is worried~~ because it may win its long fight to keep its braceros (workers) at home.

18e(2)

A year ago headlines read: "Mexican economy threatened because Yankees lure workers from Mexican farms." Today they read: "Mexican economy threatened because Yankees won't hire Mexican workers."

Rising unemployment in the United States has caused some talk about banning Mexicans from competing with American jobless. Mexico is concerned.

And rightly: statistics show that Mexicans working in the United States bring home around $35,000,000 a year. This is a substantial source of dollar income. Furthermore, experience on modern United States farms gives workers knowhow to improve production at home.

Total Increased in War

Two decades ago, before World War II, a few Mexicans crossed the border and worked on farms in Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico. They were paid low wages, their number was not great, and they were [illegible] little concern to either country.

[illegible]

Then came the war. The United States was badly in need of workers—on farms, in factories, on railroads. President Manuel Avila Camacho put Mexico's manpower behind the war effort. In those first years, only about 15,000 farmhands and 10,000 trained workers signed up annually. (The number today: about a half million a year.) P.S

After the war only farmhands were permitted to work legally in any number in the United States. Mexico needed its scarce technicians and professionals. Treaties were negotiated, but the early ones were full of loopholes, and getting contracts was a slow and difficult problem. The majority of Mexicans anxious for Yankee gold crossed the border illegally.

Wetback Problem

They were known as wetbacks, because many swam the Rio Grande. During the late 1940s they were a serious problem to both governments. In number, they surpassed legal workers by far. The wetbacks worried Mexico because they were unprotected by law, often exploited, did not bring back as much money as legal braceros. The United States was concerned because some brought diseases, competed with local farmhands, were an immigration problem. Both countries clamped down on wetbacks in the early 1950s, and today that problem is pretty well under control.

But then braceros took over the headlines. Newspapers carried stories about "concentration camps" treating Mexicans like "slaves." There were wild reports of kidnapings, of gangs seizing and selling ignorant hands to United States farmers for $50 or so each. There were charges of swindling, exploitation, mistreatment. They stirred widespread public resentment.

Tenfold Pay Increase

Despite threats, alarmist reports, criticism, warnings, the braceros themselves still wanted to go north. They could get about ten times the salary they got at home. It's like a $50-a-week American earning $500 abroad. Now public opinion and the press are making an about-face. Most agree with the braceros, who are flocking to contract centers. So far this year, the number signed is ahead of 1957 for a similar period.

What's ahead? That will depend mainly on the American recession. Mexican workers are willing. So is public opinion.

18e(3) 1958

BRAZILIANS DRAFT BILL TO CURB REDS

18-e-(3)

Army Pushes for Measure —Approval by Congress Is Held Unlikely

Times, p. 11

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 13—The Brazilian Government is drafting legislation designed to curtail the increased political activities of the Communist party. The legislation is being drafted under army pressure.

But the chances are slim that Congress will approve the measures. With state and municipal elections scheduled for Oct. 3, politicians from the Left to the extreme Right are vying for Communist votes, which in many races may mean the difference between victory and defeat.

New York, N.Y.

Congress' failure to act, or indications that the Government might not be able to control the Communists through other means, could enhance the displeasure of the armed forces with the over-all situation in Brazil. On top of the nation's current economic difficulties, this could lead to some form of military intervention in the affairs of the state.

Mon. 4/14/58

Warning Is Voiced

A warning to that effect was voiced less than a month ago by a key army figure, and it is known that groups of officers, said to include Lieut. Gen. Henrique Teixeira Lott, the War Minister, are concerned over recent economic and political developments.

p. 11

It would be premature to say that there is a military crisis. But one could arise by mid-year if the current pressures continued and the Government of President Juscelino Kubitschek was unable to find satisfactory solutions.

President Kubitschek declared in a speech yesterday that "Brazilian democracy will defend itself." The President did not mention the Communists in his address, but his phraseology made it clear that he had communism in mind when he spoke of "dangerous, exotic ideologies."

Eurico Salles, the Justice Minister, was more explicit in an interview last night. He said the Government was studying Communist activities so it could obtain legislation allowing ampler restrictive action by the authorties "to lessen the revolutionary possibilities of the Communists."

'National Front' Sought

The current Communist policy, formulated last month by the party's Secretary General, Luis Carlos Prestes, upon his emergence from ten years in hiding, is the formation or encouragement of a "national front" with the "bourgeois parties." This policy appears to aim at the greatest possible Communist infiltration of Brazilian political life.

With Brazilian politicians highly susceptible to alliances with communism for electoral purposes, the armed forces are worried by this approach. The Communist party has been illegal as an electoral entity since 1947, but has been free to publish newspapers and engage in other activities.

Señor Prestes has hinted he will run for Congress on some party's ticket. A number of other top Communists have indicated they likewise will seek elective posts. The assumption is that Señor Prestes will try to capitalize on the help Communist votes will give to other parties to demand, at some future time, legality for the Communist party. He also is expected to push for diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union and Communist China and other policies that would tend to isolate Brazil in the free world.

Praise for Minister

As a part of his strategy, the Communist chief has been praising José Maria Alkmim, the nation's Finance Minister, who is under fire for his policy of maintaining high prices for Brazil's coffee. This policy has led to an alarming drop in exports and the consequent financial crisis.

Señor Alkmim, who represents the left-wing of the ruling Social Democratic party, has embarrassed the Administration by accepting an invitation to debate his coffee policy this week with members of the Communist-infiltrated National Students Union. With the armed forces already disturbed by the regime's economic policies, Communist support for Señor Alkmin may help to coalesce military attitudes toward the Kubitschek Government.

Latin American Policy Reappraisal Is Sought

Nixon Given Salute For Enduring Riots

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.

Beaming President Eisenhower And Cabinet Officers Greet Him

Fri. 5-16-58 P. 1

By JOHN SCALI

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Nixon called Thursday for a reappraisal of our policy toward Latin America, a few hours after flying home to a hero's welcome from an estimated 100,000 cheering, sign-waving spectators. A beaming President Eisenhower, flanked by Cabinet officers, congressional leaders and dozens of diplomats, led the welcome. They saluted Nixon for courageously enduring rock-throwing riots and insults in Venezuela and Peru.

Eisenhower and Nixon in exchanging remarks at the airport both predicted the anti-American riots would bolster rather than weaken traditionally friendly ties with Latin-American countries.

Nixon met afterward for 90 minutes with Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles to review what he called the basic issues involved in economic troubles that have boiled up in Latin America in the past few years.

At a reception later, he told newsmen who accompanied him on his trip that relations with Latin America warrant top priority.

"We need a reappraisal of our policy so we can combat a very clever and insidious Soviet propaganda offensive in that part of the world," he said.

Nixon's remarks conceivably could be followed by a shakeup in the State Department's Inter-American Affairs Bureau, including replacement of some ambassadors.

The man directly on the spot in any such reshuffle could be Roy R. Rubottom, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs who accompanied Nixon on the 18-day trip.

Nixon's recommendations will be laid before President Eisenhower in a formal report. It is expected to pull no punches in assessing the blame, as Nixon views it, for sagging American prestige in South America.

SHOULDN'T LOSE JUDGMENT

Nixon also said, in referring to the Lima and Caracas rioting, "I don't think these incidents should allow us to lose our judgment and put the situation in Latin America out of context."

He said he has no plans at this time for a national radio report on Latin America.

Beaming proudly, Eisenhower greeted Nixon at the airport and confidently predicted that riots against him in Venezuela would strengthen rather than hurt relations with Latin America.

"All America welcomes them home," said Eisenhower as he warmly greeted Nixon and his wife when they stepped off the plane which brought them from Puerto Rico, the last stop on their trip.

Nixon, seemlingly flabbergasted and delighted at the big celebration at the White House, waved and smiled to well-wishers along the route.

The crowd estimate was made by Wiley Buchanan, whose job as State Department protocol officer has made him something of a specialist on crowds at official ceremonies. He figured there were 15,000 at the airport and 85,000 along the route to the White House.

IKE TAKES BACK SEAT

The sidewalk spectators, mostly government employes excused from work, applauded steadily and jiggled "Welcome Home" signs as Nixon's automobile reached downtown Washington.

Eisenhower, realizing it was Nixon's day, sat back letting his No. 2 man smile and take the bows from crowds who clearly regarded him as a conquering hero.

At the airport, Nixon and his wife, Pat, a pink-flowered hat perched on her head, were greeted by congressional leaders of both parties, virtually the entire Cabinet, dozens of diplomats and other government officials.

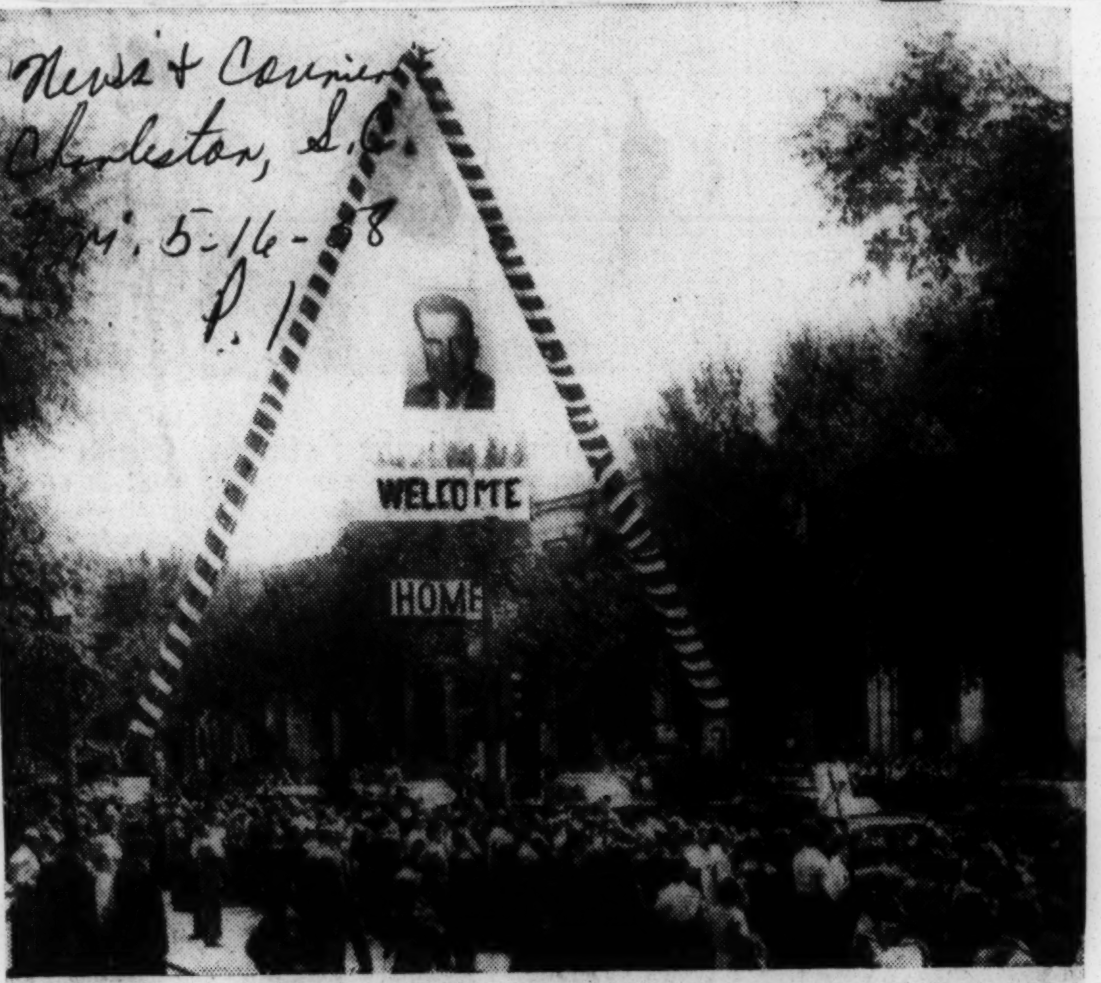
News & Courier

Hundreds of students from nearby colleges waved pro-Nixon signs and whooped it up as if at a football rally while two high school bands tootled along the sidelines.

"VIVA LA BLOND"

Eisenhower and Nixon laughed heartily at one of the placards which greeted Mrs. Nixon with the words: "Viva la Blond."

Nixon has blamed the rock-throwing demonstrations against him in Venezuela and Peru on the Communists. But for some unexplained reason he shied away from



News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Fri. 5-16-58
P. 1

(AP Wirephoto

NIXONS ARE WELCOMED HOME IN BIG PARADE IN WASHINGTON

Bunting-Wrapped Fire Ladders Form Arch Over Cheering Crowd

Cashword Man Still Looking To A Winner

The Cashword jackpot soars to $700 for next week's Puzzle No. 130 after 20,541 hard-working contestants failed to solve this week's puzzle.

The jackpot now contains $650, with an addition $50 bonus if the winning entry for Puzzle No. 130 is submitted on a postcard.

Among the total entries for this week's puzzle, only 30 persons succeeded in solving the KEY WORDS correctly. Cashword authorities say these words — three to each puzzle — are the most difficult to place properly.

With vacation time beginning and travel tours opening to all sorts of exotic places, more persons are expected to enter the Cashword scramble for $700 and competition will get tougher. Editor Cashword encourages each contestant to enter the maximum FOUR entries allowed by the contest rules

For the solution to Puzzle 129 and a look at the week's mail, turn to Page 8-B.

Tri 5-16-58

saying this today in so many words.

In his airport remarks he identified those responsible as "a very small, violent vocal minority." He said they enlisted the support of "some innocent people who were misled as to what the United States' intentions really were."

He assured everyone that the great majority of South Americans are friendly to the United States despite these outbursts against him.

But, he acknowledged, many persons he talked with disagreed with U.S. policies, partly because of economic problems confronting them.

STATE OF EVOLUTION

"In Latin America," he said, "we have an area which is in a sense in a state of evolution, and as far as the people there are concerned, they are concerned — as they should be—about poverty and misery and disease which exists in so many places.

"They are determined to do something about it."

Nixon, dressed in a navy blue summer suit, seemed weary from his 11,000 miles of travel in 18 days. The 45-year-old vice president smiled far less frequently than he usually does. He glanced frequently at his wife, who also seemed tired from her travels.

Eisenhower praised Nixon for the personal courage he displayed in confronting mobs which spat on him, threw rocks, shouted insults and even smashed the windows in his limousine.

ACTED WITH DIGNITY

Nixon acted "effectively, efficiently and with great dignity," said Eisenhower, even though facing danger, risk of harm and—"even worse."

But the President added: "I want to make one thing clear: The occurrences of these incidents has in no way impaired the friendship—the traditional friendship — between the United States and any other single one of our sister republics to the south."

Eisenhower cited the words of a South American ambassador to prove his point. He said the envoy, whom he didn't identify, told him the anti - Nixon riots had strengthened relations with the United States because "we stand together in condemning any kind of Communist leadership of such incidents as endangered our beloved vice president and his wife."

Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla Sacassa, of Nicaragua, dean of diplomats at the airport, pulled no punches in commenting on the incidents.

UGLY HAND OF REDS

"The ugly hand of communism was evident in all of the incidents," he told newsmen.

Nixon lunched with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles immediately after his arrival to discuss his initial recommendations on how to ease misunderstanding of U.S. policies in Latin America.

This meeting took place amid growing belief the Eisenhower administration would review its Latin-American policies with the aim of increasing economic and technical aid.

South American countries long have complained that their economies were being neglected by a U.S. government far more impressed with the need to help European and Far Eastern nations.

On returning, Nixon said he found many government leaders felt the United States was taking them for granted because they traditionally have supported Western policies.

"We must never take our friends for granted," Nixon said. "We don't think we have, but some of them may have gotten the impression that we did."

Riesel obtains copy—

Secret paper proves Soviets brought on Nixon stoning

News P.1A

BY VICTOR RIESEL

I have before me a document proving that the stoning of Vice President Nixon sprang from a network of violent youth squads which the Soviets have been organizing at Peru's University of San Marcos 23 months.

This document is a 3500 word series of directives issued by the party's central committee in Lima on June 7, 1956. There were originally 100 copies of it, all carefully numbered and secretly hand-delivered to the organization's top officials and undercover operatives.

B. Ham Ck

At the end of these directives, which call for the infiltration of unions, religious organizations, universities and political parties, is this warning to the party chiefs:

Lim 5-11

"This secret memorandum has been distributed only to 100. Each recipient will have to answer before the central committee for his numbered copy so none fall into public hands."

THE DOCUMENT—which makes it abundantly clear that these are Moscow's wishes—first orders penetration of the vital metal-mining unions and then says:

". . . But our principal battleground on the university front continues to be San Marcos (the oldest university in America, founded 1551—V. R.). There is the heart of the student movement, and through the revolutionary youth of our collaborators and sympathizers, we have made significant gains inside the liberal arts faculty and have had minor success in the law and science fields.

"This penetration program through fractions (small units—V. R.) in university circles must be given our greatest attention. There must be immediate action to comply with the directives of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR."

Associated Press wirephoto

Armful of twins—LaPaz, Bolivia, May 10—Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who has twin daughters of his own, gathers the Leonardini twins in his arms during a visit to a health center here. Saturday he was cheered by thousands in Ecuador after being stoned in Peru

IT WAS at this Soviet gathering in Moscow that Khrushchev unburdened himself of the violent attack on Stalin. The Russians' global apparatus was then purged and reorganized. New directives for action everywhere flashed to national Communist Party centers across the world.

The Peruvian Communists' central committee then reissued these orders—which pivoted upon "the raising of slogans" against the U. S.

THE DOCUMENT says that "our basic task is the fight for world peace and against engulfing Yankee imperialism. We must place ourselves at the head of the student movements in the universities. These masses are very restless. They have no political ties. It is possible now to win them over with our anti-imperialist slogans."

Techniques, for this infiltration and organization of the kind of youth squad which stoned Dick Nixon, were copied from the powerful Italian and French Communist Parties.

News P.A13

SPECIFICALLY, the document said:

"Comrades, the way to practical application in Peru of the secret agreements made in Moscow is to assimilate the directives of the Moscow Congress. We must penetrate the mass movements, all the social, cultural, artistic, etc., groups, all the political parties, all organizations of workers and peasants, religions, professions, students, youth and patriotic societies."

Lim 5-11-58

The Peruvian Communists' central committee moaned over its failure to penetrate the unions. Therefore, to offset this, the party emphasized its planned concentration on the San Marcos students. The documents not only outlined general strategy but analyzed its strength in each important city.

SHORTLY AFTER the document was issued, student groups were organized around slogans such as "Defend the Soviet Union against the planes and bombs of Yankee capitalism." The document eventually was passed on by someone to Serafino Romualdi, the AFL-CIO's director of Latin American affairs.

To observers, the attack on Mr. Nixon proves that the old-fashioned tightly controlled Communist International (Comintern) still exists as it always did.

It is evidence, say these experts, that whatever happens at the Summit, the Soviet underground will still operate under us with military precision and discipline. There is such a thing as Moscow gold after all.

Attack on Nixon seen as attack on U. S. people

News P.1

WASHINGTON, May 9—(AP)— Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) today characterized the stoning of Vice President Nixon in Lima, Peru, as essentially an attack on the people of the United States more than on Nixon as an individual.

Lim 5-9-58

Yet it may have a net result of strengthening ties of friendship between the United States and Peru and between this country and Latin America as a whole, Mansfield predicted in a statement.

(See Photo Page 8)

P.1

MEANWHILE, Presidnet Eisenhower said today Peruvian students who stoned and spat upon Nixon will come "to feel a sense of guilt and embarrassment."

In a personal message to Nixon at Quito, Ecuador, the presidnet praised the vice president for "courage, patience and calmness" in dealing with a mob of demonstrators at San Marcos University yesterday.

Eisenhower said Nixon's handling of the episode has brought him "new respect and admiration in our country."

SEN. MANSFIELD SAID:

"The demonstration was uncalled for and is a blot on the good name of Peru, one of our oldest and best friends in all Latin America.

News P.A8

"I am saddened that the dignity and honor of the people and the government of Peru was besmirched by this outrageous incident. Mr. Nixon is to be commended for the courage and dignity he has displayed in meeting this and other unpleasant incidents which have occurred during this tour.

B. Ham Ck

"These incidents seem to indicate a well-developed and well-thought-out pattern. Out of these shameful episodes may come a better understanding and I know that the good sense and innate decency of the Peruvian government and the Peruvian people will prevail. The net result may well be a strengthening of the already firm ties of friendship between our two countries and between this country and Latin America as a whole."

It appeared the violence at San Marcos University yesterday might put a stop to Nixon's face-to-face attempts to convince Latin-American students the United States is a better bet than the Soviet Union. A round-table conference with Ecuadorean students and labor leaders—scheduled after Nixon's arrival later today in Quito—was cancelled.

Lu 5-9-58

Nixon had been warned that his visit to the Lima University might result in leftist-inspired violence but he went ahead. A rock grazed his neck, and a U. S. Secret Service agent had a tooth chipped by a flying stone as students spat on the party and jeered: "Nixon get out." Nixon shouted back: "Don't you want to hear facts?" But the mob shouted him down and he left for Lima's Catholic University to meet with students there.

AS NIXON RETURNED to his hotel on foot, another group demonstrated against him.

The outbursts against the vice president shook Lima. The influential newspaper El Comercio said the police should have taken steps to prevent the outbreaks. Opposition papers already had criticized the government for failing to prevent similar—but milder—anti-Nixon demonstrations the day before.

Nixon made no official fuss but Foreign Minister Raul Porras quickly expressed official and personal apologies. The government also replaced the wreath Nixon had laid on the monument to South American Patriot Jose San Martin, which demonstrators tore up.

Nixon told newsmen he was deeply moved by apologies he received privately from Peruvians. When he left his hotel later, crowds applauded him as if to make amends.

LIMA POLICE reportedly got orders last night to round up Communists responsible for the demonstrations. Informed sources said the nationalistic Aprista Party—Peru's largest—expelled a student member for joining the mob.

Nixon said he viewed the events at San Marcos, the oldest university in the western hemisphere, as a long-range defeat for the Communists "because a violent and vocal minority denied freedom of expression, without which no institution of learning can deserve the name great."

Although the Communist Party is outlawed in Peru as an international organization, the Reds have been making propaganda hay with the country's economic problems by blaming them on the United States.

U. S. markets for Peru's lead and zinc are dwindling and there is a strong drive in Washington to raise the tariff on those metals. The nation's sugar quota recently was cut, and Peru needs U. S. loans. Peru also has viewed abroad as cut-price dumping and the sale of U. S. surplus cotton a threat to her own cotton.

Charges Filed in Peru Rioting

Times Picayune

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Charges have been filed against three persons in connection with last Thursday's rioting here against U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon.

P 6

Conviction could bring prison terms up to three years. The three are accused under a law forbidding "violating the immunity" of a chief of state or diplomatic agent of a friendly country, and "commiting acts of contempt" against the flag of a friendly state.

Sec 2

5/15/58

New Orleans La.

Those charged are Ismael Frias Torrico, Antonio Aragon Gallegos and Felix Zevallos.

18e(4) 1958

West Indies Outlook Brightens In Agreement With Canada

18 e (4)

Prime Minister Is Satisfied With $10 Million Aid Grant

It had been a big day for Prime Minister Sir Grantley Adams of the new West Indies federation, the kind that could be celebrated in lilting calypsos.

Advocate

For the West Indies, the first official act of the new government on an international level had been consummated in an agreement with Canada earlier in the day at Ottawa.

P 1

Jackson, Miss

A 10-million-dollar aid grant was involved. The Canadian aid agreement, said Sir Grantley with satisfaction in a Boston interview, was the first of a series of aid programs in which the federation hopes shortly to participate.

Later, United Nations and United States technical assistance programs which have been carried on separately in the islands will be unified and, Sir Grantley hopes, expanded.

Advocate

Some 38 million British pounds have been expended in the islands between 1941 and 1957, Sir Grantley said, and more of these development and welfare programs will be continued.

Dat 11-28-58

But the Canadian millions were the first concrete aid promised the islands since federation. As Sir Grantley talked of it, one could almost hear the calypso singers humanizing the Canadian statistics.

For this reporter, the interview provided a novel "first." It was the first time a Prime Minister had ever opened a door for me.

It was a minor, inconsequential event in the crammed day of a Prime Minister, I'm sure, but the act impressed this writer all the more with the democratic friendliness of this man who has been chosen to lead the destiny of the West Indies islands that were federated April 12.

It was a rather hectic press conference. Sir Grantley's plane from Canada had been three hours late. All his engagements in Boston had been tightly compressed, several eliminated. He managed to squeeze out a few minutes for a press interview before leaving for New York and the United Nations.

But he spoke calmly and deliberately, even though aides were packing bags pell mell all about the suite. His wife came up and asked him for the key to his traveling bag. Without any indication of strain or annoyance, he slipped his hand into his pocket, produced the key, handed it to his wife with a smile, and kept on talking without a break.

Sir Grantley spoke with a quiet enthusiasm about the new agreement with Canada.

It provides for 10 million dollars in aid, the most important of which is a gift of two refrigerated cargo ships to enable the widely separated Caribbean islands of the federation to develop interisland commerce.

In a manner of speaking, the ships are really symbolic of the new unity being fostered among the islands. Soon they will weave threads and strands of commerce to tie the islands together. Geographical separateness is one of the serious problems of the federation. Some of the islands are a thousand miles apart.

There are 10 islands in the federation group—Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucis, St. Vincent and Trinidad, and Tobago.

There are wisps and signs of political unity appearing. Residents of, say, the Barbados who never so much as gave a thought to political doings in Antigua, now sit up and take notice when the Antiguan representative in Parliament says something that affects the whole federation. It represents a beginning in rousing political interests, at any rate, Sir Grantley said.

Historically, there has been a long tradition of friendly feeling between Canada and the West Indies, and active trade ties.

"Canada is a Western Hemisphere country," the Prime Minister explained. "We have been a federation only a short time . . . and on our way to Dominion status. It makes sense to have closer ties with Canada."

Trade goes back for many years. Codfish and flour are exported from Canada to the island grouping, and sugar and molasses from the West Indies. In modern times, considerable construction timber has been shipped from Canada to the Caribbean isles.

Quantities of Canadian capital are going into the tourist industry in the federation, the Prime Minister pointed out. In the last four years, Canadian capital has sponsored several tourist hotels in Jamaica.

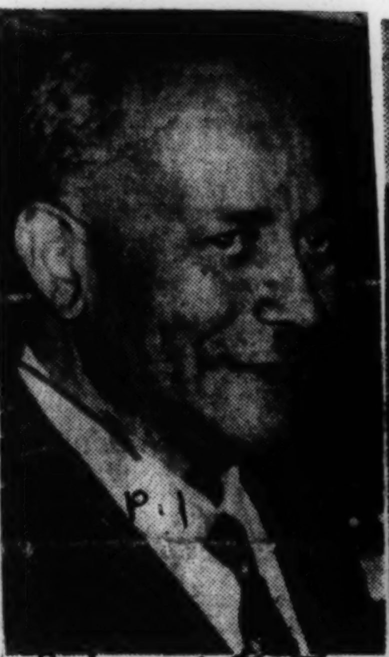
But Jamaica can be a touchy subject, politically, for federationists, Sir Grantley acknowledges that some Jamaicans "are perhaps not as enthusiastic as the rest of us about federation."

There are Jamaicans who feel they would make faster progress alone rather than being involved with the problems of a 10-island federation. As the wealthiest island in the chain, Jamaica does not relish paying disproportionate taxes either.

"But," added Sir Grantley, "I think it is only a few irresponsible politicians who have made statements advocating that Jamaica withdraw from the federation."

Sir Grantley said he was confident that if all that the federation means could be explained to the bulk of Jamaicans, they would no more want to leave it than would Trinidad, the Barbados, or others.

Sir Grantley said he would be the last person to underestimate federation problems. The whole question of freedom of movement from island to island is a tough one. Separation could have the same effect as the problems Pakistan is experiencing because it is split into two separate sections a thousand miles apart.



P. 1

Advocate

Sir Grantley Adams
West Indies Prime Minister

Lunch With Prime Ministers

—West Indian Ministers lunched with Prime Minister Harold MacMillan at 10 Downing St., London, where they talked over the London riots between whites and West Indian immigrants. With the Prime Minister are, left to right: Patrick Solomon, Deputy Chief Minister of Trinidad; the Hon. Ram Karran, Minister of Communications of British Guiana; Norman Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica; the Prime Minister of England, Dr. Carl La Corbiniere, Deputy Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation, and Dr. H. E. H. Cummins, Prime Minister of Barbados.—European Photo.

BAHAMAS NEAR NORMAL

Times P.6

Small Hotels and Clubs Are Reopened in Nassau

New York N.Y.

Special to The New York Times

NASSAU, The Bahamas, Jan. 28—Smaller hotels and clubs opened today as Nassau gradually drifted back to normal after the recent strike.

18e(4)

The British Overseas Airways Corporation reported a heavier booking on flights to Nassau than in the last few days.

P.6

Workers at four major hotels began to register for reemployment in the morning but Randol Fawkes, union leader, persuaded them to continue their walkout.

Wed 1-29-58

NASSAU, Jan. 28 (AP) — The Colonial Legislature, after a three-and-a-half-hour debate last night, voted 16 to 6 against a resolution calling for a Royal Commission to investigate political, economic and social conditions in the colony.

Bahamas' strikes war for freedom

(By AFRO STAFF WRITER)

NASSAU, Bahamas — What is the real motive behind the labor strikes that have paralyzed the tourist trade of this picturesque island?

18e(4)

The trouble here stems from a headon clash of two rival objectives: The determination of the citizens of the islands to be free and independent citizens on the one hand and the British war to continue to rule.

Something's got to give.

Afro American

Either the British end their rule by political chicanery and terror or the natives abandon their aspirations to live in freedom — with the unrestricted right to vote — "like our brothers in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica." Which will it be?

P.4

* * *

A PREDOMINANTLY colored militant labor union called a general strike last week, closing tight Nassau's Bay St. pastel shops, emptying the colony's 16 major hotels and leaving but 24 of some 3,500 tourists on the island.

Baltimore Md.

The others made a mad dash for their homes by ship and plane as a company of British troops flew in from Jamaica and a frigate steamed in from Bermuda to reinforce the local police.

The current strikes were touched off by a relatively minor issue: A plan of tourist agencies to provide bus or limousine service from Nassau International Airport, cutting into the business enjoyed previously only by taxi drivers.

In other West Indies islands —Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica—universal suffrage has given control of the legislative assemblies to representatives of the colored race who were born and reared on the islands.

Sat 2-1-58

* * *

BUT VOTERS in the Bahamas must own real estate or pay at least $6.50 rental a year — then only one tenant in each building may vote. The admittedly archiac code also allows corporations to vote in each district in which they own $14 worth of property.

It is at conditions such as these that the Progressive Liberal Party is aiming the current strikes. Most of the strikers are well paid, but the PLP wants not just good pay for the workers. It wants for them the right to govern themselves and is determined to obtain it.

Even with the restrictions noted above — reminiscent of the U.S. South—80 per cent of the voters in last July's elections were colored. However, owing to the loyalty of many to their white employers, PLP candidates got only six of the 29 seats.

* * *

GOV. SIR OSWALD RAYNOR ARTHUR'S annual appointments to the executive boards that help to rule the islands last week also served to send PLP tempers skyrocketing. Colored appointees were in the minority and none was named to the development board which runs the key tourist industry.

When Governor Arthur and the delegates left for an assembly meeting one morning last week, they were greeted by boos and catcalls. But the presence of the troops apparently prevented any violence.

In an effort to keep tempers from rising further, the government cancelled all liquor licenses, closed the bars and shops, where Scotch normally sells for $3.50 a fifth, and supervisors kept the power plant going.

A few white housewives have even learned to bake bread at home.

Tension Still Grips Bahamas

18e(4)

NASSAU, Bahamas — (INS) — British troops maintained an uneasy truce in the Bahamas last Friday while Gov. Sir Raynor Arthur sought to end a general strike which has increased race tension and caused severe financial loss.

The 150 soldiers of the Worchestershire regiment, who were airlifted to the Bahamas on Jan. 15 to end sabotage attempts and preserve order, continued 24-hour street patrols.

Defender P.2

A break in the 20-day strike was forecast following Arthur's meeting with travel agency executives and representatives of the taxi drivers' union, whose walkout touched off the general strike and closed Nassau's swanky tourist hotels.

Sat 2-8-58

Chicago Ill.

The arrival of the soldiers helped end incidents of violence.

But Nassau's tourist industry, on which the island group's economy mainly depends, is in bad shape. Better than $2,000,000 in trade already has been lost and there were indications that the aftermath of the strike will reduce the influx of well-heeled American tourists.

Furthermore, the strike has underscored a problem which no mere wage-and-hour agreement can settle — the antagonism of 75,000 poor Negroes toward 10,000 whites, many of them well-to-do.

The striking hotel workers demanded recognition of the right to organize as their price for returning to work. They, the cartmen, utility workers, stevedores and other laborers also wanted a shorter work week, job security and an effective arbitration procedure.

Randol Fawkes, president of the labor federation, insisted that the strike had no racial or political

18e(4)

But statements by Fawkes and other strike leaders made it clear that many of the Negro islanders wanted a greater voice in government.

Defender P.2

At present, the white "Bay street merchants" control the Bahamas legislature. Ownership of property is a voting qualification.

Sat 2-8-58

The Bahamas are the most race-conscious of Britian's Caribbean possessions. A white man is virtually ostracized if he visits a Negro-patronized night club.

Chicago Ill.

Labor unions were not legalized until 1943 and hotel and farm workers were legally forbidden to form unions.

Arthur's efforts to get the legislature to pass new labor, health and welfare laws have been fruitless, even though the bills were supported by the colonial office in London.

The hotel owners and other businessmen had hoped that the strikers, hard pressed for money, would return to work gradually.

Some did, but not in sufficient numbers to permit reopening the hotels for tourists.

The British government has said it may appoint a royal commission to investigate the Bahamas situation.

Cloudy Bahamas

18e(4)

Time P.22

Sun, sea and political stability are the attractions that have made Britain's Bahama Islands (a crown colony) a winter resort which earned $38,000,000 last year from tourists. Though 85 per cent of the islands' 98,000 inhabitants are Negroes, the Bahamas' business and political life is controlled by a small group of white merchants in the capital of Nassau called the "Bay Street oligarchy." They hold power in the House of Assembly through an antiquated electoral system that imposes financial qualifications for voting and gives extra votes to corporations.

New York N.Y.

Mon. 2-10-58

Last week, as the tourist season reached its peak, Nassau's hotels and stores were closed down by what amounted to a political hurricane—a general strike of Negro resort workers. The strike, which started with a minor dispute between taxi drivers and the hotels, quickly broadened into an attack on the Bahamas' social and political system. The strikers demanded the

The "national security" and "international" items, which include military defense and foreign aid, comprise what the President called

power of the Bay Street merchants. One leader suggested that Britain—which alone can change the political system without the Assembly's consent—should send an investigating commission.

Britain flew in 150 soldiers to keep order and the Governor, Sir Oswald Raynor Arthur, imposed prohibition by revoking all liquor licenses. The merchants hoped that "empty stomachs" would bring the men back to work, but the strike leader said, "we have gone too far to back down now." Meanwhile, some 4,000 tourists had left Nassau and the strike was costing the resort business an estimated $110,000 a day.

Freedom The Motive

Afro American P.4

Baltimore Md.

18e(4)

Sat 2-8-58

What's behind the Bahamas general strike which closed 16 hotels on the island and sent 3,500 American tourists scurrying home?

The answer is simple. The island's 95 per cent colored population is tired of being restricted to only six representatives in the 29-member legislature.

Moreover, the tourist hotels in this virtually all colored country are for white persons only.

Whether the strikers win this time or not isn't important.

There will be other strikes and continued disturbances until the Bahamas are as free politically as Jamaica, Barabadoes and Trinidad.

BAHAMAS STRIKE STIRS DEEP RACIAL CONFLICTS

Times New york N.Y.

Negroes of Islands Long Ruled By Whites Demand Reforms

Jan 1-26-58, P. 4

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times

[illegible]

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 25—Since Jan. 12 the prized political security of the Bahamas has been shaken by a strange and disturbing strike of Negro workers. On that day a mass walkout of hotel employes, laborers, cab drivers and garbage collectors forced all the major hotels to close on the eve of the peak tourist season. In consequence this British colony now is losing $112,000 a day through the paralysis of its only real industry, cash tourism.

So far, the strike has been confined to New Providence Island, which contains the capital city of Nassau. But New Providence holds more than half the total Bahamian population and handles more than 90 per cent of the islands' business. Comparatively few tourists visit the other islands.

The crisis was perhaps overdue. This colony has lagged behind British West Indies possession in granting modern labor legislation to the Negro majority.

Anachronistic Act

One startling anarchronism is the Trade Unions Act which specifically forbids organizing of labor and agricultural workers. This act, passed in 1942, was motivated by fear that a wave of wildcat strikes then harrassing the hotels of Havana would spread to Nassau. It was signed by the Duke of Windsor, then the Governor.

Another oddity is the political power structure. This colony is tightly run by the "Bay Street Boys," a handful of white merchants and lawyers, some of whose families settled here in the seventeenth century. They are tough and sharp witted, quite unlike the languid plantation owners of Jamaica and Trinidad.

The most powerful man in the Bahamas is Stafford L. Sands, a wealthy lawyer. Mr. Sands is a member of the Colonial House of Assembly. As chairman of the Development Board, an official Government agency, he directs the spending of $1,400,000 a year on luring tourists to these islands.

Advertising Campaign

Mr. Sands is unchallenged because the rest of Bay Street stands in awe of his brain power. He is credited with transforming Nassau into a year-round resort by plunging money into advertising campaigns. Last year the colony drew 194,000 tourists who spent nearly $39,000,000. In 1949 the colony attracted only 32,000.

Moreover, Mr. Sands is credited with preserving the Bahamas as a unique profit sanctuary. There is virtually no direct taxation—no income tax, no corporate tax. This has prompted several large American corporations to establish offices in Nassau to handle their international business.

But the profit sanctuary ideal has been a major cause of local discontent. With no direct taxes the Colonial Government must be supported by indirect taxation consisting mainly of excise duties on imports from the United States. This has put a heavy burden on the mass of low-income Negroes, since most of the islands' food must be imported.

The latent hostility to the Bay Street oligarchy was first manifest last September in a wave of strikes by scavangers, hospital nurses and stevedores. The scavangers, who had been paid as low as 32 cents an hour, won a pay raise and free gloves to handle garbage. The nurses, as usual, had less luck. Their demands were rejected, although subsequently all Government workers in the lower ranks were given more money. The stevedores won a 30 per cent raise.

But although wages doubled in the last four years as the islands soared to record prosperity, this failed to appease the Negro leaders, who contended that living costs rose faster than wages.

Politically the Bahamian Negroes have been slow to awaken. Of the 90,000 population, 85 per cent are Negro. Yet whites hold all but six seats in the twenty-nine-member House of Assembly, unlike Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica, where colored members are in control.

A mounting frustration among the Negroes convinced their leaders that the time was ripe for a general strike. A minor transportation dispute provided the pretext. The taxi cab union complained that tour companies were cutting into their business between Nassau hotels and the new internationa airport. When the airpor opened in November drivers blockaded the entrance with their cabs, halting all air traffic for twenty-four hours. After an eight-week cooling-off period they struck again on Jan. 11. Next day the Bahamas Federation of Labor called a sympathy strike which closed the hotels.

Basic Issue

Because the real issue is racial discontent over the ruling methods of Bay Street, the Governor, Sir Raynor Arthur, has failed in attempts to provide mediation.

Actually Sir Raynor has little power. He cannot even proclaim a curfew without first asking the Assembly for emergency powers.

As the second week of general strike ended both sides remained adamant. Some Bay Street merchants say they want the strike to continue until hunger obliges the Negroes to reject their labor leaders and return to work. They seek to discredit Randol Fawkes, president of the Bahamas Labor Federation. Mr. Fawkes, one of the Negro members of the Assembly, is 33 years old—a short, slender, bullet-headed lawyer once disbarred for two years for malpractice. Speaking for the strikers Mr. Fawkes says: "We've gone too far now to turn back. If we don't get our rights we will stay out till kingdom come."

18e(4) 1958

CUBA

10 Americans Kidnaped By Cubans Angry Over U.S. Aid

Looped p.1 Atlanta Jour

HAVANA. — (UPI) — Two hundred armed rebel raiders kidnaped 10 Americans and a Canadian from the U. S.-owned Moa Bay mining project Thursday night in retalliation for alleged U. S. aid to the Cuban Air Force.

Official reports said the rebel band—which attacked the Southeast Cuban town of Moa before kidnaping the Americans—was led by rebel chieftain Fidel Castro's brother, Raul.

Re ④

Cast

The Moa Bay construction camp is operated by a subsidiary of the Freeport Sulphur Company of New Orleans. An American employe who managed to escape to sea in a small boat radioed a report of the incident to New Orleans. The company relayed the report to U. S. officials and asked them to try to arrange the release of the kidnap victims.

U. S. Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith ordered Park Wollam, U. S. consul in the Eastern provincial capital of Santiago, to fly to Moa Bay and investigate the incident.

One of the kidnaped men was identified as a project consultant from the University of Minnesota. The others were engineers employed by Freeport Sulphur, the Frederick Snare Corp. or the Stebbins Construction Company, of Watertown, N. Y.

Sat. 6-28-58

A tentative list of the kidnaped men included J. R. Schissler, A. M. Ross, James Best and Edwin Cordes, of Freeport's Moa Bay Subsidiary; A. A. Chamberlain and Roman Cecelia, of the Snare organization, and three Stebbins employes identified only as Cannon, Roach and Salmonson.

The Minnesota consultant was identified as E. P. Psleider, and the Canadian as H. J. Kristianson.

Although rebel raids are almost a daily occurrence in Cuba and insurgent bombs had caused some accidental casualties to Americans, Thursday night's kidnaping was the rebels' first deliberate attack on U. S. citizens in this country.

U. S. officials said the rebels accused the United States of supplying gasoline to the Cuban Air Force from the U. S. Navy's base at Guantanamo. They added that they have no information to support the rebel charge.

American spokesmen pointed out that the Cuban planes could get all the gas they needed from the big U. S.-owned refinery in Santiago.

18e(4) 1958

HAITI

7 Slain Trying Coup in Haiti

Had Seized 50 Soldiers; One Rebel an American

By The Associated Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 29.—Machine-gun fire today wrecked a bold attempt by seven men, including one identified as an American, to stage a coup in this Negro republic. All seven were shot dead.

Despite their small numbers, they seized Army barracks back of the National Palace and captured fifty soldiers before the Army struck back under the personal command of President François Duvalier.

The Army said the attempted coup was engineered by three exiled Haitian Army officers from Miami, Fla., who support the comeback hopes of former President Paul Magloire. From his exile in New York, he denied any connection with a plot against the government.

American Identified

When the shooting subsided, the bodies of the seven were sprawled by the yellow stucco barracks. The fifty captured soldiers had been freed by the attacking army shortly before the last rebel fell dead.

The police chief of Port-au-Prince said the dead American was Arthur Payne from somewhere in Florida. The police chief asserted the American came here three months ago as an agent for the exiled Army officers. The American Embassy warned Americans to stay off the streets.

Three of the dead were identified as Alix Pasquet, former palace guard captain; Philippe Dominique, former Army captain, and Henri Perpignand, ex-captain and former aide to Gen. Magloire.

The Army said the three other slain rebels were believed to be Spanish-speaking foreigners. (There was no elaboration of this but French-speaking Haiti has been accusing the neighboring Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic of trying to interfere in Haitian affairs.)

The Army said the six non-American rebels landed by launch in the cover of darkness near St. Marc, forty-five miles northwest of this capital, fought a brief engagement with the garrison there, seized transportation and sped south to Port au Prince.

They moved in quietly and surprised the garrison at the palace barracks shortly after midnight, killing an officer and three enlisted men.

In steel helmet and army uniform, President Duvalier and his recently appointed Army Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Maurice Flambert, at once directed the counterattack, the Army said. After the coup was crushed, Mr. Duvalier—still in uniform and with gun in hand—toured the city with his Army and civilian followers.

"We got them," chanted the partisans. "Duvalier is strong."

Some of the partisans still wore blood-stained shirts. Many fired their guns in the air. But the capital's streets remained relatively empty. Most people, mindful of the months of bloodshed that ended only last fall, were staying indoors.

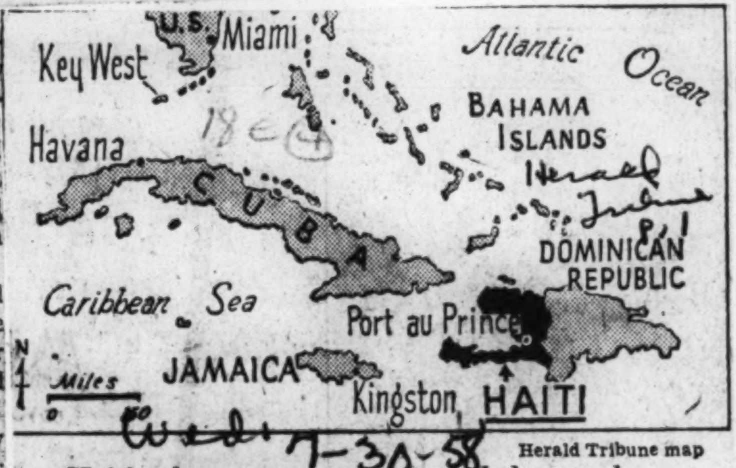
Haiti has had an uneasy peace since Mr. Duvalier, forty-eight-year-old country doctor, won by a landslide in Presidential elections last Sept. 21. He is the first elected President since Gen. Magloire, who was forced into exile in December, 1956, for trying to extend his six-year term with the help of Army elements.

Six provisional governments were overturned between the time of Gen. Magloire's hasty exit from Haiti and the election of Mr. Duvalier.

Herald Tribune Wed. 7-30-58 p.1

Magloire NY

18e(4)



18e(4)

Herald Tribune p.1

Wed. 7-30-58

Herald Tribune map

Haiti, where attempted coup failed yesterday.

Herald Tribune—UPI

Haiti's President Francois Duvalier, against whom an attempted coup d'etat failed yesterday.

Herald Tribune Wed 7-30-58

Man to Watch

Magliore—Haitian Exile Here

GEN. PAUL E. MAGLIORE—the former president of Haiti who denies charges that he is plotting against the present Haitian regime—He left Haiti on Dec. 13, 1956, after failing in an illegal attempt to extend his Presidency.

A strapping six-footer whose father was general before him, fifty-one-year-old Gen. Magliore used to be called "Iron Pants" in his homeland after winning office on Oct. 8, 1950, in the first popular Presidential election in Haiti's history.

He was well liked, though, and worked hard and his Administration was regarded generally as a good one. A jingle was sung about him: "He gives us jobs and money oh! oh! oh! he can stay in the palace as long as he wants." Gen. Magliore, it seemed, took the jingle seriously. When he completed his six-yer term, he was reluctant to depart.

• • •

HE RESIGNED as President but had the army name him provisional chief of state and commender-in-chief of the armed forces. Then he suspended the constitution and stuck prominent opposition party leaders in jail. The people of the little French-speaking Negro re-

Gen. Magliore went first to Jamaica, then came to the United States. He made at least one trip to Paris. He said several times that he had no further political ambitions but would like to return to Haiti to live. Last fall he complained that his wealth had been greatly exaggerated. He said that he and his wife (there are six children) had been living on savings. Confiscation of his assets in Haiti was unfair, he charged,

(Jules Blanchet, special minister in the current Haitian regime, said on Monday that the government would seek extradition of Gen. Magliore from the United States.)

BORN in Cap-Haitien, the country's second city, in 1907, Gen. Magliore was briefly a teacher before embracing the military life in 1930. By 1946 he was a colonel and one of the army's strong men. That year he was a prominent figure in a bloodless revolution that unseated a President, and with two other officers he comprised a junta which ruled the country for seven months. In 1949, just before he became President, the junta again took over.

JOHN G. ROGERS

18e(4)

Herald Tribune p.5 Wed 7-30-58

New York

18e(4)

Gen. Paul Magloire

OUSTER OF HAITI PRESIDENT SEEN

Times Picayune

New Orleans La

But Duvalier May Fool Experts, Be Dictator

Thurs 8-14-58

By THOMAS P. WHITNEY

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—The big political questions here are: Can President Francois Duvalier stay in power, and if he does will he become a dictator?

18e(4)

Duvalier was elected to a six-year term last September with army support after Haiti, throughout early 1957, verged on civil war.

P.17

The physician - sociologist who represents the rising strength of the Negro intelligentsia in this Caribbean republic of 3½ million people, already has survived several crises in office.

OUSTER PREDICTED

After the latest of these, which involved an attempt at armed invasion of the country by three former Haitian army officers and five North Americans July 29, Duvalier was given powers to rule by decree for six months.

Many North Americans here, and some Haitians, predict Duvalier will not last out his term. They claim he has little support in the army, a crucial factor in political fortunes here; and that furthermore Duvalier has never been able to inspire any enthusiasm in Port-au-Prince crowds. Their suggestion is that sooner or later—and in all likelihood sooner—some movement will throw out Duvalier and his supporters.

However, the people who hold this view may underestimate both Duvalier's own determination and the support he may be able to muster.

EXPERTS FOOLED

Duvalier has already fooled a good many people who considered themselves experts on Haitian politics. He fooled them by outguessing his rivals for the presidency and winning the high office while they disappeared into exile or hiding. He fooled them by removing the army leader, Gen. Antonio Kebreau, who put him in power. H ehas fooled them further by beginning to implement portions of a program for economic and cultural development of Haiti.

He has stayed in power by suppression in some degree of political and press freedoms. Probably more than 100 political opponents of Duvalier are in prison. All opposition newspapers have been closed and four prominent newspapermen are in prison, three of them currently on trial for sedition.

THREAT OF ANARCHY

Duvalier's supporters contend such measures are necessary if anarchy and chaos are to be avoided; that if Duvalier should fall there would be political turmoil and bloodshed.

"If I were not convinced that Duvalier is working for Haiti and that he is good for Haiti I would not support him," said one prominent Haitian businessman.

Many Haitians feel as he does. But there are many others who dislike Duvalier and refuse to work with him.

People close to Duvalier say he does not aspire to be a dictator. But he may have to go farther in suppression of civil rights unless he himself can succeed in the coming months in broadening his base of political support.

HAITIANS MARKING ANNIVERSARY DAY

Duvalier to Start Housing Project Tomorrow—Ends Year of Presidency

18e(4)

New York

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 19 — President François Duvalier observes the first anniversary of his six-year mandate Monday.

Times

Dr. Duvalier, who holds a tight rein on this revolution-prone republic of 4,000,000 has ridden out two bomb plots, an invasion and an economic crisis. He has set aside Monday as a day of ceremony and cornerstone laying.

New York N.Y.

Sun. 9-21-58

At midnight Sunday a twenty-one gun salute will sound through this capital. A fiesta will run through Monday night.

P.82

Dr. Duvalier will open the new Simone Duvalier City, a housing development, named after the President's wife and built on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince by a Miami company. It provides for the people of the former La Saline slum area.

At a recently cleared La Saline area, Dr. Duvalier will lay the cornerstone of a new $1,000,000 shopping center. He will also open the new Croix des Bouquets Market in the Cul de Sac Plain, one of Haiti's largest livestock markets.

A cornerstone ceremony at Haiti's new International Airport at Mais Gate, seven miles from the city, is to be a highlight of the celebrations. The airport, being built at a cost of $6,000,000, is to be capable of handling jet transports. The contract for its construction was let this month to a New York company.

There are reports that President Duvalier will use his prerogatives of clemency and release a number of political prisoners Monday. The country is under a state of siege and the President has special decree powers voted by Congress after the futile attack on the regime July 29.

Haitians Score U.S.; Rule by Decree Set

18e(4)

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 31—The Haitian Congress today authorized President François Duvalier to rule by decree for the next six months, making him a virtual dictator for that period.

Times

R1

Immediately afterward, the United States Embassy was the target of 800 demonstrators denouncing the participation of four Americans in an unsuccessful effort at revolt Tuesday, which led to the new emergency measure.

New York NY

The demonstrators included government workers, who started organizing at 10 A. M. at the legislative palace during the vote and then went on to the embassy at 12:30 P. M. Many rode in government trucks and cars. They ended the demonstration precisely at 2 P. M., which is the regular quitting time for government workers.

Fri 8-1-58

The Haitian Congress would ordinarily have adjourned two weeks ago, but had been prolonged for month. Following the abortive revolt in which seven leaders including the Americans were killed, the Senate voted the emergency powers to the President last night. With the demonstrators on hand, the Chamber acted unanimously this morning.

Times

The demonstrators then went to the United States Embassy at the other end of Champs de Mars Park. Members of the crowd were genial toward newsmen.

Fri. 8-1-58

They carried a number of to Ammbassador Gerald A. Drew. Some referred to former President Paul Magloire and the former Presidential candidate, Louis Déjoie, both accused by the Government of abetting the plot from exile in New York. Both them have denied this.

18e(4)

Haiti

The signs said: "Unfair Drew, Why Do You Protect Magloire?" "Send Back Magloire and Déjoie; We Want Peace." "United States, Why Do You Protect the Dictators? Are You a Democracy?"

Haitian police commanded by Maj. Pierre Merceron, the police chief, threw a protective cordon before the embassy, using patrol cars and a fire brigade with hoses. The gates were locked, and unarmed United States marines stood behind them.

Ambassador Drew was away during most of the demonstration, having gone to ask for police protection from Acting Foreign Minister Fritz Thebaud when he heard of thep lanned activity. He returned by a back way and stood in shirt sleeves on the embassy steps to watch the end of the demonstration.

Before it voted itself into recess, Congress also approved $200 monthly pensions for the families of seven Army men killed in repulsing the would-be revolt, as well as the families of four soldiers killed by unidentified assailants at Kenscoff last Sept. 28. The Army dead were honored by a national funeral service at the Cathedral of Notre Dame this afternoon.

Three of the Americans killed Tuesday have been identified as Arthur Payne, Danny Jones and Robert Hickey of Miami. The fourth man's body had papers with the names of Ivan Keastes and Joseph Walker, apparently of Buffalo, N. Y.

NY Times

Fri 8-1-58

18e(4)

P9

Associated Press Wirephoto

CALM AFTER THE STORM: Military leaders resting after their troops had crushed a revolt against the Government of Haiti Wednesday. At left is Maj. Pierre Merceron, Port-au-Prince police chief. At right is Brig. Gen. Maurice Flambert, who led Presidential palace garrison.

Grim Picture in Haiti

18e(4)

The situation in Haiti has been deteriorating in recent weeks and can be considered alarming. The Government of President François Duvalier cannot be absolved from blame.

Times P16c

When an attempt was made on July 29 by a small band of desperadoes, including some Americans, to overthrow the Government, there was general relief that the uprising had failed. Haiti has had too many coups, rigged elections and plots since President Paul Magloire was overthrown in December, 1956. There were six provisional regimes before Dr. Duvalier was elected last October. It was not a clean election, but it was ratified by the acceptance of the Haitian people.

New York NY

Sat. 8-16-58

Therefore, the hope was that Dr. Duvalier would be allowed to serve out his term, since Haiti desperately needed a period of internal peace. That hope was dashed by his opponents, who have been seeking by every means to overthrow him.

President Duvalier had a right to defend himself, but not by the tactics he has been using. Since he evidently did not feel he could trust the regular army forces, he organized his own task force—the Cagoulards, who have been exercising the worst sort of terrorism. There is a severe censorship of the press. The Government is displaying a complete inability to stand any kind of criticism. Now one reads that a decree has been promulgated providing the death penalty for attempts against the security of the state and imprisonment for those publishing "false news."

18e(4) 1958

Blanchet says Haiti will demand recall of Drew

18e4

Afro American

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — Jules Blanchet, Haitian Minister of State without Portfolio, surprised the State Department when he said in NYC that Haiti will demand the recall of American Ambassador Gerald A. Drew.

He accused Drew of intermeddling in Haitian affairs.

Mr. Blanchet, whose post is equivalent to that of vice president in the United States, also said his government has requested and obtained the recall of J. Paul Barringer, counselor of the American Embassy at Port-au-Prince.

Three weeks ago the NNPA was informed and reported that President Francois Duvalier of Haiti would like sweeping changes made among American officials stationed in Port-au-Prince, including Ambassador Drew.

ASKED WEDNESDAY about Mr. Blanchet's statement, Lincoln White, State Department spokesman, said:

"It just so happens the Department has noted reports in the press that M. Jules Blanchet is reported to have stated in New York yesterday (Tuesday) that Ambassador Jerry Drew is interfering in Haitian internal affairs and should be recalled.

"The Department of State has received no communication to that effect from the Haitian Government. In fact, Blanchet, during a 45-minute conversation at the Department on July 23, did not mention any dissatisfaction with Ambassador Drew.

"Furthermore, the Department considers that Ambassador Drew has conducted himself with dignity, courtesy, and integrity throughout his assignment to the Republic of Haiti, and that he has done this in keeping with the standing instructions of his government."

IN A PRESS conference in NYC, Mr. Blanchet indicated that both Ambassador Drew and Mr. Barringer were too openly in favor of former Sen. Louis Dejoie, unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency.

The State Department Tuesday night said Mr. Barringer had been normally transferred after a two-year tour of duty, saying he left Haiti a few days ago for a post in Tripoli.

Everything now calm in Haiti

Afro American P.3

By LYNN GROSSBERG

18e4

Date 8-16-58

Baltimore Md

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — "Everything is under control."

After weeks of 'incidents,' climaxed by the attempt of eight men to take over the Haitian government, this is the message of President Duvalier.

Speaking through an aide, Captain Larouche, the President indicated that no further disorder is anticipated in the island paradise.

Press censorship, invoked following the attempted overthrow of the Duvalier government, has been dropped; but, all outgoing cables of local inhabitants are subject to close government scrutiny.

* * *

THE CLIMAX to the unrest on this beautiful island came when ex-army officers, aided by five American white men, attempted to take over the government.

Killed in the attempt were five Americans—four of them former deputy sheriffs from Dade County (Miami) Florida.

Leading up to this attempted coup was the election which saw President Duvalier defeat Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole.

Duvalier received strong backing from the middle class professional people, the intellectuals and the solid peasantry.

Backing Dejoie were the aristocracy and the merchants —mostly Syrians. Fignole drew his strength from the unemployed mass of Port-au-Prince.

* * *

THE OUTCOME of this three-way struggle was of paramount importance to the Haitian people.

The Duvalier government has been desperately trying to recoup the losses to the country brought about by the repeated merchant strikes last year under Dejoie.

Tourist trade is the main source of revenue. President Duvalier had succeeded in attracting tourists to some extent. However, each time it appeared that tourism was headed toward normalcy, the followers of Dejoie would stir up disorders and, naturally, tourists would be reluctant to visit the country. This, of course, seriously affected the country's economic well-being.

The fact that both Dejoie and Fignole, like ex-president Paul Magloire, have found sanctuary in the United States has projected Haiti's problems into international scope.

* * *

MR. DUVALIER'S government is requesting the U.S. to recall Ambassador Gerald Drew. They claim that he has given support to Dejoie who, in turn, masterminded the abortive plot to take over the government.

Everyone in Haiti is waiting to see if Drew will be recalled. Jules Blanchet, deputy president, indicated that the recall was imminent. To date, no official word has been received, however.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THERE is an easing of restrictions on the press, a "tightening-up" process is evident elsewhere.

Some employees in government bureaus who have a history of supporting other presidential candidates are being ousted.

Perhaps the most basic indication of Haiti's new normalcy is the reactivation of the "telediol" (rumor circuit) which fell silent right after Dejoie left the country.

Biggest question of all in the rumor circuit is: "How could eight men take over the central military barracks?"

Captain Larouche's answer is: "That's the reason they got through. There were only eight. "Now, we're ready for them."

HAITI

Haitian Plot Involves Six Ex-Florida Deputies

Defender

Date 8-9-58

18e4

P.9

Chicago Ill

MIAMI — (UPI) — Authorities yesterday investigated twin international plots — one involving six former Dade County (Fla.) deputies — to help overthrow the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Sheriff Thomas Kelly said former Deputy Arthur T. Payne 34, was among 10 persons killed in the bloody Haitian uprising crushed Tuesday by army forces. Another deputy was reported missing, while four others planned to take part but backed out, Kelly said.

O'Brien

FACE ARRAIGNMENT

Meanwhile, 16 men arrested in an apparent attempt to smuggle a plane load of arms into the Dominican Republic faced arrignment before U.S. Commissioner. Customs agents who made the arrests said the men had enough ammunition and supplies with them to outfit an expeditionary force of 150.

Sheriff Kelly said Payne and another detective, Danny Jones, 30, were hired to escort two revolutionary leaders to Port Au Prince by boat. Jones, still unheard from, may have been killed.

The four other deputies were identified as Jesse Goodwin, 34, Michael O'Brien, 38, Nelson G. Cloud, jr., 34, and Kenneth Neubauer, jr., 37. Cloud and Neubauer resigned from the force Monday and the other two were fired Tuesday, Kelly said.

CONTROL LAWS

Customs agents said the 18 men arrested at the Miami airport were charged with violation of export control laws. Agent Charles F. Wyatt said most of them were citizens of the Dominican Republic who have been living in New York.

He said they claimed they were headed for the rebels' stronghold in Cuba, but added that officers seized a large quantity of propaganda attacking general Rafael Trujillo's government in the Dominican Republic.

The C-46 plane, under charter was loaded with hand grenades, boxes of .50 caliber machine gun ammunition, rifles, pistols, submachine guns, knives, machetes, bayonets, and two cases of pistols.

MAGLOIRE REGRETFUL

Meanwhile, in New York, Paul Magloire, former Haitian President, received an account of the failure of the revolt by telephone from the headquarters of United Press International.

The former president seemed saddened as he heard of the deaths of several long-time friends in the revolt. He refused to make a statement, however. Earlier, when the revolt appeared to have been successful, Magloire had described it as "deciding the fate of Haiti."

Also in New York, minister of state in the Duvalier government, Jules Blanchet, said the unsuccessful coup was a joint effort by Magloire and DeJoie.

The latter was defeated by Duvalier in presidential elections last October. DeJoie, who to is in New York, said he knew nothing about the revolt.

WARNS PRESIDENT

Blanchet said he had learned of the plot last Sunday and advised Duvalier by telephone.

Blanchet, who had been scheduled to go to Washington Thursday for a meeting with President Eisenhower and state and defense department officials, said he would fly back to Haiti immediately.

"It is significant," Blanchet told newsmen, "that the present conspiracy which has been crushed by the Army and the people, was led to two renegade Army officials—Alix Pasquet and Phillipe Dominque — both lieutenants of DeJoie, who has been exiled in Miami, where they acted as go-betweens for DeJoie and Magloire."

HAITI IN SUSPENSE; FEARS NEW PLOT

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Arrests Are Continuing and Regime Charges Outside Forces Plan Revolt

Issue 8-5-58

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

P.C13

18e4

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 4—The Government fears a new attempt momentarily to overthrow it. Political arrests are continuing. There is no indication when the curfew will be relaxed. The nation is under an incessant barrage of propaganda from two clandestine radio stations suspected of being operated on the Haitian-Dominican border.

Frederic Duvigneaud, Minister of the Interior and Information, explained today that the reason for a twenty-four-hour censorship yesterday was evidence that forces within the country were communicating with outside elements. He said there was no intention of censoring press messages and this morning he gave orders that press messages be given priority after they had been scanned at the cable office.

M. Duvigneaud confirmed this morning that Mrs. Paul Corvington, wife of Lieut. Col. Corvington, former commander of the Military Academy, had been arrested. He explained it was discovered that women had been going from house to house in Port-au-Prince warning of an invasion. He added "women are sometimes more dangerous than men."

The Minister laughed off a question based on a report that there were 200 to 300 political prisoners. He said, "We would not have that much room."

The did not estimate the number of political prisoners, but said not more than "five or six" women were among them.

One thing certain, however,

is that as the tension heightens repression of opposition forces within the country is growing. Virtually all opposition newspaper men are in jail. Opposition papers are being published.

Persons suspected of having been friendly with former President Paul E. Magloire or former Presidential candidate Louis Dejoie are in constant fear of arrest. The Haitian Government is convinced that last Tuesday's plot to overthrow the Government was inspired and financed by General Magloire and M. Dejoie.

In this plot five Americans and three Haitians were killed in an attempt to capture the Presidential palace barracks. The United States has officially offered its regrets for the participation of Americans in the action.

It is now an open secret, however, that the Haitian Government is far from considering the case closed. One of its primary requests for satisfaction is that General Magloire and M. Dejoie be removed from the United States. They are in political exile in New York under immigrant visas.

Outwardly the city is calm. There is an unusually large number of armed guards around business houses. Buses full of national policement patrol the streets. Aside from this all appears normal. Wherever people

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HAITI TO PRESS U.S. TO OUST 2 EXILES

New York Times

New York T. 7/

Duvalier's Regime Will Seek Action on Magloire and Dejoie as Result of Plot

Sun 8-3-58

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 2 — The Government of Haiti will persist in its pressure to get former President Paul E. Magloire and former Senator Louis Déjoie to leave the United States.

P. 10

The participation of five Americans in a plot this week to overthrow the Haitian Government has given President François Duvalier a strong lever to exert pressure. One of the primary objectives of this pressure will be to have the United States persuade General Magloire and M. Déjoie to leave the country for a year or so.

One highly placed Haitian official said, "We do not care where they go, Europe or even Russia, just so they get out of the United States where they can cause our Government so much harm with their plotting."

General Magloire, who headed the Government from 1950 to 1956, and M. Déjoie, defeated candidate in the Presidential election last September, in political exile in New York on immigration visas. President Duvalier said yesterday his Government had evidence the two men were the "ringleaders" of the plot against his Government that was crushed here last Tuesday. Five Americans and three Haitians were killed in their attempt to take over the army barracks and the near-by Presidential Palace.

Regrets of U. S. Voiced

Ambassador Gerald A. Drew formally expressed the United States' regrets yesterday for the participation of the Americans in the attempted revolt. Dr. Duvalier said that Haiti would continue to "preserve the most friendly relations" with the United States despite the conspiracy against his Government, which he said was plotted in the United States and was still going on there.

Despite the President's strong assurances, there were strong indications that the Haitian Government would use every diplomatic advantage gained as a result of the conspiracy to force the removal of General Magloire and M. Dejoie from the United States. Yesterday Dr. Duvalier said his country had already requested the extradition of the two former leaders to Haiti.

The United States Embassy here said today it had no knowledge of this request. A Haitian official said the request had been sent to the Haitian Ambassador in Washington, but he was not certain whether it had been delivered to the State Department there.

In his statement yesterday, President Duvalier implied that the United States Embassy's insistence last March on the release of Arthur T. Payne, one of the Americans killed in the fighting here Tuesday, had given Payne an opportunity to go on with the plot. Payne was held for questioning here, and on his release returned to Miami, where he was a deputy sheriff of Dade County. He resigned from the sheriff's office two weeks before returning for the assault on the Dessalines Barracks in Haiti's capital.

Duvalier would like US changes in Haiti

Afro American p. 9

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Haiti's President Duvalier desires the U.S. to replace Ambassador Drew.**
- **Duvalier is criticized for favoring the lower classes at the expense of the elite.**
- **He wants to raise the economy by educating the illiterate, who constitute 90 percent of the population.**

Baltimore

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Informed sources say that Francois Duvalier, president of Haiti, would like some changes made in the American officials stationed here, including Ambassador Gerald A. Drew.

The sources say that President Duvalier would prefer an ambassador who will work with middle and lower classes and not just the upper classes or mulattoes. Mr. Drew has been ambassador since last April.

President Duvalier is criticized by some, who say that he is trying to build a strong middle class and raise the economy and status of the masses at the expense of the elite. They also say that he is trying to separate church and state.

Sat. 7-26-58

HE HAS opened war on illiteracy in his country. He believes that education is one of the means of making the country economically sound.

Haiti is a Catholic country and is virtually run by Catholics. The church and state have many ties, and many feel that they should remain. Duvalier is Catholic but would like to have more freedom of movement.

He would like to see the development of small businesses throughout Haiti, employing from five to 100 persons. With such development, the country would not be dependent on one or two large businesses.

Duvalier is proud of the relationship between Haiti and America and says they will continue to be so under his administration. An agreement already has been reached whereby America will send surplus food to Haiti.

* * *

ONE COMPLAINT against the Duvalier government is the treatment of its opposition. Duvalier, however, feels justified because, he says, they never accepted the election that put him in.

The opposition is led by Louis Dejoie, wealthy industrialist, who represents the mulattoes. He is currently hiding out in the Dominican Republic, ~~where daily broadcasts attack~~ ing the Duvalier administration originate.

HAITI REGIME HAS FIGHT FOR ITS LIFE

p. 32

Next Weeks Should Show Whether Duvalier Can Survive Pressures

Times

BY PAUL KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 9 — Many pressures are being exerted on the Government of Haiti.

Within the next few weeks it should be learned whether President Francois Duvalier and his Administration will be able to repulse these pressures or go down as so many other governments have in the past two years.

8-10-58

A plot of July 29 to overthrow the Duvalier Government was defeated. But the Government insists there is evidence that the plot, with its tragic-comic overtones, is far from snuffed out.

New York

Plot Inquiry Pushed

Many insist that the Government in its vigorous efforts, amounting in some instances to fury, to reach the bottom of the plot has gone into a state of panic. On the Government's side, however, this much is abundantly clear to this correspondent, who has just visited Haiti:

External forces are seeking the overthrow of the Duvalier Government, and there are indications these forces are being well supplied with funds. The bitterness of the propaganda attacks on the Government from clandestine radio stations, possibly within the country and from public stations in the neighboring Dominican Republic, have been stepping up the bitterness of their attacks on the Port-au-Prince Government. And there is growing resentment among the intellectuals in Haiti over heightened police activity and what they say is curtailment of civil liberties.

Not the least of the Administration's woes is a recently sharp deterioration in relations between the Government and the United States Embassy in Port-au-Prince.

This feeling has been growing the last few months. The Government has felt that the United States Embassy was hostile to it. The ill feeling grew more pronounced shortly before the July 29 attempted coup, when Jules Blanchet, Minister without portofolio, said in New York that his Government would ask the recall of United States Ambassador Gerald A. Drew. Then, shortly after the attempt to overthrow the Government, a demonstration, obviously Government-inspired, was held in front of the Embassy.

Another source of ill feeling has been the Embassy's complaint that the Haitian Government has been tardy in yielding the bodies of five United States citizens killed in the attemped coup.

All of his affects in some degree the problems facing the Duvalier Administration. One of the Administration's chief immediate difficulties is the sagging Haitian economy. Haiti badly needs foreign financing for public and private works. While obviously the United States Embassy is not the last word in the quantity and timing of loans, a friendly working relationship between the Embassy and Haiti is an obvious aid in working out the projects rapidly and efficiently.

One of the principle sources of resentment by the Haitian government is the presence in the United States of former President Paul E. Magloire and Louis Dejoie, a former Presidential candidate. Government officials, including President Duvalier, have maintained these two were active in putting together the July 29 plot and that they are still plotting in the United States.

They maintain that while General Magloire and M. Dejoie remain in the United States the Haitian Government will have to continue its vigilance against attacks from abroad. Less openly, officials express their convictions that the presence of these two men in the United States is basically an unfriendly act by the United States.

Basis of Hostility Discussed

The reasons for the mounting hostility of the Dominican Republic toward the Duvalier Administration have been open to much conjecture. However there appear to be two lines of thinking.

The first is that Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo the Dominican strong man, has recently been having his own share of internationtl embarrassments and has welcomed the opportunity of diverting attention from his own country to Haiti.

The second conjecture involves the virtual dictatorial powers given to President Duvalier by the Legislature, which he nominally controls. Even before this delegation of constitutional powers, President Duvalier showed evidences of strong-man characteristics. General Trujillo, who for years has been accustomed to projecting his influence into the neighboring republic, would probably dislike to have once more a second strong man on the island of Hispanola.

Political arrests are continuing in Haiti. Reasonably exact figures on these arrests are impossible to get, but between 100 and 125 persons apparently are being held. That the Government is extraordinarily touchy on this subject was demonstrated during this correspondent's visit this week. A listing of several prominent labor and political opposition leaders jailed was the only thing censored during nearly a week's stay.

· 18e(4)

HAITI

COUP ATTEMPT FAILS IN HAITI; 7 PLOTTERS DIE

18e(4)

Jul 29

p. 5

[illegible]

Wed 7-30-58

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 29 (AP)—Machine gun fire wrecked a bold attempt Tuesday by seven men, including one identified as an American, to stage a coup d'etat in this Negro republic. All seven were shot dead. Four soldiers were slain.

Despite their small number, they seized army barracks back of the national palace and captured 50 soldiers before the army struck back, under the personal command

Duvalier

of President Francois Duvalier.

The army said the attempt was engineered by three exiled Haitian army officers from Miami, who support the comeback hopes of former President Paul Magloire. From his exile in New York, Magliore denied any connection with the plot.

50 Soldiers Freed

When the shooting subsided, the bodies of the seven were sprawled in the yellow stucco barracks. The 50 captured soldiers had been freed by the attacking army shortly before the last rebel fell dead.

The police chief of Port au Prince said the dead American was Arthur Payne, reported to have been a Miami deputy sheriff. The police chief asserted the American came here three months ago as an agent for the exiled army officers. The United States embassy warned Americans to stay off the streets.

UNITED STATES
200 Miles
Atlantic Ocean
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HAITI
PORT AU PRINCE
Caribbean Sea

Three of the dead were identified as Alix Pasquet, former palace guard captain; Philippe Dominique, former army captain, and Henri Perpignand, ex-captain and former aide to Magloire. Pasquet and Dominique had been in exile in Miami.

The army said the three other slain rebels were believed to be Spanish-speaking foreigners.

French-speaking Haiti has been accusing the neighboring Dominican republic of trying to interfere in Haitian affairs.

Landed by Launch

The army said the six landed by launch in the cover of darkness near St. Marc, 45 miles northwest of this capital, fought a brief engagement with the garrison there, seized transportation and sped south to Port au Prince.

They moved in quietly and surprised the garrison at the palace barracks shortly after midnight, killing an officer and three enlisted men.

In steel helmet and army uniform, President Duvalier and Brig. Gen. Maurice Flambert, his recently appointed army chief of staff, at once directed the counterattack, the army said. After the coup was crushed, Duvalier—still in uniform and with gun in hand—toured the city with his army and civilian followers.

"We got them," chanted the partisans. "Duvalier is strong."

18e(4) 1958

HAITI

Situation Still Tense In Haiti

Defender
P.1
Chicago

MIAMI — (UPI) — Unconfirmed reports reaching here Thursday said some 2,000 poorly armed rebels are lurking in the Haitian hills outside Port Au Prince waiting their chance to launch a new onslaught against the government of President Francois Duvalier.

Strict censorship and curfew regulations prevailing on the embattled Caribbean Island made it impossible immediately to confirm the reports.

The rebels in the hills were said to be members of a force which was to have met the arms-loaded "invasion boat" from Miami which arrived in Haiti Monday night.

They missed connections, leaving it to the seven or eight persons in the launch to start the abortive revolt that was crushed a few hours later, according to information reaching here. All of the boat party were killed.

Sat 8-9-58

The weapons in the boat, which were to have been issued to the hill rebels, are believed to have fallen into the hands of the government.

Some sources said the invasion force included two Americans — former Miami sheriff's detective Arthur Payne and a man identified variously as Dany Jones or Robert F. Hickey—three Dominicans and three Haitians. Other sources said there were only seven men in the party.

A third American, free-lance writer and photographer Louis E. Lomax, fell afoul of Haitian authorities and was expelled from the country for unspecified reasons Wednesday.

Lomax, who arrived in Miami late Wednesday, said he was deported by army officers who refused to let him talk to Duvalier, who had invited him to visit the country.

Official Haitian spokesmen in New York said last night that "peace has been completely restored" to the Negro republic.

They cited a cable from Duvalier blaming the uprising on an ousted ex-president of Haiti and a defeated presidential candidate. He charged that the conspiracy was supported by the Communists.

"The bodies of all the conspirators yielded documents that gave sufficient evidence to prove that they were in the employ of ex-president Paul Magloire and defeated presidential candidate Louis DeJoie, and that they are directly affiliated with Communist forces," the cable said.

"Proper representations will be made to the U. S. State Department and the Department of Justice, calling for a thorough investigation of the presence of Payne and Hickey in the coup to unseat our government. . .

"There is no question that the Communists are collaborating in this plot."

Sat. 8-9-58

Magloire, who has been living as a refugee in New York, has denied any connection with the uprising. DeJoie's whereabouts are unknown.

Defender P.1 Chicago

Sat 8-9-58

REVOLT ENDS — These photos, first to come out of Haiti since revolt started show a crowd scene and the Haitian President in his battle dress. In photo above, a crowd gathers by the side entrance to the palace in Port-au-Prince to cheer the government's victory. Revolt was smashed when Loyalist troops stormed the rebel-held barracks. UPI Telephoto

N° 1
Defender
Sat. 8-9-58

PRESIDENT FRANCOIS DUVALIER of Haiti looks grim in his battle dress during action against rebels. President Duvalier took active part in leading operation alongside with with Gen. Flambert Army chief of staff. UPI Telephoto

18e(4) 1958 HAITI

Haiti Looks to U.S. Aid for Growth

18e(4)

By NED AITCHISON
Herald Travel Writer

PORT-AU-PRINCE — Haiti groping its way toward economic and political stability after months of internal disorders, has received assurances of substantial U. S. support in its effort to rehabilitate itself, President Francois Duvalier said Saturday.

Miami Florida

Miami Herald

Elected to the presidency last Sept. 22 and inaugurated Oct. 22, the greying, distinguished-appearing, 49-year-old physician took over the helm of state during one of the most crucial periods in Haiti's long and troubled history.

P. 16A

Interviewed in his executive offices in the white National Palace, Dr. Duvalier appears to face the formidable problems of his six-year administration calmly and realistically.

Sun. 6-1-58

Speaking both French and English, he said one of his first official acts was to create a special government mission which he dispatched to Washington recently to confer with the State Department, the Export-Import Bank, the International Monetary Fund and private American banks in an effort to gain financial assistance for the country.

Miami, Florida

Sun 6-1-58

"The members spent 15 days in the U. S., and on their return submitted a most optimistic report on what had been achieved and the assurances of aid that were given," the president said.

Miami Herald

While he did not refer directly to Louis DeJoie, leader of the Opposition Party, who is now a refugee in Mexico and whom Dr. Duvalier defeated in the September elections, the president said:

P. 16A

"We have achieved political stability, and have the situation well in hand."

On May 5, DeJoie sought asylum in the Mexican embassy here after the government had put a $5,000 price on his head, characterizing him as an outlaw and ordering him shot on sight.

A former senator and wealthy planter and manufacturer, the opposition leader later was granted a safe conduct and left for Miami May 11, en route to Mexico. The only candidate against Dr. Duvalier, he had charged the latter won the election by fraud.

The president said at his request to the U. S. Defense Department, a military survey team was sent here to study reorganization of the Haitian army on a more efficient basis.

"This mission," he said, "arrived May 18 and will remain until June 1, when it will return home to prepare its recommendations for submission to this government. It is composed of officers who have served in Haiti, who speak Creole and who are well qualified to decide from experience what we must do to make our army strong and efficient."

In an effort to raise the living standards of the lower classes who exist in a dire state of poverty, Dr. Duvalier said some public works projects already have been launched, and others are under study, which are designed to bolster the national economy.

One of these, which will eliminate many of Port-au-Prince's most miserable waterfront slums where fishermen and their families live in indescribably terrible conditions, where they are packed into makeshift hovels constructed of odds and ends of lumber and tin, will soon be ready for occupancy.

It is a low-rent housing development, erected in units of six two-room apartments to the building, and capable, according to government sources, of accommodating from 2,000 to 3,000 persons. Sanitary and communal cooking facilities are provided in separate installations.

The development, located close to the bayfront near Bowen Field, the international airport, presents a neat and orderly appearance in contrast to the makeshift shacks it will replace. The present slum area, Dr. Duvalier said, will be cleared as the site for a huge new shopping center and other construction projects.

"Our public works program," he said, "includes new wharfs, hospitals, roads, a major plan for building hundreds of new rural schools in the campaign to combat illiteracy, and development of a new hydroelectric plant (with U.S. Point Four assistance) at the Peligre dam, to be completed in three years and capable of supplying power to all parts of the country."

As a former minister of health, Dr. Duvalier said quietly he "had been preparing himself for 25 years" to lead the fight to bring improved health to the people of this distressed land, to increase literacy, and to bring the national economy up to a permanent basis of stability which will permit Haiti to develop into a progressive, country "which may become a show case" for the Caribbean.

"Public moneys," he said quietly, "must be used wholly for the public good.

"This administration is insisting on rigid standards of honesty and integrity in its official administration. We are making progress, and we intend to continue that way despite the numerous difficulties that lie ahead."

President Duvalier received his medical and business administration training at the University of Michigan.

Under his regime, Port-au-Prince today seems quiet and orderly, with no hint of the recent disturbances.

Dr. Duvalier has ended the 11 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew which was the last of the emergency acts imposed while the capital was beset by violence.

Francois Duvalier
. . . rebuilding republic

DEJOIE, HAITI EXILE, HERE FROM MEXICO

New York Herald Tribune

New York, N.Y.

Louis Dejoie, exiled Haitian political leader, arrived at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, late Saturday afternoon from Mexico City, where he had been living since May.

Mon. 7-21-58

Dr. Dejoie, a former Senator, who claimed election to the Presidency last September, said he hid out in the Haitian hills for six months before going to Mexico. He said the Army and François Duvalier, who was declared elected and took office as President, drove him into hiding.

18e(4)

Dr. Dejoie accused M. Duvalier of setting up a secret police system and terrorizing the Haitian people.

P. 14C

Dr. Dejoie said his presence in the United States would be an inspiration to the Haitian people and that he would work through peaceful and legitimate means to bring democracy to his country.

About fifty members of the Haitian colony in New York were at the airport to meet Dr. Dejoie. They wore the national colors of red and white on small lapel ribbons and carried a large banner, "Welcome Louis Dejoie."

Also on hand to meet the 62-year-old exile was his wife, Suzanne, who fled Haiti a few months ago.

Haitian Minister Justifies Curbs; Says Foes Would Not Cooperate

P. 6C Times Fri. 7-11-58

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 10—For the first three months of its existence the Government of President François Duvalier did everything possible to gain the cooperation of Louis Dejoie and Clement Jumelle, Haiti's Interior Minister said in an interview today.

New York, N.Y.

The Minister, Frederic Duvigneaud, added that both former Presidential candidates had refused to cooperate.

The Interior Minister noted that a state of siege had been decreed by Congress here after a homemade bomb plant had accidentally exploded at Mahotières on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince.

Fri. 7-11-58

The military commission formed to deal with charges of subversive actions against the Government will try persons implicated in this bomb plot within the next week. M. Duvigneaud said the dossier on the Mahotières affair was ready. It was the bomb plot that brought about the outlawing and exiling of M. Dejoie and the outlawing of M. Jumelle.

P. 6C

M. Duvigneaud said there were those making bombs and those preparing public opinion for overthrowing the Government. He said jailed newsmen and Deputy Franck Seraphin had played the role of preparing public opinion.

M. Duvigneau said the accidental explosion of a bomb factory at Petionville July 28 had resulted in new arrests, including that of Dr. Pierre Noel, assistant public health director under former President Paul Eugene Magliore. Dr. Noel was deeply implicated, the Interior Minister declared.

Justifying the Government's actions, M. Duvigneaud said it had found itself confronted by an opposition that resorted to terrorism. The Government, he declared, acted quickly, controlling the situation and establishing normalcy, and now the country is enjoying the summer tourist season and endeavoring to re-establish its badly upset economy.

The Interior Minister said that the Government should be congratulated for its action against Antonio Rimpel, Minister of Public Works, who was jailed after a Cabinet shake-up last month. His successor, Arthur Bonhomme, has declared M. Rimpel was jailed for bad administration, not personal dishonesty, during his nine months at the head of the Public Works Ministry.

The Times

New York Times

Haitian Terror Charged

Blaming of Opposition Declared Pretext for Suppressions

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We would like to take exception to the statement by Frédéric Duvigneaud, Minister of the Interior of Haiti, published in The New York Times of July 11.

18e(4)

It is not unusual for dictatorship governments, such as the one that exists at present in Haiti under Duvalier, to place the blame for their brutalities and suppression of human rights on the "terrorism" of the opposition. Nor is it unusual for such dictators—as happened previously under Pérez Jiménez in Venezuela—to order their own police to set off bombs at critical moments as a pretext whereby they can continue their suppressions and reprisals.

Tues. 7-15-58

The undersigned, who are completely *au courant* with the happenings in Haiti since Duvalier assumed power, deny categorically that Duvalier ever attempted in good faith to cooperate with the opposition. He has persistently persecuted Dejoie, an industrialist of unquestionable reputation, and all members of his party; as well as Clément Jumelle, who opposed him as Presidential candidate in the last election, and who is at present in hiding.

Methods Employed

P. 24E

Through his organized police shock troops, the Cagoulards, the dictator has carried on a continuous campaign of terrorism and brutality. Nightly invasions of the homes of men and women who may in some way be related to the opposition parties are staged. Even if it were true, as we deny, that the opposition had refused to cooperate, there could be no justification for the extreme brutality and torture in Duvalier's methods of suppression.

It is significant of this dictatorship that within the last few days one of the eminent labor leaders of the United States, Serafino Romualdi, who attempted to visit Haiti and confer with the labor leaders there, was held at the airport and not permitted to enter the country. Moreover, all of the labor leaders who had come to welcome him at the airport were summarily arrested.

Certainly this type of terrorism cannot be laid to the stubbornness of the opposition, but to the fact that Duvalier is unwilling to let impartial leaders of the hemisphere witness the suppressions that are going on in our unfortunate fatherland.

JACQUES LEGER,
Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Former Ambassador to the U. N. and to the United States.
CAMILLE LHERISSON,
Former Minister of Education and Public Health.

New York, July 11, 1958.

Haiti Studies DuValier Hold

~~Commercial~~ Appeal

Will He Last Out Term, Turn Dictator?

P. 9

MANY FOOLED ALREADY

Memphis,

By The Associated Press

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 13.—The big political questions here are (1) can President Francois DuValier stay in power?

18e(4)

DuValier was elected to a six-year term last September with army support after Haiti throughout early 1957 verged on civil war.

Thurs 8-14-58

The physician-sociologist who represents the rising strength of the Negro intelligentsia in this Caribbean republic of three and one-half million people, already has survived several crises in office.

Following the latest of these, which involved an attempt at armed invasion of the country by three former Haitian army officers and five North Americans July 29, DuValier was given power to rule by decree for six months.

Sooner Or Later?

Many North Americans here and some Haitians predict DuValier will not last out his term. They claim he has little support in the army, a crucial factor in political fortunes here, and that furthermore DuValier has never been able to inspire any enthusiasm in Port au Prince crowds.

Their suggestions is that sooner or later—and in all likelihood sooner—some movement will throw out DuValier and his supporters.

However, the people who hold this view may unnderestimate both DuValier's own determination and the support he may be able to muster.

DuValier has already fooled a good many people who considered themselves experts on Hiatian politics. He fooled them by outguessing his rivals for the presidency and winning the high office while they disappeared into exile or hiding.

He folled them by removing the army leader, Gen. Antonio Kebreau, who put him in power. He has fooled them further by beginning to implement portions of a program for economic and cultural development of Haiti.

Press Suppressed

He has stayed in power by suppression in some degree of political and press freedoms. Probably more than 100 political opponents of DuValier are in prison. All opposition newspapers have been closed and four prominent newspapermen are in prison, three of them currently on trial for sedition.

DuValier's supporters contend such measures are necessary if anarchy and chaos are to be avoided; that if DuValier should fall there would be political turmoil and bloodshed.

"If I were not convinced that DuValier is working for Haiti and that he is good for Haiti I would not support him," said one prominent Haitian businessman.

Many Haitians feel as he does. But there are many others who dislike DuValier and refuse to work with him.

BISHOP DISCUSSES HAITIAN PROBLEMS

Times

Housing, Medical Care and Education Are Cited by Episcopalian Prelate

Mon 9-8-58

New York

18e(4)

P21C

Housing, medical care and education were described yesterday as major problems facing the Government of Haiti.

The assertion was made by the Right Rev. C. Alfred Voegeli, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Haiti, who was guest preacher at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. He said that the recent political crisis in Haiti had not affected the work of the church.

"The church in Haiti is looking forward to the Government's interest in the people, especially in these three areas," Bishop Voegeli said.

"Preaching the gospel of love and understanding and redeeming society in this way is an aspect that interests the church as a whole in endeavoring to support the Haitian Government as much as possible," he declared.

He called sin the basis of all the problems of the world, saying that the basis of sin "is man putting himself in place of God."

"It is this kind of egoism that is at the root of segregation, racial prejudice, and corruption in government," Bishop Voegeli asserted.

The Bishop expressed his thanks to St. James Church here for helping to establish St James Church and the Church of the Resurrection in northwest Haiti as well as a dispensary on the Island of Tortuga.

Funds for those projects were raised at a parish fair and Haitian art exhibit at St. James a year ago, Bishop Voegeli said.

"Your resources have helped us immeasurably and you in the United States have shown us that you care—because God cares," he added.

Bishop Voegeli is also bishop in charge of the Episcopal Church's missionary district in the Dominican Republic. He has been Bishop of Haiti since 1943.

REPORT FROM HAITI

First year ends for President Duvalier

By LYNN GROSSBERG

18e(4)

Afro American

P. 6

Baltimore

Sat 9-20-58

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — Sept. 22 marks one year since Francois Duvalier was elected to the Presidency of Haiti which non-partisan observers considered one of the fairest in the turbulent history of this little island, with universal woman suffrage for the first time.

And as the year is up this elected government is battling harder than ever for its very existence.

Although there is little on the surface to mar the usual enjoyment of the tourist the government is actually in a 24-hour state of alert.

All Army personnel is assigned to barracks, and cars are continually being searched for arms, arrests are reportedly widespread and all Duvalier's followers are ready for trouble.

* * *

REPORTS ARE that exiled presidental candidates Dejoie, and Fignole and ousted President Magloire are acting in cahoots trying to unseat their rival and that Magloire and Dejoie are spending a quarter of a million dollars from their sanctuary in the United States for that purpose.

The plot leads even to Mexico where 250 colored and Puerto Rican plotters are supposed to be readied for another invasion try!

Ardent Duvalierist leaders say they are ready for all comers and if anyone starts any trouble there will be such a slaughter that it will bring on 400 years of peace!

One of this shrewd leader's important assets is his amazing number of devoted personal friends who occupy key posts in the government. With his full understanding of the Haitian mentality he has surrounded himself with tested, reliable followers.

* * *

MEANWHILE plans are under way for a big celebration of the anniversary date with inauguration of diverse public works scheduled, such as a new central square in Jeremie with electric lights, asphalt walks, park benches and a children's play area.

The day will highlight also the accomplishments already made during this first year of the six year term—which so many said would never last this long.

To truly follow the currents in this strange land one has to speak the special Haitian dialect, Creole. In this exclusive by Haitian world, untouched by the many foreigners floating on their shores, the heart and the meat of the country's soul flows.

Here flow the tales of the death of the Jumeile brothers. It goes like this:

Duvalier went to Freres in the countryside to consult a voodoo witch doctor to learn the whereabouts of Jumelie.

"Do you really want to know?" asks the hougan.

"You must look for the chickens. There you will find Jumelle."

"What!" came the reply. "You mean Jumelle is a chicken?"

"Yes, you will find him near here on the Desuino farm. Go there, look among the chickens and you will find him!"

All this is given added weight since the Jumelle brothers died exactly one month after the invasion of July 29th, to the very hour, all supposedly arranged at a Voodoo ceremony at the Palace!

* * *

THIS OBVIOUSLY is typical scuttlebutt of the opposition.

An official tells a different story: Charles Jumeile, one of the presidential candidate Clement's brothers who died, was a "hougan" — or witch doctor, who believed the life of himself and his brother was invincible. That's why they came out gun in hand.

They were expecting to trap Clement himself that night who was scheduled to come meet with his brother, Ducasse, who had just come in from St. Marc, but when he started to leave the house they took the decision to proceed to arrest the two brothers.

Ducasse Jumelle had been Minister of interior under Magloire during the period of the 1955 election of deputies and was considered dangerous as he knew every rabble rouser and thug hireling available.

Brother Charles was virtually considered Minister of Interior of the Artibonite valley where he held oppressive sway.

So goes the Haitian story.

In Haiti

Candidate's Two Brothers Are Killed

18e(4)

18e(4)

Courier

P. 19

Pittsburgh

Sat 9-6-58

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Police killed two brothers of former presidential candidate Clement Jumelle in a clash in a residential district.

Jumelle, political foe of President Francois, has a $5,000 price on his head. Another brother and a sister have been in jail for nearly three months.

The brothers, Charles and Ducasse, were trapped by police and shot. Ducasse also had a $5,000 price on his head.

He was minister of the interior under ex-President Paul Magloire, another alleged enemy of Duvalier.

Duvalier Makes Predicted Haitian Cabinet Shake-up

By LYNN GROSSENBERG

18e (4)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — As reported recently, President Francois Duvalier has shaken up his cabinet.

There were considerable switches from the confidential source as reported to me several weeks [illegible] however.

Andre Theard took over the job of Minister of Finance as predicted, but he also retained his position as Minister of Commerce and Industry.

This means that the departments have been again combined as they were when Theard served under President Estime as Under Secretary after 25 years in the ranks.

IN SPITE of rumors to the contrary, Frederick Duvigneaud, who is in Europe on vacation, continues in his post as Minister of Interior. He has been in important government positions since the 30's.

Jean Magloire has been named Minister of Works. It's his fourth ministerial job this year. He was head of the Department of Labor.

Jean Belizaire, who is ailing, has stepped down from his position as Minister of Justice in favor of his son, Deputy Lucien Belizaire, who also will be Minister of Labor.

Those two departments, thus, are again combined.

* * *

LAMARTINIERE HONORAT was promoted from Under Secretary to the rank of Minister of Coordination. The young former sociology professor has served the president as secretary since the election campaign.

The rank of Minister without Portfolio, created for Jules Blanchet, has been dropped. The economist now resumes his place as head of the Court of Accounts.

* * *

CATHERINE DUNHAM, world renown artist, returned to Haiti last week after an absence of several years.

Miss Dunham and husband and daughter will vacation for several weeks at her Pauline Bonaparte estate. Her husband, a stage designer, spends quite a bit of time here.

The famous head of the Catherine Dunham dance troupe was guest of honor recently at the Casino des Antilles where the Theatre de Verduce put on a special folklore show in her honor.

* * *

SHE WAS so touched by the show and other courtesies that she was moved to tears.

At the table with Miss Dunham and her husband were Dr. Ulysses Dailey, 72-year-old retired Chicago surgeon, and his wife, and Luvinia Williams, who has danced in the leading troupes all over the world.

* * *

EARL KENNEDY Travel Agency of Detroit recently became the first colored organization to open a branch here. Plans were completed by Mr. and Mrs. Sage Jackson, representatives of the firm, while on a 10-day vacation at Hotel Villa Creole.

NEW ROCHELLE MAN EXPELLED BY HAITI

New York Times

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Alfred M. Edelson of New Rochelle, N. Y., said Wednesday that he had been expelled from Haiti after being imprisoned and interrogated for twenty hours on suspicion that he planned to assassinate Francois Duvalier, Haitian President.

Mr. Edelson, who said he was 20 years old, unmarried and a student of philosophy at Columbia University, arrived last night on a Pan American airliner from Haiti.

He said he was arrested last Sunday in Petionville, a suburb of Port-au-Prince, Haitian capital. No explanation of the arrest was given, he said.

9-19-58

The next morning, he said, he was asked whether he was an agent of former President Paul Magoire or other oppositionists. Mr. Edelson denied any political activity and insisted he was a student-tourist.

On Monday, Mr. Edelson said, a United States Embassy official told him that President Duvalier had summoned the Ambassador, Roy T. Davis, and showed him a photograph taken in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, in which a group of Dominican students appeared with Mr. Edelson. M. Duvalier said an American assassin had arrived in Haiti to kill him. However, Mr. Edelson said, M. Duvalier and the Ambassador reached an agreement permitting Mr. Edelson's immediate deportation.

U. S. Envoy To Haiti Is Under Fire

Official Visitor Here Asks Recall

By Joel Seldin

Herald Tribune

Haiti will demand the recall of American Ambassador Gerald A. Drew on grounds that he "went too far in our internal affairs," Jules Blanchet, Haitian Minister of State without Portfolio said yesterday.

Mr. Blanchet, whose post is equivalent to that of vice-president in the United States, said his government has already requested and accomplished the recall of J. Paul Barringer, counselor of the American Embassy at Port-au-Prince.

Both American diplomats were too openly in favor of former Sen. Louis Dejoie, unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, Mr. Blanchet indicated during a press conference at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Minister will leave New York Thursday for Washington, where he hopes to see President Eisenhower and members of the State and Defense Departments.

In Washington, the State Department declined official comment on Mr. Blanchet's statement, but officials were disturbed by his remarks. It was reported that no mention was made of any displeasure with Ambassador Drew at a July 23 official conference with Haitian representatives.

Mr. Barringer, the department said, left Haiti a few days ago for a post in Tripoli, but a spokesman insisted that it was a routine transfer at the end of a normal two-year tour of duty.

Linking to Talamas Case

Some Washington sources speculated that the Haitian request for Ambassador Drew's recall was a result of his insistence last year that the government apologize and pay an indemnity for the death of Shibley Talamas, an American citizen. Mr. Talamas, manager of a factory in Haiti, was killed in a police station and the Embassy reported he had been severely beaten.

7-29-58

Mr. Blanchet was appointed to his post last month by President Francois Duvalier, whose government is the first with an appearance of stability since the overthrow in December, 1956, of former President Paul Magloire. Six successive governments tried to hold elections and a military junta ruled for four months before President Duvalier was sworn in Oct. 22, 1957,. He had defeated Mr. Dejoie in an election held a month earlier.

A protest will also be lodged with the State and Justice Departments against the activities of Messrs. Magloire and Depoie, both of whom are now in this country, Mr. Blanchet said. He reported that both men are conspiring with "Communist elements, Haitian and foreign," to overthrow the government of Haiti.

Investigation Awaited

Pending completion of an official investigation of Mr. Magloire's actvities, no specific action will be asked of the United States government, Mr. Blanchet said.

Mr. Dejoie, who fled to Mexico and then the Dominican Republic before coming to the United StSates a few weeks ago, is wanted in Haiti by a military court. Mr. Blanchet said.

Had Mulatto Support

Reports from Haiti at the time of the election indicated that Mr. Dejoie was the candidate of certain Haitian business and industrial interests. He also had the support of a large segment of Haiti's mulatto population, which in former times was the country's ruling aristocracy.

Ambassador Drew, fifty-five, a career diplomat, joined the Foreign Service in 1927 and advanced through a number of lesser posts to Ambassador to Bolivia. He was, for a time, director-general of the Foreign Service. He was nominated for the Haitian post in March, 1957, by President Eisenhower and confirmed by the Senate a month later. He presented his credentials in May, 1957.

Mr. Harringer, also fifty-five, joined the State Department in 1946 after a career in banking and Army service overseas during World War II. He worked in the department's transportation section and became its chief in 1952. He was sent to Haiti as deputy chief of the mission in July, 1956.

To Offer Bases

Mr. Blanchet said the main purpose of his trip to Washington is to offer the United States Caribbean defenses bases on Haitian soil. The United States had not requested such bases, he said, but Haiti has twice made the offer. An American military team has just completed a survey of the island republic's potential for missile, submarine and ~~air~~ bases.

18e(4)

Associated Press

Gerald A. Drew, American Ambassador to Haiti.

Herald Tribune

8.9

New York

Dr. Jules Blanchet, Minister of State of Haiti.

Dejoie blamed for 'wave of terrorism'

By LYNN GRASSBERG

Afro American

PORT-AU-PRINCE, ~~Haiti~~ — Former Presidential candidate Louis Dejoie is being tried in absentia on the charge of attempting to overthrow the government by force.

Accusation hinges on the wave of terrorism which hit this capital last April and climaxed with the explosion at the secret bomb factory at Mahotieres outside of Port-au-Prince.

p. 1

Three men have already been convicted in the plot of which Dejoie is accused as the instigator. According to evidence the plot called for a terror campaign leading to the assassination of President Duvalier at a May first Labor Day parade.

Baltimore

A TURKISH diplomat who is serving five countries in the Caribbean area was reunited this week with a track star he remembered from 28 years back. He saw Andre Theard, new Minister of Finance in Haiti do the 100-yard dash in 10¼ seconds in 1930 in Istanbul.

Tahan Carim, first Turkish diplomat to be accredited to Haiti, was a disciple of Attaturk and head of the International Department of Foreign Affairs. He, too, took part in that meet long ago and was one of those who personally congratulated Theard.

Andre Theard recently took Paris by storm on a visit there on his return from a World Sugar Conference in Geneva as Minister of Commerce and Industry, position which he still holds, as well as the Minister of Finance.

Dat. 11-29-58

He returned last month as a conquering hero having been a student and resident of Paris many years in his youth and winning a track record that has never been broken.

He brought back to Haiti with him a French wife, a frequent occurence for Haitians, studying in Paris. He had so many invitations he could squeeze in only part of them. He was in demand everywhere, and was feted magnifcently.

* * *

IT IS REPORTED that the $6 million loan from the U.S. for completion of the Artibonite irrigation project is going through. This is vital to an almost paralized economy.

Word is that the government employees are going to accept a 25 per cent reduction in salary to keep any departments from closing down. As is, most employees don't earn over $100 a month. The top is $600 for Ministers and about $400 in expenses.

* * *

A FRENCH-BORN U.S. citizen, suspected of being an opposition agent, was booted out of this exciting Republic last week.

Roger Chaudon, an impressive looking, middle-aged man was an univited guest at a reception by Senator Louis Stephen.

He spent most of his time standing by a door flanking that through which the President accompanied by Major General Flambert and his aides were expected to pass.

The speculation on the presence of this man, whom nobody seemed to know, was further heightened when two mem bers of the President's personal bodyguard quietly whisked him off the premises during a toast.

Jailed for two days while investigation took place, it is said he was a one-time confidential agent for Magloire when the latter was President.

VETERANS DAY SPEAKER

DURHAM N.C. — J. C. Taylor, professor of psychology at North Carolina College, was the Veterans Day speaker at Durham Business College recently, sponsored by the Veterans Club at DBC.

18e(4) 1958

HAITI

Haiti's President Quells Revolt; Leads Counter-Attack on Foes

New York Times

Rebel Force Reported 'Wiped Out' in Battle in Capital

New York, N.Y.

One American Among Dead

Wed. 7-30-58

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 29—President Francois Duvalier personally led his palace garrison today to crush a revolt in which the Army barracks here had been seized.

18e(4)

P. 1

Officials said a rebel force led by former army Captains Alix Pasquet and Philippe Dominique has been "wiped out." One bullet-riddled body was identified by the police, as that of an American, Arthur Payne of Miami, Fla.

Mr. Payne was expelled from Haiti last May on charges that he had been an intermediary between Captain Pasquet, in Miami, and army officers here in a plot on behalf of Louis Déjoie, a defeated candidate in the Presidential election last September.

[In New York, Jules Blanchet, Haitian Minister without Portfolio, said seven men out of a rebel force of 100 to 150 had been killed, including another American, still unidentified. The army had four dead, he said. Mr. Blanchet charged that the revolt had been a conspiracy by M. Dèjoie and former President Paul E. Magloire, both in exile in the United States. Both men later denied any knowledge of the insurrection.]

The rebel group landed last night in a launch at Deluge, near St. Marc, forty miles northwest of Port-au-Prince, the capital. An officer and three soldiers were reported to have been killed in a clash in St. Marc.

The insurgents commandeered transportation into Port-au-Prince, and some time after midnight seized the Dessalines Barracks in the center of the town, capturing fifty soldiers. Three soldiers and an artillery officer were reported killed.

The Government rallied both its military forces and civilian partisans by radio. President Duvalier, a physician by profession, Major General Maurice Flambert, chief of staff, and Major André Fareau, executive officer of the Army, led a successful counter-attack from the Presidential palace, across the street from the barracks.

P. 1

Wed. 7-30-58

Later, the President, in an Army uniform and steel helmet, toured the city with a gun in his hand, at the head of a cavalcade of trucks and automobiles. His followers, some with blood-smeared shirts, shouted:

18e(4)

"We got them Duvalier is strong!"

The commercial district of Port-au-Price was shut down during the morning. A curfew has been imposed from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Censorship Functioning

Censorship was apparently hampering news from Haiti yesterday. International telephone operators said only calls approved by the Haitian Government were getting through.

Although M. Blanchet said a call by The New York Times to its correspondent had received approval, it was not completed before telephone service to Port-au-Prince was shut down at 5:30 P. M., Eastern Daylight Time, instead of the normal closing time of 9 P. M.

Four hundred United States tourists were stranded when the Port-au-Prince airport closed for the day yesterday. Ambassador Gerald A. Drew had warned Americans to stay off the streets during the fighting, which continued from midnight until 9 A. M., and during the latest victory parade.

The Associated Press reported from Port-au-Prince that General Flambert and the Agriculture Minister, Marc Charles, had been wounded slightly by hand-grenade fragments.

M. Blanchet, who was informally given the title of deputy president by Dr. Duvalier last month, said here the rebel dead included Henri Perpignan, former army captain and aide de camp to President Magloire, as well as M. Pasquet and M. Dominique, who he said had been trusted officers in the Magloire regime.

Mr. Paynes, 33 years old, was a Miami deputy sheriff who resigned two weeks ago. From Miami, United Press Interna- Kelly, Dade County safety director, had said that Mr. Payne and Danny Jones, 3, another deputy, had been hired to escort the rebel leaders to Haiti.

Exiles Lived in Miami

M. Dominique and his brother-in-law, M. Pasquet, 39, had been living in exile in Miami since December, each with his wife and three children. They were reported to have left the city July 18 and 20 respectively.

Herbert J. Morrison, public relations director for the Haitian Government, asserted in New York that both had been arrested for an attempted coup in favor of M. Dejoie, May 25, 1957, but had been freed in an amnesty a year ago.

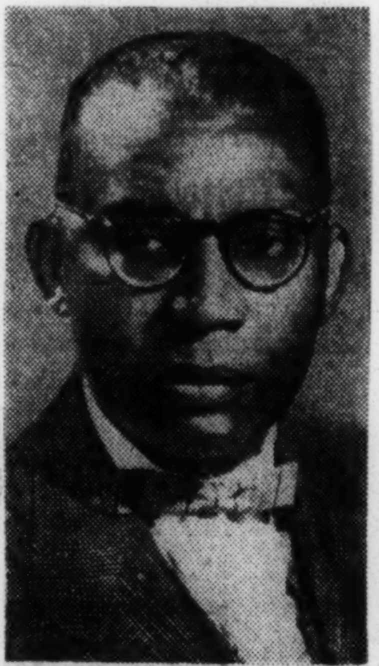
General Magloire, denying all charges against him, issued a statement saying he had warned MM. Pasquet, Dominique and Perpignan "about trespassing the limit of opposition activities permitted in a democracy like the United States."

"I deplore what has happened," General Magloire added, "but I should like to praise their exceptional courage, not to mention their heroism in their efforts to overthrow the most despotic government we have ever had since we won our independence 154 years ago."

General Magloire denounced M. Blanchet as "an enemy of the American people and its Government, and a Marxist."

M. Déjoie also denied the Haitian accusations. He also made public translations from a letter written by M. Blanchet, as published in Port-au-Prince July 1 and 2, 1957, that he said "described the Americans as crippled individuals who preach equality while remaining linked to the philosophic doctrine of Hitler's Germany."

M. Blanchet later said the letter had been written as a reply to "insulting articles" about Haiti, and to show that no country was perfect. "I am not a Communist," he said, "but I think that the underprivileged have to have a decent life."



Associated Press

President Francois Duvalier

GUNFIRE HALTS BOLD ATTEMPT

News-Observer

Two Americans Believed Among Plotters to Overthrow Government

Raleigh, N.C.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—A bold attempt to overthrow the government of this Caribbean Negro republic was snuffed out in a blaze of gunfire Tuesday.

Wed. 7-30-58

Seven men who tried the coup were shot dead. At least seven other men also were killed.

18e(4)

Authorities identified one dead plotter as Arthur Payne, a deputy sheriff from Miami, Fla. They said another was believed to be an American and two others were Spanish-speaking foreigners.

The three others killed were exiled Haitian ex - army officers from Miami, who supported the comeback hopes of former President Paul Magloire, the army said.

P. 1

Magloire from exile in New York denied any connection with the plot.

Palace Site.

The shooting erupted in the area of the National Palace. Officers said President Francois Duvalier and other high officials were in the thick of the fighting from the start.

Duvalier, in an army uniform with second lieutenant's bars, a steel helmet bearing a major's insignia and with a pistol on his belt, made a noon broadcast praising the army and his supporters.

"The army and people realized this historic day with loyalism and fidelity," he said. "They have understood that only peace and order will help the country . . . the criminal adventurers—Haitian and foreign—have paid with their lives for this deadly enterprise."

Interior Minister Frederic Duvigneaud, with a pistol stuck in his belt, called a news conference to announce the government had the situation completely under control.

A 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew was enforced. The Port-Au-Prince airport was closed this morning. Crowds of bewildered tourists milled about the city's hotels. The U.S. Embassy warned Americans to stay off the streets.

Duvigneaud gave this account of the attempted coup:

Army commanders were alerted at 11 p.m. Monday night that a launch had made a clandestine landing near St. Marc, 45 miles northwest of Port-Au-Prince. A government commando unit was rushed to the scene. The launch, modern weapons and ammunition were seized. The plotters fled, seized transportation and sped to port-au-Prince.

In the city they seized an army barracks about 300 yards from the National Palace, capturing 50 soldiers.

The rebels sent an ultimatum to the government and then opened fire on the palace. Officials and guards at the palace replied with gunfire and the army launched a counterattack.

When the shooting was over, the bodies of the seven coup men were sprawled in the yellow stucco barracks.

On the government side, Gen. Maurice Flambert and Agriculture Minister Marc Charles were wounded slightly by hand grenade fragments.

Duvigneaud asserted Payne came to Haiti three months ago to contact army personnel for a group of exiled Haitian army officers living in Miami. He said at that time Payne said he was a deputy sheriff and a photographer.

The minister did not disclose the name of the launch he said the rebels landed in, but he declared it had come from Miami.

Officials identified three of the slain rebels as Alix Pasquet, former palace guard captain; Philippe Dominique, former army captain, and Henri Perpignand, ex-captain and former aide to Magloire.

EX-OFFICERS HELD AFTER HAITI FIGHT

New York Times

New York, N.Y.

12 Seized Following Revolt Attempt by 7-Man Force—Nation Calm, Regime Says

Thurs. 7-31-58

P. 10 C

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 30—A dozen former army officers were reported today to have been taken into custody following yesterday's unsuccessful effort at revolt.

18e(4)

Only seven rebels were involved in the actual fighting. All were killed.

The Government of President Francois Duvalier asserted that everything was quiet throughout the country, which has been under a state of siege, a modified form of martial law, since May 2. Previously, 150 to 200 political prisoners were believed to be in custody.

[President Duvalier, in a statement released in New York by Edmond Sylvain, Haitian representative to the United Nations, said the bodies of the slain rebels yieldel documents "to prove that they were in the employ of former President Paul Magloire and defeated Presidential candidate Louis Déjoie, and that they are directly affiliated with Communist forces."]

Interior Minister Frederic Duvigneaud said the Government casualties in the fighting were seven army officers and enlisted men killed and seventeen wounded. He said the rebel group consisted of four foreigners and three former Haitian officers.

M. Duvigneaud identified three of the foreigners at Arthur Payne and Danny Jones, former Miami deputy sheriffs, and Robert Francis Hickey, also of Miami. The fourth, he said may have been named either Levent Keasteas or Joseph Walker, and was believed to have been from Buffalo, N. Y.

Motor Ship Captured

The Interior Minister said a 100-foot motor ship used by the rebels, the Mollie C., had been seized, carrying sixteen rifles and ammunition, nine steel helmets, a revolver and a two-way radio. The rebels, he said, appeared well-financed.

Three passport pictures of M. Dejoie, who ran second in the Presidential election last year, were among the dead men's papers. M. Duvigneaud said the revolt effort was either badly synchronized or based on false premises.

Actually, the rebels' landing appears to have been a surprise. After coming ashore near St. Marc, forty miles northwest of Port-au-Prince, the insurgents hustled into a truck. Just after midnight, they crashed into the Dessalines ~~Barracks here.~~

HAITI SAID TO ASK RECALL OF DREW

Times

Ambassador Goes too Far Into Country's Business, Duvalier Aide Says

P. 12c

By PETER KIHSS

Haiti intends to ask for the recall of the United States Ambassador, and has already obtained transfer of the second ranking officer at the embassy, a Haitian official said here yesterday.

New York, N.Y.

The official is Jules Blanchet, Minister without Portfolio and chief advisor to President Francois Duvalier. M. Blanchet asserted that Ambassador Gerald A. Drew was "going too far in our internal affairs."

J. Paul Barringer, the Embassy Counsellor, he said, has been shifted to a Libyan post after a Haitian complaint that he had favored Louis Déjoie for President.

Times, 7-29-58

In a news conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, M. Blanchet also reported these developments:

¶Haiti has obtained a $5,000,000 credit from the International Monetary Fund, $1,500,000 each from the Chase Manhattan Bank and the First National City Bank, and is asking the United States Government to add $2,000,000. This is to be a one-year $10,000,000 stabilization fund to ease foreign exchange problems during the export off-season. Stringent monetary policies, he said, have built gold and dollar reserves to more than $5,000,000.

¶Haiti has rejected two offers of Soviet aid made through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the last three months—one to build an atomic reactor, the other to send technicians. Haiti refuses to recognize the Soviet Union.

¶President Duvalier has sent a new message to President Eisehower on defense and economic proposals "in the light of the grave conditions as they exist in the Middle East." This includes an offer to send token units from Haiti's 6,000-man army for a United Nations police force in Lebanon or elsewhere.

¶A complaint is to be lodged with the State and Justice Departments, seeking extradition of former President Paul E. Magloire and M. Dejoie. M. Blanchet charged that General Magloire "absconded with upwards of $8,000,000 to $10,000,000," and was conspiring with M. Dejoie, accused of a bomb plot against the Government. More than $2,000,000 in Magloire property in Haiti has been confiscated, he aded.

General Magloire and M. Dejoie last night individually denied any consporacy and said they had not even been in communication with each other.

General Magloire charged M. Blanchet with "synical propaganda." He called for any evidence to support the accusations against him and said he had legally protested the seizure of his property. He added that it had been officially valued at $700,000.

Ambassador Drew, a career diplomat since 1928, went to Haiti in May, 1957. Mr. Barringer was assigned there in 1956. A protracted Haitian-United States dispute was settled last February by a Haitian apology for the fatal beating of an American citizen in a Haitian prison Sept. 30 before Dr. Duvalier took office.

Last May, Haiti also apologized to Ambassador Drew for twenty rifle shots fired in the vicinity of his home during a state of siege in Haiti.

M. Blanchet said United States technical cooperation programs had been expanded to a $3,000,000 annual scale. He said a year-old $1,000,000 grant would be used to start airport and harbor work in Port-au-Prince by September. Haiti, he said, expects other aid from the Export-Import Bank for an irrigation project from the Development Loan Fund for roads.

All So Friendly, Drew Says

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 28—Ambassador Drew said tonight that his relations with the Duvalier Government remained friendly.

He declined to discuss M. Blanchet's remarks, saying only that he did not know anything about them.

The ambassador and President Duvalier held another of their meetings today. They discused routine matters.

A farewell party given for Mr. Barringer Friday night at the Ambassador's residence was attended by high Government officials.

Times
July
7-29

Associated Press

Ambassador Drew

Times
P. 12c
New York, N.Y.
Times, 7-29-58

The New York Times

Jules Blanchet, Haiti's Minister Without Portfolio, tells press conference here that his Government will request recall of Ambassador Gerald A. Drew on grounds that the Ambassador "is going too far in our internal affairs."

Bullets Crush Haiti Uprising

Advertiser P.1

Wed 7-30-58

18e(4)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—A bold attempt to overthrow the government of this Caribbean Negro republic was snuffed out in a blaze of gunfire Tuesday.

Seven men who tried the coup were shot dead. At least seven other men also were killed.

Authorities identified one dead plotter as Arthur Payne, a deputy sheriff from Miami, Fla. They said another was believed to be an American and two others were Spanish-speaking foreigners.

The three others killed were exiled Haitian ex-army officers from Miami, who supported the comeback hopes of former President Paul Magloire, the army said.

Montgomery Ala.

Magloire from exile in New York denied any connection with the plot.

18e(4)

The shooting erupted in the area of the National Palace. Officers said President Francois Duvalier and other high officials were in the thick of the fighting from the start.

Duvalier, in an army uniform with second lieutenant's bars, a steel helmet bearing a major's insignia and with a pistol on his belt, made a noon broadcast praising the army and his supporters.

"The army and people realized this historic day with loyalism and fidelity," he said. "They have understood that only peace and order will help the country . . . the criminal adventurers—Haitian and foreign—have paid with their lives for this deadly enterprise."

Interior Minister Frederic Duvigneaud, with a pistol stuck in his belt, called a news conference to announce the government had the situation completely under control.

Advertiser

A 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew was enforced. The Port-Au-Prince airport was closed this morning. Crowds of bewildered tourists milled about the city's hotels. The U.S. Embassy warned Americans to stay off the streets.

Wed 7-30-58

Haiti Votes Full Powers to Chief

Post Times Herald

18e(4)

P.A3

Washington D.C.

Fri 8-1-58

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti July 31 (UPI)—The Congress of this Caribbean Negro republic today invested President Francois Duvalier with full powers to cope with any further revolutionary attempt by his opponents.

The Duvalier government was in firm control following an abortive revolt two days ago allegded to have been sparked by ousted President Paul Magloire, now an exile in New York City. Ten men including two Amerivans died in the plot.

A bill voting full powers to Duvalier was passed by a joint session of Congress. Normal movement of Amer- an tourists was resum

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Haitian Ferment

18e(4)

Post Times Herald

P.A18

Thurs 7-31-58

An uprising in the troubled Republic of Haiti is unhappily not news, but the apparent participation of United States citizens in an attempt to overthrow an elected government is decidedly worrisome. If, as reported, six erstwhile deputy sheriffs from Miami did indeed take part in the abortive coup against President Duvalier's regime, there is cause for grave concern. For the past several years, Haiti has been mired in political turbulence, and Dr. Duvalier has been attempting to establish the calm which his country so desperately needs. Whatever its shortcomings, there seems wide support for the Duvalier regime. Three attempted coups have been put down in the past nine months. But this turmoil has apparently been a tempting lure to American adventurers, whether armed soldiers of fortune or meddling press agents and Washington string-pullers.

Certainly the Federal Government ought to act vigorously to arrest and expose any attempts to mount armed expeditions from American shores, whether against Haiti or other Caribbean countries. United States laws are explicit and harsh in proscribing such mischief.

Washington D.C.

In a related context, however, it is difficult to understand the Haitian complaint that United States Ambassador Gerald Drew has been "interfering" in Haitian affairs. Ambassador Drew is a respected career officer with an unblemished record. It seems unthinkable that Mr. Drew would give support to one of Dr. Duvalier's political rivals, as the Haitians have implied. Have the Haitians mistaken normal diplomatic courtesy for approval and support? Or has the Duvalier regime been ill-advised by carpet-bag counselors from Washington?

Haitian Uprising

18e(4)

New York Times

New York, New York

Wed 7-30-58

P.28

There have been few countries in the world so tormented in the last few years as Haiti. Another uprising—the third attempt in nine months against the regime of President François Duvalier—was put down yesterday.

It is fortunate that it was. The Government of Dr. Duvalier has its bitter detractors and its stanch supporters, but in any circumstances it is a Government duly elected last September, and if its opponents do not like it the answer is to elect their preferred candidate next time. A nation and a people that have suffered from bloodshed, disorder and economic misery, as Haiti has, needs desperately a period of civic peace. This is a minimum that a sense of patriotism would demand.

18e(4)

The situation in Haiti has been singularly obscure in recent months. The picture presented to the outside world is one of opposites, pure black or white according to the sympathies or animosities of those painting the picture. President Duvalier himself is known to be a man of principle with a sincere desire to pacify the country and improve its economy. His handicaps have been great, both inside Haiti and from the wealthy, determined exiles who want to get him out. Yesterday there was evidence that he has great popular support.

18e(4)

So far as the United States is concerned, one must express a sense of disturbance at the turn relations have now taken. Minister Without Portfolio Jules Blanchet, who has been in the United States the past week, stated on Monday that Haiti wants American Ambassador Gerald A. Drew withdrawn. It is a right and privilege of any country to declare an envoy *persona non grata,* but if so it should be done through a proper channel, which is the State Department. In general, the Haitians recognize that the United States wants to help them and is really doing so. The Duvalier Government should not make it harder for Washington.

9 Reported Killed In Haiti As Army Crushes Uprising

18e(4)

Atlanta Ga

Wed 7-30-58

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — (UPI) — Armed forces loyal to President Francois Duvalier crushed a revolution against his nine-month-old government Tuesday. Ten persons, including two Americans who fought with the rebels. were reported killed in the uprising.

Many persons were injured in the fighting which lasted from midnight to 9 a. m.

The two Americans reported killed were not fully identified. They were said to be a former Dade County Miami, Fla., Sheriff named Payne and an unnamed former air attache at the U. S. Embassy here.

About 400 American tourists were stranded here by the abortive revolt when the local airport shut down night. U. S. Ambassador Gerald Drew warned the Americans to stay off the streets until the trouble was over.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

In Miami. the Dade County sheriff's office disclosed that six of its deputies or former deputies were involved in the revolutionary attempt. It identified the dead man as Arthur Payne, 33, who was a detective with the sheriff's office until he resigned two weeks ago.

Dade County safety director Thomas Kelly said Payne and another deputy, Danny ones, 30, had been hired to escort two Haitian revolutionary leaders to Haiti by boat. He believed Jones also might have been killed. Kelly said the other four men from his office backed out of the "invasion" because they thought it was too dangerous.

Kelly added that all the men involved had either resigned from the sheriff's office or been fired Tuesday.

Payne, who was described as a "soldier of fortune," and the former air attache were reported by reliable sources to have landed with an invading rebel group at St. Marc, a small port about 40 miles north of Port-au-Prince airport Monday night, while Perpignan and Dominique disembarked from a boat at St. Marc and drove from there to Port au Prince in a car.

GAIN TEMPORARY CONTROL

The trio led an armed group in attack on Dessalines army barracks in Port au Prince, killed three sentries and took the bastion by storm, thereby gaining temporary control of the Haitian army.

The invaders and other Magloire partisans within the barracks were reported, however, to have disagreed over pre-arranged plans to assassinate Duvalier. It was said that some of the army officers were hesitant about restoring Magloire to power and refused at the last minute to allow the assassination of Duvalier.

While the rebels disputed among themselves in the barracks, Duvalier's followers armed themselves and attacked the fortress on behalf of the president.

In the fighting that ensued, Perpignan, Dominique and Pasquet were killed, together with the two Americans, another Magloire partisan and one unidentified Italian. Scores were reported to have been wounded on both sides.

Haitians Smash Coup, Kill 7

Washington Post

Washington D.C.

Wed. 7-30-58

P. A. 8

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 29 (AP)—Machine-gun fire today wrecked a bold attempt by seven men, including one identified as an American, to stage a coup de'etat. All sever were shot dead.

The men seized army barracks back of the National Palace and captured 50 soldiers before the army struck back, under the personal command of President Francois Duvalier.

The army said the attempted coup was engineered by three exiled Haitian army officers from Miami, Fla., who support the comeback hopes of former President Paul Magloire. From his exile in New York, Magloire denied any connection with a plot against the Government.

When the shooting subsided, the bodies of the seven were sprawled in the yellow stucco barracks. The 50 captured soldiers had been freed by the attacking army shortly before the last rebel fell dead.

Named As Floridian

The police chief of Port au Prince said the dead American was Arthur Payne, from somewhere in Florida. The police chief asserted the American came here three months ago as an agent for the exiled army officers. The U. S. Embassy warned Americans to stay off the streets.

[In Miami, the Dade County sheriff's office disclosed that six of its deputies or former deputies were involved in the revolutionary attempt, the United Press International reported. It said Payne, 33, was a detective with the sheriff's office until he resigned two weeks ago.

[Dade County Safety Director Thomas Kelly said Payne and another deputy, Danny Jones, 30, had been hired to escort two Haitian revolutionary leaders to Haiti by boat. He believed Jones also might have been killed. Kelly said the ther four men from his office backed out of the "invasion" because thev thought it was too dangerous.

[Kely added that all the men involved had either resigned from the sheriff's office or had been fired today.]

Three Identified

Three of the deade were identified as Alix Pasquet, former palace guard captain; Philippe Dominique, former army captain, and Henri Perpignand, ex-captain and former aide to Magloire.

The army said the thre other slain rebels were b lieved to be Spanish-speakin foreigners. [There was n elaboration of this, but Frencl speaking Hati has been accu ing the neighboring Dominica Republic of trying to interfer in Haitian affairs.]

The army said the six lanc ed by launch in darkness nea St. Marc, 45 miles northwes of this capital, fought a brie engagement with the garriso there, seized transporation an sped south to Port au Prince.

They moved in quietly anc surprised the garrison at the palace barracks shortly afte midnight, killing an officer and three enlisted men.

In steel helmet and army uniform, President Duvalier and his recently appointed army chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Maurice Flambert, at once directed the counterattack, the army said. After the coup was crushed, Duvalier—still in uniform and with gun in hand—toured the city with his army and civilian followers.

Partisans Chant

"We got them," chanted the partisans. "Duvalier is strong."

Some of the partisans still wore blood-stained shirts. Many fired their guns in the air. But the capital's streets remained relatively empty. Most people, mindful of the months of bloodshed that ened only last fall, were staying indoors.

Haiti has had an uneasy peace since Duvalier, 48-year-old country doctor, won by a landslide in Presidential elections last Sept. 21.

He is the first elected President since Magloire, who was forced into exile in December, 1956, for trying to extend his 6-year term with the help of army elements.

Six provisional Governments were overturned between the time of Magloire's hasty exit from Haiti and the election of Duvalier.

Blazing Guns Balk Attempt At Haiti Coup

Seven Plotters, Seven Others, Die In Battle

Post Herald

18e(4)

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 29 (AP)—A bold attempt to overthrow the government of this Caribbean Negro republic was snuffed out in a blaze of gunfire today.

Seven men who tried the coup were shot dead. At least seven other men also were killed.

Authorities identified one dead plotter as Arthur Payne, a deputy sheriff from Miami, Fla. They said another was believed to be an American and two others were Spanish-speaking foreigners.

Birmingham

Ala

The three others killed were exiled Haitian ex-army officers from Miami, who supported the comeback hopes of former President Paul Magloire, the Army said.

Magloire from exile in New York denied any connection with the plot.

Wed. 7-30-58

The shooting erupted in the area of the national palace. Officers said President Francois Duvalier and other high officials were in the thick of the fighting from the start.

Duvalier, in an Army uniform with second lieutenant's bars, a steel helmet bearing a major's insignia and with a pistol on his belt, made a noon broadcast praising the Army and his supporters.

"The Army and people realized this historic day with loyalism and fidelity," he said. "They have understood that only peace and order will help the country . . . the criminal adventurers—Haitian and foreign — have paid with their lives for this deadly enterprise."

Interior Minister Frederic Duvigneaud, in short sleeves and with a pistol stuck in his belt called a news conference to announce the government had the situation completely under control.

A 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew was enforced. The Port Au Prince airport was closed this morning. Crowds of bewildered tourists milled about the city's hotels. The U. S. Embassy warned Americans to stay off the streets.

Duvigneaud gave this account of the attempted coup: Army commanders were alerted at 11 o'clock last night that a launch had made a clandestine landing near the town of St. Marc, 45 miles northwest of Port Au Prince. A government commando unit was rushed to the scene. The launch, modern weapons and ammunition were seized. The plotters fled, seized transportation and sped to Port Au Prince.

In the city they seized an army barracks about 300 yards from the National Palace, capturing 50 soldiers.

The rebels sent an ultimatum to the government and then opened fire on the palace. Officials and guards at the palace replied with gunfire and the army launched a counterattack.

When the shooting was over, the bodies of the seven coup men were sprawled in the yellow stucco barracks.

On the government side, Gen. Maurice Flambert and Agriculture Minister Marc Charles were wounded slightly by hand grenade fragments.

Duvigneaud asserted Payne came to Haiti three months ago to contact army personnel for a group of exiled Haitian army officers living in Miami. He said at that time Payne said he was a deputy sheriff and a photographer.

Sec 4

Post Herald

The minister did not disclose the name of the launch he said the rebels landed in, but he declared it had come from Miami.

7-29-58

Thomas named Liberian Consul General in N.Y.

Afro — American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The Embassy of the Republic of Liberia announced the retirement of Dr. Frederick A. Price as consul general in New York City, effective July 30, 1958. He will be succeeded by David Meserve Thomas, who has been the cultural counselor of the Liberian Embassy in Washington.

Sec 4

Sat 8-2-58

Mr. Thomas, who has had a distinguished career in Liberia, as a professor at the University of Liberia, as principal of the Lott Carey School established by his father, and as chief of the Liberian Bureau of Information in Monrovia, was cultural attache of the Embassy before becoming cultural counselor and student advisor in 1956.

P. 20

During his tour in the United States Mr. Thomas has been devoted to the cause of Libero-American friendship and the fact that, after six years in this country, he is now called upon to serve here again in a higher post, is evidence of President Tubman's appreciation of his work in promoting a closer understanding between the two peoples.

MR. THOMAS has traveled throughout the United States lecturing, conferring with educational leaders and following up in the field his responsibilities toward the more than 300 Liberian students who come to this country each year to study.

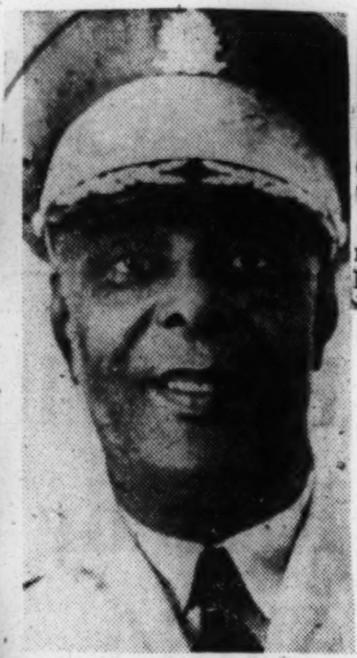
Mr. Thomas, who has many friends in diplomatic circles in Washington, is one of the oldest members of Cultural Attaches Association. Although Mr. Thomas was born in Liberia, his father came from Jamaica and his mother from North Carolina. They went to Liberia in 1909, as pioneer Baptist missionaries under the auspices of the Lott Carey Convention. Mr. Thomas has been active in church work in the United States, is a member of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, Washington, which dedicated its service Sunday, July 20th, to the 11th anniversary of the independence of Liberia.

Afro American
P.3
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-22-58

18e(4)

18e4

NEW HAITIAN AMBASSADOR Luc Fouche, left, is shown as he arrived recently at the White House to present his credentials to President Eisenhower. He will represent his country in United States. With him is U.S. Chief of Protocol Wiley T. Buchanan.



Gen. Antonio Kebreau
. . . to Paris in spring?

Herald P2A
Fri 3-14-58

No Politics Is Promise Of Haitian

18e4

Miami Fla.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—(AP)—Brig. Gen. Maurice Flambert promised President Francois Duvalier Thursday to keep the army out of Haiti's turbulent politics.

Flambert made the statement in a speech accepting his new post as chief of staff succeeding Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, deposed strongman who reportedly will take a Paris vacation.

"The confidence you placed in me I shall endeavor to keep intact by keeping my person and the army entirely free from politics," Flambert declared.

He said the army is a passive force owning allegiance to the president.

His statement lent support to reports from informed sources that Duvalier had fired Kebreau because he was competing with the president in running affairs of this Caribbean Negro republic of four million. Haiti has seen six provisional presidents and two army generals come and go in the last year.

Kebreau headed a three-man military junta that had installed Duvalier as president six months ago.

SAMUEL DEVIEUX
. . . slain in Haitian chancery

ANDRE TOUSSAINT
. . . listed as slayer

SHOOT—*From Pg. 1*

Haitian Diplomat Slain By Attache in Embassy

P A17

18e(4)

Post & Times Herald
Tue 4-15-58

his Government waives the privilege, Toussaint remained under custody last night of Haitian Ambassador Luc Fouche.

Fouche requested Metropolitan Police to detail two detectives to the Embassy pending receipt of a decision from the Haitian Government.

Fouche said that because of the national holiday in his country observing the start of Pan American week he had had difficulty reaching Haitian President Francois Duvalier.

The Ambassador said that Toussaint might be returned to Haiti to stand trial there or be turned over to the Department of Justice to stand trial in the District.

While Devieux's body was taken to the District Morgue, Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald said he had no authority to perform an autopsy or issue a certificate of death until notification by the State Department of a decision on the diplomatic question.

Three See Shooting

The shooting was witnessed by Embassy secretary, Maria-Ange Dimanche, 27, of 1702 Webster st. nw.; Roger Dreyfuss, Second Secretary at the Embassy, and Rafael Duegre, an Embassy chauffeur. D[illegible]han said.

Miss Dimanche, who police

Loss of Job Feared by Secretary

Post + Times Herald P. A1

'Fired When I Saw Smirk on His Face,' Prisoner Asserts

18e7

Samuel Devieux, 50, Minister Counselor of the Embasy of Haiti, was shot to death yesterday in the Chancery at 4400 17th st. nw. as three other members of the Embassy staff looked on in horrow.

Washington D.C.

Named in an official Embassy statement and by police as the killer was Andre Toussaint, 39, First Secretary of the Haitian diplomatic mission.

Toussaint, who was married Saturday to a Washington girl, was notified yesterday that his Government was recalling him in a move an Embassy spokesman said was tantamount to dismissal.

Apparently blaming Devieux for his recall, Toussaint fired three shots from a .38 caliber police special revolver, the Embassy statement and police said.

Tues. 4-15-58

Shot at His Desk

Two shots struck Devieux in he neck, one lodging in his hest, as he sat at his Embassy desk. The third shot missed, homicide squad detectives said.

Detective Sgt. Patrick Deenihan said that Toussaint, who waited calmly at the Chancery while the problems of diplomatic immunity were being worked out, told police:

"He had a smirk on his face. I fired when I saw the smirk on his face."

Toussaint, who has been a member of the diplomatic mission here from the Negro republic in the West Indies for 2½ years, told police he had felt for the past three weeks that Devieux had been "working against me," Deenihan said.

Deenihan said witnesses told police not a word was spoken between the two men before the 10:40 a. m. shooting.

After the shooting, Toussaint walked into his office, which adjoins that of Devieux, placed the gun on his desk and waited quietly while members of the Embassy staff called police, Deenihan said.

said was seated at her desk in Devieux's office, leaped up and ran out of the Embassy screaming in French when the first shot rang out.

Police said Dreyfuss told them:

"I was coming into the room and I saw Toussaint standing there working the gun. It happened so fast I could do nothing."

Duegre told police that he was walking to the office door. He said Devieux half rose from his wooden swivel chair when the shooting started and then fell backward to his right, landing on his back with head against a filing cabinet.

Above Devieux' desk was a print of the Hati's national hero, "Toussaint L'ouverture," the man who led the rebellion that won Hati its independence from France in 1804.

The present-day Toussaint said he was not a descendant of the Haitian liberator, police reported.

Victim Was Educator

Devieux, whose wife and 14-year-old daughter live in Port-au-Prince, was pronounced dead on arrival at the Washington Hospital Center by Dr. Louis Badillo. Devieux, a former educator and newspaper editor in Haiti, hsa been Minister Counselor at the Embassy here since November.

Embassy spokesmen said that Toussaint, who was married to the former Virginia Gray Daniels, 31, reported for duty ata the Embassy at 9 a. m. yesterday and was summoned by Ambassador Fouche to his second-floor office.

Informed that he was being recalled and that no other appointment had been offered him, Toussaint returned to the apartment at 4101 3d st. nw. into which he had moved with his new wife, who has worked for eight years as a secretarial employe of the Marine Corps at the Navy Annex.

Picking up a small satchel at his apartment, Toussaint returned to his office and began packing personal belongings and papers into the bag, he told police.

Deenihan said that through the open door Toussaint could see Devieux working at his desk.

Toussaint told police he finished packing his bag and then drew from the desk the snub-nosed .38 he had purchased from a friend in January to "just keep it on hand," Deenihan said.

The First Secretary told police the gun had never been fired and that he had kept the hammer on an empty chamber.

Dennihan said that Toussain said he looked into Devieux office, walked in with the gun and began firing.

Within a matter of minutes after the shooting, police arrived and Devieux was taken to the Hospital Center in a Fire Rescue ambulance.

During the confusion, French Ambassador Herve Alphand arrived and entered the Embassy. He came out a short while later and told reporters he had not known of the shooting when he arrived and had been there to repay a courtesy call the Haitian Ambassador recently paid him.

18e(4) 1958

HAITI

Haiti's Bright Prospects

Defender p. 10

18e(4)

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 3-1-58

There are encouraging signs that Haiti is emerging, though slowly out of the smog that had impeded its economic growth in the last decade. Recurrent political strife, the protracted effects of hurricane Hazel which played havoc with the country's agricultural crop such as coffee, cocoa and sugar conspired to lower the potentials of Haiti's productive capacity.

The advent of a new Administration with a sound program of reconstruction and reforms may hasten the island's economic recovery. Dr. Francois Duvalier, the new Chief executive, though a conservative, is animated with the highest patriotic zeal. The very circumstances of his inauguration point to an era of stringent economy. He did away with all the pomps and costly festivities that usually characterize the accession to power of a new head of the state.

Since Duvalier's elevation to the presidency last October, he has been pursuing relentlessly a fiscal policy aimed at giving lasting stability to the financial structure of the country. In order to carry on his reorganization plans and give a shot in the arms to Haitian industry, Dr. Duvalier has secured a $4,000,000 loan from the Banco de Colonos of Cuba, at 5½ per cent for seven years.

This is based on $7,000,000 in monthly unclaimed deposits of Haitian sugar workers, whose ownership remains to be resolved. Negotiations are going on now with Joseph Bernstein of Chicago to build a 10-million dollar-hotel. There is a possibility that American capitalists may build a $4 million airport in Port-au-Prince to facilitate landing of big planes and night flights.

If France can settle unpaid road bills of about $1,500,000, the Haitian treasury would be that much strengthened. President Duvalier has other projects developing whose outcome will go a long way toward restoring confidence in Haiti's government, a confidence that has been considerably undermined by previous administrations of the island's affairs. If the present rate of progress can be sustained for any reasonable length of time, much foreign investments will pour into Haiti. Dr. Duvalier is able, modest and self-sacrificing. Under him, the Haitian people may enjoy the greatest period of prosperity in their history. We hope that he will be in power long enough to bring Haiti back to the circles of enlightened, peaceful and progressive nations.

Haitian, 245 OthersMade U S Citizens

18e(4)

A Haitian purchasing agent was among the south side residents naturalized in two groups totaling 245 last week before U. S. District Judge Win G. Knoch and Joseph Sam Perry.

Defender p3

He is Herne Ernest LaFontant, 9221 Lowe ave., who came from Port au Prince, Haiti in 1947. He was married in 1954 to Wisconsin-born Jeanne. They have two children. Others were:

Sat 3-1-58

Paul Gavin Holmes, 4736 S. Woodlawn, who came from Nassau, Bahamas, and was married April 28, 1957, to Chicago-born Esther. He is unemployed.

Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Aurora Margarita Monzor Vega, 29, of 7408 S. Dante, a typist, from Guatamala who was married in 1952 to Juan V., born in Porto Rico.

Mrs. Marie Dolores Pitts, 24, 339 W. 70th st., born in Jamaica, British West Indies, was married in London, England in 1953 to Curtis born in Austell, Ga.

Mrs. Mavis Winchazel Mayfield Spraggins, 6717 S. Evans ave., came from British Honduras in 1921, and married in 1952 to Wendell Spraggains at Mound Bayou, Miss.

Richard Samuel Hines, 49, 1921 Jack ave., Evanston, a cab owner, came from Jamaica in 1944 and was married in 1954 here to Pauline, in Kentucky.

18e(4)

Ex-Patriots Feted—Former President of Haiti, Paul Magloire, right, expresses warm approval of the reception-soiree held for him and his son, Raymond, by Mrs. Rose Morgan Louis, in Mrs. Louis' town apartment. A socially distinguished guest list gave the General a few of his most pleasant and relaxed hours, since being in this country.—Blake Photo.

HAITI TO SEEK U. S. LOAN

Plans to Ask 12 Million More for Stalled Project

Times p 16

Haiti intends to seek a $12,000,000 additional loan from the Export-Import Bank for the long-pending Artibonite power and irrigation project.

18e(4)

A mission will arrive in Washington this month, Senator Victor Nevers Constant, Government floor leader in the Haitian Senate, said at a news conference yesterday at the Overseas Press Club, 35 West Thirty-ninth Street. The United States bank has hitherto allocated $27,000,000 for the stalled project, of which $24,100,000 has been drawn.

Senator Constant said the State Department had assured him that planning for new technical assistance projects would be resumed. He expressed hope that this would mean doubling the present rate, which has been running this year at about $900,000 in United States grants.

Haiti Official Slain By Aide in Embassy

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

18e(4)

WASHINGTON, April 14—A Haitian Embassy aide shot and killed his superior officer today in resentment against his recall.

June p 1

Andre Toussaint, 39-year-old First Secretary, admitted that he had fired three shots at Samuel Devieux, 50, the Minister Counselor, in the latter's office at the embassy, 4400 Seventeenth Street, N. W. Mr Devieux was dead when brought to the Washington Hospital Center.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Toussaint, after two years in the post, was notified earlier today that he would be sent back to Haiti and probably dismissed from the diplomatic service. He was married Saturday.

State Department officials said they could recall no previous murder in a foreign diplomatic establishment here. The shooting raised legal problems for the district police because it had taken place in an embassy and because Mr. Toussaint had diplomatic immunity from prosecution under American law.

June p. 36

To Be Tried at Home

Embassy officials said Mr. Toussaint was being held in custody at the Embassy and would be sent home for trial.

Mr. Devieux was described by friends as a distinguished educator in Haiti, who had recently undertaken diplomatic "trouble-shooting" assignments for President Francois Duvalier. He had an interest in the Port au Prince newspaper Courier de Haiti and had served as head of the Catholic Association of Haitian Youth.

Apr 15 58

New York, N.Y.

Most of his adult life was spent in educational work. He took post-graduate studies at schools in the United States, Peru, Cuba, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, France, Switzerland and Italy. He once attended Columbia University in New York. He had been assigned to the embassy for a few months.

Mr. Toussaint was informed by Ambassador Luc Fouche this morning of his recall, officials said. He left the embassy and drove to his home at 4104 Third Street, N. W. He talked briefly with his wife, the former Vera Daniels Gray, an American citizen, whom he wed Saturday.

Mr. Devieux was among the Haitian officials who atttended the marriage ceremony. He had instructed a friend to deliver a prosent for the Toussaints today.

18e(4)

2 Witness Shooting

Returning to the chancery Mr. Toussaint took from his desk drawer a .38 caliber Colt Detective Special and entered Mr. Devieux's office.

Roger Dreyfuss, the Second Secretary, and Raphael Dugrul, embassy chauffeur, witnessed the shooting. Mr. Dugrul said Mr. Devieux was seated at his desk when Mr. Toussaint opened fire.

"I think there were two or three shots," Mr. Dreyfuss said. "He [Toussaint] was standing about four feet from Mr. Devieux when he started shooting. I was too far away to stop him or even to try to deflect the weapon."

Principals in Haitian Shooting

18 (4)

Times

4-15-58

Associated Press Wirephotos

Samuel Devieux, left, Haitian Embassy's minister-counselor, was shot and killed yesterday by Andre Toussaint, right, first secretary of embassy, in embassy chancery.

Officials said that Mr. Toussaint for several weeks had developed a mistaken obsession that Mr. Devieux was reporting adversely concerning his alleged contact with Haitian rebel groups in New York.

They said Mr. Devieux had not been responsible for the recall decision.

Haiti President Asks Arrest Of Minister

Advertiser

P 2 B

18 (4)

Montgomery

Ala

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP) – President Francois Duvalier personally ordered the arrest Sunday of Antonio Rimpel who was replaced as minister of public works in last week's Cabinet reshuffle.

The President's office said the President had ordered the arrest as a result of an administrative mess" revealed by preliminary investigation into the departments of public works, transport and communications and that more thorough investigations will fix the responsibility of Rimpel and his accomplices.

Nov 23 58

HAITIAN ASSURES U. S. ON RELATIONS

Times

President Duvalier Sees No Effect Despite Americans' Participation in Assault

P 6c

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti Aug. 1—President François Duvalier said today that the participation of Americans in last Tuesday's unsuccessful revolt here would have no effect on Haitian relations with the United States.

New York

President Duvalier made his statement at a news conference after Haiti had received an official United States apology for the participation of the Americans in the attempted coup.

N.Y.

Five Americans and three exiled Haitian Army officers were killed in an assault on army barracks Tuesday. Seven Haitian Army officers and enlisted men were killed in repelling the assault and seventeen were wounded.

Sat. 8-2-58

In his statement to the foreign and domestic press President Duvalier inferentially placed part of the blame on the United States Embassy here on the ground it had not co-operated in blocking the plot when it was discovered.

He said that Arthur T. Payne, former deputy sheriff of Dade County, Florida, had been arrested last March on suspicion of plotting against the Government but had been released on the insistence of the United States Embassy. Mr. Payne was one of those killed and was considered the leader of the assault on the barracks.

The President also said at the news conference that one of the Americans killed in the assault, Dany Edmond Jones, in addition to having been an active deputy sheriff of Dade County was a reserve officer in the United States Air Force.

Haiti has asked the United States Government to extradite former President Paul Eugene Magloire and former Presidential candidate Louis Dejoie "to answer charges before Haitian justice for their criminal attempt done against the Republic of Haiti under the form of an armed invasion of our coasts."

Both General Magloire and M. Dejoie are now in political exile in New York.

Following President Duvalier's announcement, Capt. Jacques Laroche, chief of the army investigation of the assault, explained that the number of invaders killed in the attack was eight rather than the seven originally announced.

The added person, he said was a Buffalo, N. Y., dredger named Levant Kersten, 35 years old. He was considered to be a friend of Joseph Daniel Walker of Buffalo, who also was killed.

Reference to Embassy

President Duvalier's announcement was particularly pointed in reference to United States Embassy activities concerning Mr. Payne. He said that after Mr. Payne had been released at United States "insistence" in March he had been forced to leave the country.

The President added that after his departure the Embassy had insisted that Haitian officials activate their investigation so that he could return.

"Payne came back to Haiti on July 28 as everyone knows," the President added.

The President explained that the Haitian Army investigation was still going on. He added:

"The police are already in possession of confidential documents establishing the importance of this international conflict launched from American territory and in which the ringleaders are Paul E. Magloire and Louis Dejoie, assisted by some deputy sheriffs of metropolitan Miami and Dade county."

The President's statement appeared to reflect a significant sector of public opinion here. Haitians regard deputy sheriffs as being part of the United States police force and are bewildered to learn that some participated in an invasion of their country. Mr. Jones, who was 25 years old, was wearing his deputy sheriff's belt and insignia and his air force reserve card when he was killed.

Shortly after the Presidential news conference it was announced that the United States Embassy had made a formal request to the Haitian Government for the bodies of the slain Americans to send to their relatives in the United States.

The political highlight of the day was the action of the Chamber of Deputies this morning in reversing its resolution on granting President Duvalier powers for an unlimited period.

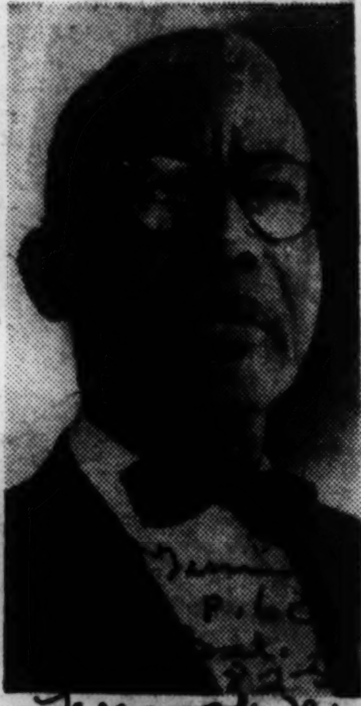
After some debate the Chamber voted to conform its resolution to one adopted earlier by the Senate, which specified that the President's virtually unlimited emergency powers should be restricted to a six-month period with the possibility of renewal.

Physician-President

Francois Duvalier

Man in the News

FOR twenty years Dr. François Duvalier practiced medicine all over the rugged mountains and hot valleys of Haiti. Before his inauguration as the Republic's President last October, he had said he was sure he would win the nation's highest office because of the "popularity people attach to their physician." He said this was a greater factor in his election than any rigging that his opponents charged and that he disavowed.



He was challenged by the nation's health problems.

Times

P 6c

Yesterday President Duvalier gained additional stature as his countrymen's "physician" when the United States apologized to his government for the participation of Americans in Tuesday's unsuccessful plot to overthrow it. President Duvalier had led the successful counter-attack himself.

New York N.Y.

Current political turmoil and diplomatic exchanges aside, there is no doubt that Haiti's President has figured importantly in her recent history as a member of a profession deeply challenged by the nation's health problems.

Haiti has had two majo medical problems. One i yaws, which can cause running sores all over the body The other is malaria. From 1943 to 1954 Dr. Duvalie worked with United State sanitary missions in Haiti first as clinic director and then as section chief.

Sat. 8-2-58

His Achievement on Yaws

Before his election, he said that more than 1,000,000 Haitians had been treated for yaws, and his proudest achievement is that the disease—one affecting as many as 80 per cent of the people in some rural areas—is now under control with an incidence of not more than per cent. He published brochures on anti-yaws techniques in 1945 and 1947.

Malaria, he says, has been eradicated in the cities but still strikes up to 45 per cent of the people in some rural areas.

Dr. Duvalier—his political supporters nicknamed him Doc—is a Negro and in this Negro republic this is still a political fact to be reckoned with. Perhaps 95 per cent of the nearly 4,000,000 Haitians are Negro, and many still resent the mulattoes, who have long dominated the country's economic and social life.

He Has Studied Voodoo

Dr. Duvalier has another strong pull among the masses—his scientific study of voodoo, which he complains has been much distorted abroad by sensation-seeking journalists. Voodoo is a pantheistic religious system whose impact has been mitigated but is still regarded as significant in the back country. Dr. Duvalier wrote a book in 1944 entitled "The Gradual Evolution of Voodoo...

"Every country," he said when he was running for the Presidency, "has its own folklore. It is part of its patrimony. It is so in England, Japan and Central Europe. Grieg took his music themes from Norwegian folk culture. Similarly we should point out out folklore to permit the intellectuals of Haiti to exploit this richness for the national literature.

"As the most beautiful manifestation is popular religion, we have studied this to furnish material to the man of letters. There is an aspect of voodoo that is like the vulgar and primitive side to all popular religions.

"I have been able to study the mental and material culture of the peasant. I am a candidate for President to save the peasant from superstition and dirt."

He Is Meek Looking

Dr. Duvalier is a slender quiet but apparently intense individual, meek looking with his eyeglasses and habitual bow tie. He was born in Port-au-Prince April 14, 1909. He was graduated from the School of Medicine here in 1934 and studied public health at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1944.

Besides his United States mission work, he has been director general of the National Public Health Service, Under Secretary of Labor and Minister of Public Health and Labor.

From the start he opposed Gen. Paul Eugene Magloire, who deposed President Dumarsais Estimé in 1950. Dr. Duvalier went into hiding in December, 1954, to build an intellectual underground against President Magloire and has not practiced medicine since. He emerged into the open during the Magliore amnesty in September, 1956, and declared his candidacy for the Presidency.

Dr. Duvalier said during the campaign that honesty was the most important issue. He asserted that his campaign had been handicapped by lack of money because "I refused systematically the money of capitalists in order not to be tied down by any promises or monopolies."

Dr. Duvalier is married to the former Simone Ovide-nand. He has three teen-age daughters and one son.

HAITIAN ECONOMY AT LOWEST LEVEL

But It May Rise Rapidly With Outside Investment and Political Stability

18e(4)

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 7—Haiti seems geared economically just about as low as a country can be. She might rise rapidly if she could avert more political trouble, adhere to avowed policies of honesty and entice outside investment.

Only a fourth of the 2,000,000 persons aged 14 to 55 are employed, according to Jules Blanchet, president of the watchdog Superior Court of Accounts. Some observers think his estimate is too high. Unskilled workers get $1 a day, skilled workers $2 to $5.

For the 3,400,000 inhabitants, the gross national product for the fiscal year ended last Sept. 30 was $250,000,000—$74 a person. This was down one-sixth in a year, chiefly because of a poor coffee crop. Cash and deposits may be less than $24,000,000.

New York N.Y.

Basic problems include 90 per cent illiteracy. Only 200,000 out of 1,200,000 children attend school.

Balanced Budget Is Seen

Since its start Oct. 22, President François Duvalier's Government has put the budget ceiling at $30,000,000. This is expected to achieve balance, although with little, if any, margin for economic development.

An important source of revenue is tourism. The hope is for 60,000 visitors for 1957-58, against last year's 60,263, down 9 per cent from the 1955-56 peak of 67,766.

Negotiations are under way with Joseph Bernstein of Chicago to build a $10,000,000 550-room hotel and airport at Cap Haitien. Even Port-au-Prince now has only 712 hotel rooms. There is also the possibility of United States capitalists building a $4,000,000 airport here to receive big planes and night flights.

If France can settle unpaid road bills of about $1,500,000, Raoul Aglion, French commercial counselor for the Caribbean, says the payment could be tied up with a "few million dollars" of French industrial investment.

M. Aglion was United Nations technical assistance representative here from 1952 to 1955. He thinks the quickest progress could come by teaching the Haitain worker to "do better what he already does" in growing coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton.

Slum Area to Be Cleared

The Duvalier Administration reports only one actually contracted new project. This is with the Starlite Construction Company of Miami, Fla. to clean out the famous La Saline waterfront slum of 5,000 inhabitants. M. Blanchet says this is to involve $1,000,000, half borne by the Government and half by the company to put in a new shopping and residential center and relocate the slum dwellers in new housing.

A still idle flour mill at Lafitteau involves a $5,500,000 investment by the Societé Haitienne de Minoterie, a Texas group, whose president is Arthur D. Haas of Dallas. The latest contract has been stalled in the Chamber of Deputies since Jan. 27. The mill would export flour in addition to filling domestic needs now requiring $5,000,000 annually in imports; excises would offset loss of customs revenue.

The Government talks of making available 5,000 acres in a pending banana project with the West India Fruit and Steamship Company of West Beach, Fla., headed by Dan Taylor.

Roosevelt Firm Affected

Cabinet and legislative resistance has arisen over ratifying an agreement to pay $150,000 in 1958 to the New York public relations firm headed by John A. Roosevelt. A Dec. 7 letter by Andrè Theard, as Acting Secretary of the Treasury, had accepted the firm's proposal to work on economic and tourist development.

Herbert J. Morrison, formerly of New York, said he received his first check yesterday under a $25,000-a-year contract as government chief of public relations, an appointment announced by Dr. Duvalier before his inauguration.

The Duvalier Administration has obtained a $4,000,000 loan from the Banco de Colonos of Cuba, at 5½ per cent for seven years.

M. Blanchet says this is based on $7,000,000 in monthly unclaimed deposits of Haitian sugar workers, whose ownership remains to be resolved.

Government data indicate Haiti was $2,672,000 in arrears during fiscal 1956-57 on an external debt of $32,890,000. The internal debt is $18.400.000.

Haiti Put In State Of Siege

18e(4)

Gunfire, Blasts Trigger Action

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—(AP)— A state of siege giving the government emergency powers was imposed by the Haitian Congress Friday after a night of sporadic gunfire and two loud explosions.

Interior Minister Frederic Duvigneaud told a news conference later that supporters of ex-Sen. Louis Dejoie, unsuccessful candidate for president last September, have launched new terrorism to prejudice Haiti's economic aid talks in Washington.

DeJoie has been in hiding since President Francois Duvalier won the election.

DUVALIER

DEJOIE

Herald P.1

The interior minister disclosed that the government is offering a $5,000 reward for DeJoie's capture and has jailed four reporters of the opposition press.

Sat 5-3-58

He said the four newsmen were arrested because they were active politicians as well as journalists.

Miami Fla

Duvigneaud identified one as Deputy Franck Seraphin, whose parliamentary immunity was withdrawn by congressional act. Seraphin was mobbed in Congress' public gallery when he demanded that Duvigneaud explain arrests made during the previous 24 hours.

Police intervened and removed Seraphin from the chamber.

Duvigneaud also pinned on DeJoie responsibility for a stockpile of gasoline bombs found Wednesday on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince. The bombs were discovered when an old house was destroyed by an explosion and fire.

Authorities said opponents of Duvalier had used the house as an arsenal.

Four alleged DeJoie followers were arrested and two more are sought. A message found there called for the army to rid the country of Duvalier.

U. S. ENVOY'S HOME IN HAITI FIRED ON

Ambassador Drew Strongly Protests Rifle Shots

18e(4)

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 8—Twenty rifle shots were fired into the home of United States Ambassador Gerald A. Drew yesterday evening. The envoy vigorously protested to the Foreign Ministry today.

N.Y. Times P.1 Fri 5-9-58

The Ambassador, his wife and two visiting grandsons were unhurt. The shots were fired at his residence on a small hill overlooking the city at 7:22 P. M., thirty-eight minutes before the recently imposed curfew. The Embassy itself, which contains only offices, is a mile or so away in the city.

New York N.Y.

Ambassador Drew asked for an immediate investigation and assurances that the incident would not be repeated.

The police reported rocks had also been thrown at the house, as well as at the near-by home of a high-ranking army officer. They said they put an extra guard on residences of diplomats last night after reports of possible trouble.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Coordination and Information said the Inter-American Press Association had not investigated before protesting last Sunday's sacking of two opposition newspapers.

The ministry denied Government involvement in terrorism, charged the newspapers had written articles to be exploited by exiles and contended that an editor of one paper, Independance, had been an active terrorist.

18e(4)

Accord in New Aid Seen

The United States has agreed on a new economic program for Haiti, Edmond Sylvain, Haitian Ambassador to the United Nations, said here yesterday.

N.Y. Times P.8 Fri 5-9-58

Although details are still to be announced, he said the program provided for an increase in technical assistance and an allocation in principle from the Development Loan Fund. The State Department is also to use its good offices to ease repayment terms on an old $27,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan, against which Haiti has drawn $24,100,000, he added.

M. Sylvain asserted that recent disturbances in Haiti—which he said were relatively few—had been caused by oppositionists seeking to upset the negotiations. A mission headed by Fritz Thebaud, Minister of Finance, returned to Haiti Saturday after fourteen days in Washington.

New York N.Y.

President François Duvalier, M. Sylvain said, told him in a telephone talk Wednesday night "that sacking of the newspapers was 'extremely deplorable'."

The President, Ambassador Sylvain added, promised a "serious investigation, and if this reveals that his own partisans were responsible, the President will strike them down as he struck the Mayor of Port-au-Prince." Mayor Windsor K. Laferrièrre, M. Sylvain added, was removed because his threats to the opposition "did not agree with the President's policy of peace."

M. Sylvain said a state of siege was invoked May 2 as a "preventive" measure, after an explosion had disclosed one small bomb-making laboratory and after rumors of plots. He expressed hope that a censorship introduced last Tuesday would be lifted soon.

The envoy denied reports published in The New York Times that Stephen Alexis, writer, and Robert Baussan, hotel proprietor, had been arrested.

The Interior Ministry, M. Sylvain said, has assured the Association of Haitian Journalists that there will be a speedy disposition of the cases of Albert Occenad, Daniel Arty and Georges ePtit, arrested opposition journalists.

Yves Bajeux, a merchant and oppositionist, the Ambassador added, was arrested earlier this week after he had been wounded by a bomb he was alleged to be making.

HAITI OFFERS U. S. MISSILES BASES

Also Apologizes for Firing of Rifle Shots in Area of Ambassador's Home

Times P.11

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 9—The Government offered the United States today all facilities necessary for the establishment of guided missile bases on Haitian soil.

18e(4)

The action followed an outbreak of rifle fire Wednesday evening near the home of United States Ambassador Gerald A. Drew. It also followed word that the two nations had reached a new economic agreement.

At the same time, the Government said it was lifting censorship of press dispatches, which iti mposed last Tuesday.

Minister of the Interior Frederick Duvigneaud said at a news conference that the Government was in "complete control" following a wave of terrorism here.

Apology for Shooting

Foreign Minister Vilfort Beauvoir appologized for the shooting incident near Ambassador Drew's home and promised to prevent a repitition. He said an investigation had been started.

Sat 5-10-58

Ambassadort Drew was no harmed by the twenty rifle shots that crackled around his hillto p home overlooking the city. An inspection of the villa showed that the bullets had not struck it, according to the Foreign Minister.

New York N.Y.

A series of shootings and bombings here has been attributed to supporters of Louis Dejoie, former Presidential candidate, who is now a refugee in the Mexican embassy.

M. Duvigneaud said that a United States citizen named Arthur Payne, who came here last month, had served as the [illegible] between Haitian exiles in the United States and M. Dejoie's supporters here. Mr. Payne was expelled from Haiti after police questioning, the Minister of the Interior said. He [illegible] that with Mr. Payne's departure, a carefully planned campaign of sabotage and terrorism began.

Winter Was 'Sequestered'

hTe winter, Stephen Alexis, who was reported to have been arrested here, was understood to have been merely "sequestered." He went to the Casernes Dessalines military barracks last month at the summons of the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Maurice Flambert.

Mr. Alexis was taken to a barracks room and left there without food or water for fourteen hours. A corporal told him he could leave. He did not see General Flambert during this detention.

An 8 P. M. to 5 A. M. curfew has been in effect here, but M. Duvigneaud indicated that it would soon be relaxed.

Although M. Duvigneaud would not say whether or not Washington had asked for missile bases, he said that Haiti was ready to provide the United States "every facility for guided missiles, tests, bases or tracking stations." He said the offer had been made in the tradition of Haitian-United States friendship and "in the common interests of the two countries in the fight against communism."

On Thursday, the Haitian Ambassador to the United Nations, Edmond Sylvain, revealed that the United States and his nation had reached an economic agreement. It provides for an increase in technical assistance and an allocation in principal from the Development Loan Fund. Repayments of an old Export-Import Bank Loan are also to be eased.

Comment on Shootings

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 9 (UP)—Foreign Minister Beauvoir noted that homes of some Haitian army officers and government officials were near Ambassador Drew's residence.

Interior Minister Duvigneaud said Mr. Drew had recognized that it was impossible to establish that the rifle fire had been aimed at the Ambassador's residence.

EXILE FROM HAITI LANDS IN MEXICO

Dejoie, Presidential Loser, Says He Feared Betrayal or Slaying Six Months

18e(4)

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, May 12—Louis Dejoie, exiled leader of the political opposition in Haiti, told today of six months in which he lived in constant fear of betrayal or assassination.

He arrived in Mexico City last night on a safe conduct pass issued by the Haitian Government yesterday to the Mexican Embassy in Port-au-Prince where the former presidential candidate had been in asylum since May 3.

N.Y. Times

A storm center of Haitian politics for the last year or more, M. Dejoie appeared in the best of health and spirits.

P.C.

"For the last six months I have not had one night of sound uninterrupted sleep, he said. There has not been a night when I was not aware that I might not be either betrayed or executed or assassinated."

Tues. 5-13-58

He said when he first went into hiding he slept in the open country just outside Port-au-Prince and wandered around the countryside during the day.

As the vigilance of the civil police relaxed, he said, he blackened his face and dressed as a Haitian country woman and entered Port-au-Prince every night to talks with friends and political colleagues. M. Dejoie is a light-complected mulatto.

New York

N.Y.

The exile said he felt relatively free from danger until the Haitian Government placed a $5,000 reward for his delivery, dead or alive.

"That was a presidential decree in which I was classified as a common criminal," he explained. "I am still an outlaw under that decree."

He said that $5,000 was more than a Haitian laborer or house servant could expect to earn in a whole lifetime.

"I could not blame some of these for being tempted to betray me," he remarked. "That is when I decided to ask for asylum in the Mexican Embassy."

His wife, his son and the latter's two children simultaneously gained asylum in the Spanish Embassy in Port-au-Prince.

M. Dejoie was defeated for the presidency by Dr. François Duvalier in last October's election. He said today that he would have won the election had it been carried out fairly. "I was not even allowed to have an observer at the polls outside of Port-au-Prince," he commented.

The exiled politician said his only plans at present were to go to the United States as soon as he received a visa to attend to business affairs there.

After his stay in the United States, he said, he plans to go to Jamaica, British West Indies, to visit relatives for a time and then return more or less permanently to Mexico. He said he was looking into the possibility of buying or leasing a farm here.

Texan Escapes Gunfire

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 12—A bullet was fired into the car of the American president of a $5,000,000 Haitan flour mill last night, missing him only by inches.

Arthur D. Haas, of Dallas, Tex., was returning from the mill, twelve miles from here when a shot embedded a bullet in the right front window. Mr. Haas chased the unidentified gunman into sisal fields, firing a pistol at him.

The still non-operating mill was completed last August by Clinton T. Murchison, Texas oil man, and associates. It took President François Duvalier's personal intervention to get Congress to approve a contract for its operation over flour importers' opposition.

HAITI MAY ALLOW DEJOIE TO LEAVE

Hints Safe Conduct for the Opposition Chief, Refugee in Mexican Embassy

18e(4)

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 10—The Haitian Government indicated today that it might grant a safe conduct out of the country to former Senator Louis Dejoi, now a refugee in the Mexican Embassy.

The indication came in a guarded statement by Frederic Duvigneaud, the Minister of the Interior.

N.Y. Times P.15

M. Dejoie, who lost an election last September to President Franqois Duvalier, has been accused of having fomented the wave of shootings and bombings that have terrorized Haiti for a week. M. Dejoie took refuge in the Mexican Embassy last week after the Government had put a $5,000 price on his head and authorized troops to shoot him on sight.

Sun 5-11-58

New York, N.Y.

If M. Dejoie were in exile, President Duvalier would have broken the back of the Opposition. He would then be free, his supporters say, to put into effect the economic program resulting from recent talks with the United States.

'Bourgeoisie' Accused

But many observers feel that M. Duvalier still has a big job to convince his own zealous supporters of the necessity for national unity.

The Government - sponsored Voice of the Republic radio program still inveighs daily against the "bourgeoisie," accusing them of being the cause of Haiti's poverty and following closely the Left-Wing class struggle line.

Except for the effect that the present disturbed atmosphere will have on summer tourist bookings, it is felt that, provided a calm political climate returns, the economic outlook can be considerably improved, especially with United States technical aid. The Government plans to lean heavily on such aid, with a program for introducing a civil service based on merit and a regional development program.

'War of Nerves' Seen

Meanwhile, the political atmosphere is still cloudy. Cesar Garizurieta, the Mexican Ambassador, said today in the front yard of his embassy five miles above Port-au-Prince that he had no intention of turning M. Dejoie over to the Haitian authorities for trial as a common criminal.

Embassy officials reported that last night after curfew an automobile had circled the embassy honking its horn and gunning its motor in a "war of nerves." Yesterday, embassy officials added, a jeep loaded with armed men in civilian clothes maneuvered around the building.

A small unexploded "noise bomb" was removed this morning from the garden of the residence of Georges N. Leger, an attorney of Petionville, where the Mexican Embassy is situated. The bomb was discovered by Mme. Leger when she inspected her rose beds.

M. Leger is the grandfather of one of two 5-year-old children who were injured last Wednesday when a bomb exploded near the same place.

Jamaican woman elected mayor by flip of U.S. coin

18e(4)

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

Afro-American p. 11 4-26-58 Baltimore Md.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP) —An American silver dollar, elected the Mayor for Kingston, Jamaica (1958-59 term) and the first and historic woman Mayor for the Federated West Indies.

Iris Winifred King, one time resident on vacation in New York, tied with out-going Mayor Balfour Barnswell, nine-nine, for the office of Mayor as voting took place in a warm sunny crammed Council chamber of the city in downtown Kingston.

There had been intrigues during the voting, and one member of the Council who promised to support Mrs. King, switched his vote on the secret ballot in favor of Barnswell. Simultaneously, as if by design, one member who had promised to support Barnswell, switched his vote in secret ballot, in favor of Mrs. King and the voting again resulted in a tie nine-nine.

* * *

CITY OFFICIALS and returning officers working on the voting were at their wit's end. Suddenly an official of Manley's People's National Party to which both Barnswell and Mrs. King belong, suggested that the issue should be resolved by the spin of a coin.

There was no English coin in any councilman's pocket, not because they were all broke but, because they carried currency notes. So a supporter of Mrs. King fished out an American silver dollar which by West Indian belief of superstition, is an omen of good luck when carried on the person, and Barnswell chose "tails" and Mrs. King, "heads."

One spin and "heads" it was.

* * *

IT WAS the first time in the history of the British Caribbean that a woman became Mayor of Kingston.

The Mayoralty was considered a sacred office and the threshold of only persons of Caucasian strain in the past. It was only since Universal Adult Suffrage in these parts that colored persons were permitted to hold the office.

Birth Control For Negroes Started In West Indies

By Wilbert E. Hemming

Defender p. 5

Kingston, Jamacia (ANP) — A widespread birth-control campaign designed and intende for Negroes an coloured people alone, has been started in the British Caribbean with emphasis on Jamaica.

18e(4)

The excuse for it, is the island's meagre economic standing, which accounts for unemployment and poverty.

Thurs 5-8-58

Argument is that people are poor because they have too many children; because each individual family is too large for the resources available to each.

Applies Only to Negroes

The campaign does not apply to persons other than Negroes, as only the latter do not have the wherewithal to support themselves.

It is not readily known whether the Church of England supports birth-control which now has the cloaked and respectable name of "family planning." It is clear however that the Roman Catholic Church has come out against it.

Louisville Ky.

In the meantime, Racists on the Negro side have been wielding a subtle underground campaign against reduction of the Negro Race. Around the city of Kingston, bright large letterings in the streets, on walls and or doorstops, cry out. "Birth-control is a plan to kill out Negroes."

Business Man Supports View

And in the Gleaner newspaper recently, businessman Altament V. Armond gave support to the view that birth-control might be intended for the Negro. Said he in part. "While driving towards Cross Roads, I saw the following writing on the wall—'Birth-control is a plan to kill the Negro'—an at first I regard this as an excellent propaganda against the proponents of Family Planning.

But a week later I read an excellent article from the one of the Most Rev. Alan Knight, Archbishop of the West Indies. In effect he said there was talk by the United Kingdom Commonwealth Parliamentary Association against not discriminating against the people of Caribbean . . . But wherever there is a desire to reduce the population of the world, it is upon these same people (Negro) that methods are suggested to bring this about. . .

"So they imply that they do not want too many of them in the world . . . I can never understand how West Indian leaders are bamboozled into giving support to this negative and destructive policy."

18e(4) 1958

TRINIDAD

60 Hours of Gaiety

Trinidad Carnival World of Fantasy

Herald Tribune

By EUNICE T. JUCKETT

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad. Trinidad's official two-day Carnival generally "jumps the gun," mushrooming into better than sixty hours of escape into the world of make believe. For United States visitors, Trinidad's 1958 Carnival, scheduled for February 17-18, offers a delightful taste of the West Indian adaptation of the traditional European pre-Lent festival.

With a polygot population of Hindus, Moslems, Portuguese, Chinese, Venezuelans, Syrians, Negroes and a few North Americans and English, carnival [illegible] is more colorful, more exotic, more hilarious and possibly more spontaneous than in any of the [illegible] Latin countries.

New York

Old and New Dances

Costumes range from the weird to the ornate. Music runs the gamut from the classical to the news of the day done in calypso. Many of the bands of revelers swirling through the streets dance with the unsophisticated abandon of their ancestor's jungle ceremonies, while others adopt the latest steps of the new world mambo or cha-cha.

Sun 1-26-58

Carnival was brought to Trinidad by French refugees about 1790 and lasted from Christmas to the beginning of Lent. The principal activities in those days consisted of house to house visiting and street promenading, either on foot or in carriages, witticisms, playing of music and dancing with a variety of frolics and practical jokes. Masked balls became popular wtih families of land owners often dressing as the slaves on their estates.

Then came the Emancipation of the slaves in 1834, and a reversal of Carnival participation. The Europeans confined their gayety to private balls and parties while the colored peoples who had hitherto watched the festivities from the sidelines became the main participants. With their natural love for music, color and pageantry, they began parading through the streets, the costumes each year becoming more original and elaborate.

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board

TRINIDAD—A lovely "calypso" girl in her colorful costume rests at one of the island's superb beaches.

Thus developed the characteristic bands of Carnival. The Batoniers or Stickmen were bands of sturdy dancers who formed opposing groups and wielded their sticks like swords. The Dragons or Devil bands, the most popular band until the 1920s, are slowly disappearing because of the cost of costuming the imps, beasts and gownmen. The Midnight Robbers take many forms, the most popular of which is characterized by a costume of baggy pants, embroidered shirt, long cape and huge brimmed hat set off with a gun or dagger. The Indians are designated as Red, Blue or Black, depending on the color of their costumes.

Unique Themes

Today these costumed bands not only sweep through the narrow streets of downtown Port of Spain but spill over into the residential areas on the hills and into the country villages. Some require months of preparations and are built around elaborate themes. One year a group of 600 appeared as Crusaders and Saracens for a band to be called "The Holy War." Another 300 depicted "The Coronation of David," while stil another, calling themselves "First Stage of Education," featured the twenty-six letters of the alphabet portrayed four times each.

On the first two days all activity in Port of Spain, as well as in outlying Trinidad, is given over to Carnival, with the costumed revelers up well before dawn for the street parades. The most spectacular costumes feature elaborate "headpieces."

Federal Parliament of the West Indies begins

Afro American P. 20

18e (4)

By ELLIS E. PROSPER

PORT - OF - SPAIN, Trinidad, BWI — The stage is set for the formal opening of the Federal Parliament of the West Indies for the conduct of business, by Lord Hailes, the Governor-General, which takes place within the next few days.

On that occasion the speech from the Thorne outlining the policy of the first Federal Parliament will be delivered by the Governor-General.

Princess Margaret arrived in the Colony — the Federal Capital — a few days ago. She inaugurated the Federal Parliament two days afterwards in the presence of a large number of dignitaries from the Commonwealth countries invited for the occasion.

Bohene Afair, Minister of Communications of Ghana in his native wear, was, before the arrival of the Princessn the center of attraction.

Sat 5-20-58

AT THE inaugural ceremony, the Princess, who brought to the Legislature and the people a royal message of goodwill, was radiant in a State gown of white duchesse satin with full crimolin skirt embroidered with two bands of gold studded with rubies and sapphires.

Princess Margaret was the synocure of all eyes, sitting on the throne facing the assembly. Her necklace glittered under the Kleig lights. It was a colorful spectacle, with Chief Justice and Federal judges in scarlet and ermine and full-bottomed togas.

The Speaker of the Jamaica House of Representatives wore a colorful robe with full-bottomed wig and one of the delegates from Ghana wore gold and yellow kente cloth.

* * *

THE PRINCESS told the Senators and members of the House of Representatives that upon them lies the great responsibility of ensuring that the Federation grows in strength

the prosperity of its own peoples and thus of all countries and purpose, so as to enhance in this part of the world.

They were already aware of the work that lies ahead to forge this newly fashioned Federation into an effective political and economic unit into a new nation of the Commonwealth.

Replying, Sir Grantly Adams, the first Prime Minister of the Federation, stated that they believed that through federation, the people of the West Indies could most speedily and effectively fulfil their national aspirations.

THEY COULD look for a standing and an authority in the Commonwealth and in the world that would be denied to them as isolated units. They believed, too, that federation provides the means by which the economy of the region could be strengthened and the standard of living of its people be raised.

They started with little constitutional powers and even more limited financial resources.

Sir Grantley Adams Heads West Indies Federation

Defender, R. Chicago, Ill.

Sat 4-26-58

PORT-OF SPAIN, Trinidad — Sir Grantley Adams of Barbados was elected first prime minister of the West Indies Federation last week as the entire western hemisphere prepared to hail the birth of its newest nation.

The Oxford-educated lawyer is faced immediately with ticklish economic problems. The new nation, composed of a racially mixed population of about three millions stretching from Jamaica to Trinidad, is aiming for dominion status like that of Canada within five years.

Focal point of the observance was Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, capital of the new government. Highlight of festivities took place Tuesday, April 22, when Princess Margaret inaugurated the Legislature.

Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Tobago and Trinidad are the main islands to be united under a central government.

Flag-bedecked Port-of-Spain, the capital city of the federation, was over-flowing with foreign dignitaries, representatives of organizations and other interested observers.

Everyone was straining to glimpse Great Britain's vivacious Princess Margaret who paid a state visit, representing the Queen in performing the act of "creative abdication" through which the crown relinquishes a major amount of control over affairs, and inaugurates the new federal legislature.

This marked a momentuous step toward self-determination which will be complete in about five years. For the time being, Her Majesty's appointed Governor General, Lord Hailes, will direct foreign affairs, currency and defense matters until such time as the new officers feel able to take on this added responsibility.

Her Royal Highness, Princess Margaret, also presided over the opening ceremonies of the huge scale Festival of the Arts. Lavish state dinners, official receptions and a garden party on the lawns of Government House were planned for her coming. Leaving Trinidad, she will make brief visits to the nearby island of Tobago, British Guiana on the South American mainland which is almost in sight, and British Honduras in Central America.

Chicago, Ill.

The new flag of the Federation is emblazoned with the sparkling blue waves of the Caribbean which washes the islands' shores and centered with the brilliant sun which lures thousands annually to "follow the sun."

Jamaica's Prime Minister, Norman K. Manley, and Dr. Eric Williams, prime minister of Trinidad are other popular leaders who have brought the independence movement to this present state of

1884

Sat 4-26-58

Afro-American, Chicago, Ill. Sat 4-26-58

JOINING IN THE nation-wide observance of the founding of the Federation of the West Indies next week in Trinidad, the leading West Indian clubs of Chicago are sponsoring jointly a "Salute" on Sunday, April 20 at the Illinois Automobile Club, 2400 S. Michigan ave., beginning with a reception from 7 until 9 p. m. A Caribbean motif will prevail at the festivities to follow at a gala ball which will last until midnite. Among those serving on the locsal committee are (l. to r.) Malcolm E. Spence, West Indian Ass'n and gen. Phllps, Cosmo Socal Club Atty. A. Donald Bourges, Amercan-West Indain Ass'n, Joseph Bush, AWIA and Mrs. Dorothea Mller, secretary of the committee and member, AWIA.

18e(4) 1958

JAMAICA

Store Refuses To Serve Coffee to Foreign Mayor

18e(4)

Governor's Gift Bearer Finds Jamaican In Tears, Embittered by Racial Incident

Courier Journal

Louisville Ky.

When a member of Kentucky's General Assembly called on the Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, here yesterday to give her a book about Kentucky, he found the Mayor in tears "and not interested in anything in Kentucky."

Mrs. Iris King, the Negro Mayor, was crying because "a downtown drugstore refused to serve her a cup of coffee because of her color.

When the Rev. Felix S. Anderson, Democratic representative from the 42d District and pastor of Broadway Temple Church, arrived at Mrs. King's hotel suite — the presidential suite at the Sheraton—she was quite upset about the incident that had occurred a few minutes earlier, about 11 a.m.

She Accepts Book

But later she accepted the book, "The Kentucky," by Thomas D. Clark. It was inscribed to her by Governor Chandler.

Sept.

"Everybody has done so much for me here," Mrs. King said. "But what happened this morning has undone all those kind things. If I could get away, I would leave immediately—but I'll have to wait until late this afternoon."

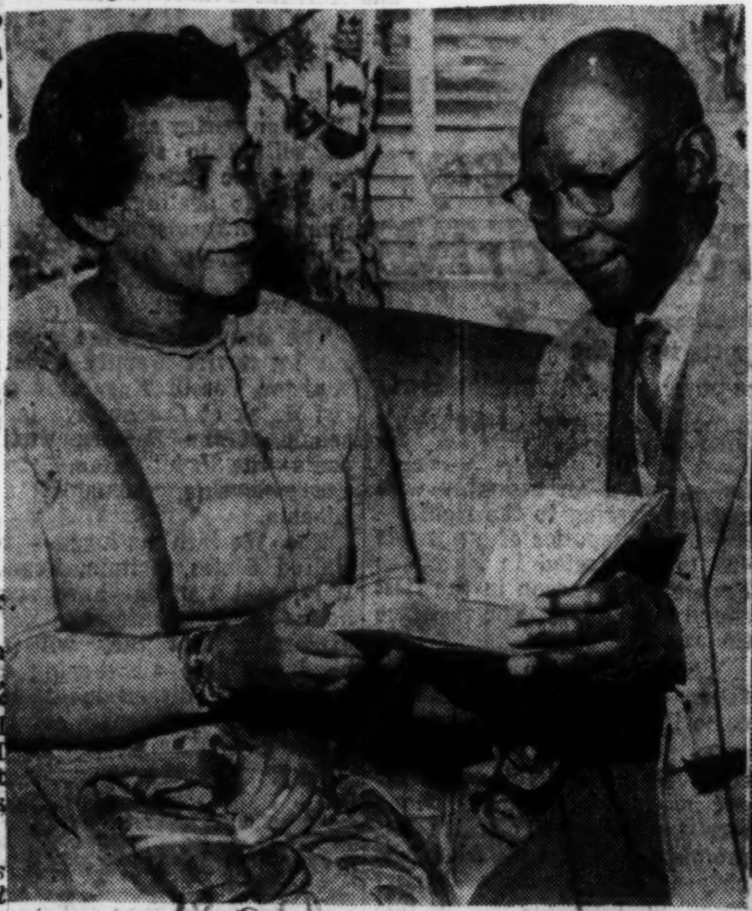
P/

Mrs. King, on a tour of this country as a guest of the United States State Department, gave this account:

Window-shopping on Fourth Street, she became chilled and stopped at the Walgreen Drug Store at 661 S. Fourth and asked for a cup of coffee.

She was told by a waitress she could take the order out with her, that "We don't allow colored people to eat in here."

Vincent Rizzo, assistant manager of the store, said he was unaware the incident had happened. He added that the store's policy is to provide "carry-out service only for colored customers."



18e(4)

Courier-Journal Photo

ACCEPTING A BOOK on Kentucky, inscribed to her by Governor Chandler, is Mrs. Iris King, Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica. The presentation was made by the Rev. Felix S. Anderson, State representative.

18e(4)

Atlanta Ga

HER HONOR, THE MAYOR — Mrs. Iris King, mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, in the British West Indies, is referred to as Her Worship in her city, but she's debarking from a Pan American World Airways Clipper in Miami, U.S.A., where the title is different for this municipal office. The Kingston mayor is enroute to Washington, D. C., and will tour the United States for two months under a State Department-sponsored exchange of persons in a Municipal Administration Study Program.

Daily World

Dec 18 1958

P/

Jamacian Mayor Greets Poitier

18e(7)

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

HOLLYWOOD—Her Worship, the lady Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, in the United States on an official State Department visit, came to the Samuel Goldwyn Studio in Hollywood to see her country's most famous personality.

She is Mrs. Iris King, and her countryman is Sidney Poitier.

They met on the set of "Porgy and Bess" in which Poitier is now enacting the title role of Porgy.

Sat-11-22-58

MRS. KING brought greetings to Poitier from his parents who live in Jamaica and extended an official invitation to the internationally famed actor and to producer Samuel Goldwyn, to have the world premier of "Porgy and Bess" in Kingston.

1-2-4

Mrs. King, a highly intellectual, soft-spoken mother of four, will next visit Washington where she plans to discuss Jamaica's problems with President Eisenhower.

18e(4)

Mrs. Iris King, Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica (BWIF), meets actor Sidney Poitior (top) and film magnate Samuel Goldwyn.

Virgin Islands Reports Record High Employment

Insular Service Says There Are More Jobs Than People

Advocate

18e(4)

Jackson, Miss.

St. Thomas, V. I., April 15—Employment is reported to be at a record level in the Virgin Islands.

The Insular Employment Service has revealed that there are still "more jobs than people" in this archipelago forming the southernmost possessions of the United States.

Mrs. Louise Scott, director of the service, said that unemployment here was so low it could not be measured.

Sat 4-18-58

Some sources feel the Virgin Islands is suffering its most acute labor shortage since slavery was abolished. To help alleviate Immigration Service has permitted nearly 2,000 alien workers to be brought in, mostly from neighboring British-owned islands in the Caribbean.

The aliens are mainly construction workers and clerical people, sponsored by their new employers for a limited stay from six months to a year. The stay may be renewed, but the alien employes are not permitted to visit the continental United States.

[illegible]

Their presence of the island of St. Thomas is reflected in the busy construction industry. The island has an area of only twenty-seven square miles and a population of 14,000, but no fewer than 160 new homes are being built.

P.2

The experts differ as to whether the recession in the United States will eventually make itself felt in the Virgin Islands. Some draw a parallel with neighboring Puerto Rico, which they say, has an economy that lags six months behind that on the mainland.

The others contend that the low taxes in the Virgin Islands will keep the boom going. There is a ten-year tax exemption for qualifying corporations, and St. Thomas is free of import duties.

Sat 4-19-58

They point to the good prospects for torism, the stabilizing influence of the influx of new residents, the healthy condition of the island's banks and the fact that, for the first time in history, the island Treasury shows a surplus.

Most of all they point to the steady improvement in the general condition of the Virgin Islands form a quarter of a century ago, when President Hoover called it "an effective poorhouse."

Associated Press Photo

Post and Times Herald

John D. Merwin, above, has been appointed by President Eisenhower and confirmed by the Senate as Governor of the Virgin Islands. He succeeds Walter A. Gordon appointed to Federal judgeship of the Virgin Islands District Court.

Washington

A Virgin Islands official sees Durham

Afro-American

18e(4)

DURHAM, N.C. — The Durham Business College recently received a distinguished visitor in the person of Earl P. Finch, director of Vocational Rehabilitation at St. Thomas of the Virgin Islands. Mr. Finch was en route from a National Rehabilitation Conference in Asheville.

Sat. 11-8-58

While here he was the guest of Mrs. L. M. Harris, president of DBC. Mr. Finch gave a short talk to the student body on the Virgin Islands, its customs and habits.

Baltimore, Md.

During his stay in Durham Mr. Finch visited the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and Rehabilitation facilities at Duke Hospital and Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill, N.C.

NATIVE TO HEAD VIRGIN ISLANDS

18e(4)

John Merwin Wants More Tourists

By HORST BUCHHOLZ

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands (AP)—The first native-born governor next week takes over the highest office of this U.S. territory. Islanders look to him for a more vigorous leadership than they say his predecessors gave them in a setting that seems made for the life of Caribbean bliss.

Times Picayune

New Orleans, La.

John David Merwin, at 36 the youngest chief executive named to this post, also believes a more aggressive approach to questions vital to island economy is needed badly.

Fri. 9-19-58

"The tourist trade will be my No. 1 target," Merwin said in an interview. "I also envisage better educational facilities, development of new fresh water sources for the islands and a stepped-up road-building program."

P.16

MAY HOLD BACK

But there are indications islanders will hold back on their full support of Merwin until he has proved himself in office.

For Merwin has against himself an erratic record in the V. I. Senate, to which he was elected in 1954. However, last December he took over the post as governor's secretary, the V. I. equivalent of lieutenant governor, and showed himself an able hand at finances.

Merwin succeeds Gov. Walter A. Gordon, who is retiring to become a federal judge. Both are appointees of President Eisenhower.

The whole question hinges on whether Merwin can win support of the Legislature. Past governors have been accused of isolating themselves from the people, alienating themselves from the lawmakers, and thus getting little done.

The governors traditionally have been cramped between the Legislature and the absentee boss—the U.S. Department of Interior.

Demands for self-government, including an elected governor, have loomed heavily.

"More self-government will inevitably come as we prove that we are capable of handling our own affairs," Merwin said.

"With no natural resources and no raw materials, we must go all out to increase the tourist trade."

Recommends Gordon for Judgeship

Ike Nominates Islander For Next V. I. Governor!

Courier P.3 Pittsburgh, Pa.

18e(4)

WASHINGTON (ANP) — President Eisenhower has nominated John D. Merwin to be governor of the Virgin Islands. He also named Walter A. Gordon, the present governor, to be judge of the United States District Court for the Islands.

Sat. 8-23-58

Merwin, a native Virgin Islander, is now governor's secretary of the Islands, a position he has held for a year. He is a Republican and is 36 years old.

Governor Gordon, also a Republican, was appointed to the governorship in 1955. He is a resident of Berkeley, Calif.

Representation Issue Splits Virgin Islands

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

All is far from peace and harmony in the tourists' paradise of the Caribbeans, the Virgin Islands. Since the U. S. purchased the tiny islands from Denmark, the biggest complaints of the indigents has been lack of representation in the administration of their land.

18e4

This has been aggravated by some unfortunate appointments of governors who have incurred the wrath of the populace by tactless and overbearing methods.

The islands are under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Interior Department and have long been used for pork barrel rewards for the political party in power. Since 1946, by tradition, the governorship and the post of Federal judge go to American Negroes.

WANTS SELF GOVERNMENT

The government bristles at the inference that it is a colonial master here ruling over its subjects and heatedly denies any charges of exploitation; yet, the continued restlessness of the people and the rising tide of sentiment for self government belies this.

Defender R9

Following the usual pattern of the exported brand of domestic racial prejudice, white Americans here maintain some exclusive clubs and hotels and have social affairs from which Virgin Islanders are excluded.

Jan 4-58

Outside of the governor and the er posts, the top plum assignments go to white Americans. In addition, there are some wealthy people who have holdings here. The sullen resentment of the people over this caste system isn't helped by the apparent tacit cooperation of the American Negro officials who are an exception to the apartheid policy solely by virtue of their position.

Chicago Ill

A few days ago, Fred Seaton, the Secretary of the Interior, came to the island for the annual meeting of the Virgin Islands Corporation which was held at St. Croix. Various social events took place after the meeting, which were, according to newspaper reports, well attended by a "cross section of the island's social groups."

HASTIE

But on Saturday evening, Gov. and Mrs. Walter Gordon entertained the Secretary and the board members with a dinner at the Mountain Top Hotel at St. Thomas, largest of the three islands.

EXCLUDE NEGROES

Said the Home Journal in an editoriol, "This party was small by comparison with those in St. Croix but was primarily conspicuous by its almost complete lack of island representation.

Had it not been that one of the Vicorp board members was a Negro, Governor and Mrs. Gordon could have reigned supreme over a group from which persons of color were rigidly excluded." Victor Bourne, a Virgin Islander is the lone Negro on the board.

The paper went on to criticize Governor Gordon sharply for his seemingly total ignorance of properties and said his attitude was making it questionable whether it was wise to keep on appointing American Negroes as a political favor to a prominent party figure or out of gratitude for a political contribution and called it a disservice to the islands.

What was needed the paper said was men with ability, respect and sympathy for the aspirations of the people and a determination to improve the exist- the people.

LACK OF INTEREST

Harking back to the precedessor of Governor Gordon, Gov. Archie Alexander, the Journal said that neither he nor Governor Gordon has as much interest in the people as ex-governors Pearson, Cramer, or Harwood (all white), but naturally, neither of these could compare by any standards with ex-Gov. Hastie.

Paul Pearson, father of columnist Drew Pearson, was credited with much welfare during his term.

William Hastie was first governor and then federal judge to the Virgin Islands and is now a judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In another incident on Nov. 16, 1957, Mr. Seaton lost his temper and said some unperdonably harsh words about the islanders that has them seethinf. A fire broke out at the exclusive Contant Club located on a mountain road in St. Thomas.

This is a club for whites only. Because the way was clogged with curiosity seekers, the volunteer fire fighting unit had difficulty getting the equipment in and the building was almost a total loss.

SEATON CRITICAL

Seaton was very critical of the Commissioner of Public Safety, and the firefighters. When Sen. Percival Reese, one of the volunteers pointed out that the equipment was antiquated and needed replacement, Seaton exploded with a curse saying he was sick of the people and their constant arguing.

The day after he left the islands, Governor Gordon ordered the resignation of the Chief of Police and the Commissioner of Public Safety, touching off a new wave of resentment against what some term the "pet Uncle Tom" sent to rule them.

Gordon is by no means as bellicose and arbitrary as was Gov. Alexander whose recall was forced after strikes and demonstrations were touched off against his harsh rule; but obviously, nothing Gordon has done has endeared himself to the people who resent most of all his snobbishness.

As time goes on, probably the only thing that will soothe the sullen islanders is the appointment of some natives to the Administration top level jobs and giving them more of a hand in their own self government.

V. I. workers set to get same pay

18e(4)

WASHINGTON

Minimum wage rates for Virgin Island sugarcane field workers will continue unchanged during the calendar year 1958 from those in effect during 1957, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[illegible]

The rates in 1957 have been 65 cents per hour for operators of mechanical loaders; [illegible] cents for truck and tractor operators; 43 cents for chemical sprayers; and 40 cents for unclassified workers.

Sat 1-4-58

The Sugar Act requires, among conditions of payment to producers, that all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Baltimore Md

A public hearing on wage rates for the calendar year 1958 was held in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, on Oct. 15.

Say Gordon To Quit Virgin Islands Post In 2 Weeks

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 9-13-58

7.9

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Rumors were current last week that Gov. Walter Gordon of the Virgin Islands will resign his controversial post in two weeks and be replaced by the lieutenant governor, John Merwin, a native-born, white islander.

18e(4)

Gordon, like his predecessor, the late Archie Alexander, has been under constant criticism by residents for "high-handed" conduct. The latest incident was a march by 3,000 islanders on government house last week.

Point of irritation is the organic act of 1953 set up for the administration of the territory. The complaint is that Gordon has failed to comply with provisions of the act giving natives more representation in the legislature.

WALTER GORDON

It is also charged that Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton under whose jurisdiction the island come, has refused to allow suits on the charges to go up to the Supreme Court.

Virgin Islanders have long contended that the governorship and top administration posts should go to natives. While the population is predominantly Negro, Merwin represents a small group of "landed gentry" who control the island's economy.

In another report, New York's Adam Clayton Powell met privately at a Washington hotel with Maxwell Rabb, cabinet secretary. On his latest telegram to President Eisenhower reminding him of his five-month-old promise to see him and other Negro leaders.

Rabb is said to have declared that the conference is still in the offing, but that one of the reasons for its delay, besides the President's illness, was the Chief Executive's desire to have Rabb sit in on the meeting.

Rabb said he had been too busy to make arrangements for the meeting, but promised it would be held soon

Powell also had an off-the-record meeting with House Speaker Sam Rayburn last week, presumably about Powell's being bypassed for a sub-committee chairmanship in favor of a southerner.

VIRGIN ISLANDS INTEGRATION

18e (4)

3 Races Mix Freely In Business, Social And Political Life Of Islands

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands — In this eastern-most outpost under the Stars and Stripes is to be found a satisfactory model of school integration, which has been going on for over a century. Here advances have been made to by-pass racial animosity.

Defender P.11

Here, in the islands in which the Negro population amounts to 87 percent of the total census, there's no issue of racial disharmony in the schools. Students, white and colored, have been going to the schools here, together, for something like 115 years, and the experiment in integration has been a satisfactory one.

Sept. 4, 1958

In the Charlotte Amalie high school the parochial high school and the private and public elementary schools, there's a complete, free and companionable association among the students. Teachers, too, are alike, white and colored, and not in recent memory has the ugly spectre of racial discrimination reared up in educational circles.

Chicago, Ill.

BOUGHT IN '17

In fact, this newest of the territorial possessions — purchased by Uncle Sam from Denmark in 1917 —can offer a lesson to those who so stoutly and belligerently hold out for separation of races in public schools.

While other parts of the nation are concerned over school integration and the Little Rock flareup against Negro pupils, the Virgin Islands have set an example on the question of schools integration.

Perhaps, for this liberal attitude we have to thank the Danes. These Scandinavians introduced many advance welfare concepts to the islanders over the years, among them was the belief that education should be free — and open — to all with no discrimination. Unthinkable would be any attempt to separate any element of the population from the other, and the results have been entirely happy.

18e (4)

The population here is composed, largely of three elements — the Negroes, the Puerto Ricans — of Spanish background — and the mainland whites — the so-called "continentals" — who make their homes in these three islands. It is not altogether a classless society, to be sure, since there are levels of wealth and of education, such as may be found in any community. But there is no caste system as regards color or racial origins.

There are many examples of how completely business, society, the arts and education are "integrated" here. Among them are:

BANK HEAD

The president of the oldest bank is a Negro — D. Victor Bornn: the editors of the newspapers in Charlotte Amalie, of this island and of Frederiksted and Christiansted of St. Croix, are colored.

Walter A. Gordon, the governor of the islands, is a Negro and his personal friend and fellow Californian, Chief Justice Earl Warren, made a special trip here to visit his onetime college associate.

The courts and police are manned by Negroes, and most of the governmental secretarial, clerical and skilled posts are filled by men and women of color. So are many of the lesser positions in official life.

The members of the 11-member, unicameral senate, are representative of this free and good intermingling of the races. The speaker of the body, Sen. Aubrey A. Anduze, is a Negro, and so are a majority of his colleagues.

JUDGE MOORE

For years, the collector of customs was a Negro; Judge Herman A. Moore, a Chicago Negro, presided for some 17 years over the US District Court here; the district attorney is a Negro and so is the US Marshall, Stanley Farrelley.

Instances of this could be reiterated in many another paragraph.

Something of a record among Negro journalists has been established here by Ariel Melchior who, for 27 years has edited The Daily News — the newspaper with the largest circulation in the islands. It reaches something like 3,000 readers daily, and while the editorial staff is mixed, the man-

SAN ANTONIO, Texas is an example of how racial integration in the schools can work. Students in a short span of two years have learned how to study and play together peacefully and happily. To date some 43 schools in the state of Texas have become integrated since the U. S. Supreme Court edict of 1954.

agement and control is in the hands of colored writers and pressmen.

In fact, in length of service as editor, Melchior may have achieved a special distinction in having the longest record of any Negro in operating a daily newspaper in this nation. There are older Negro papers, but his length in the editor chair is notable.

For this, too, is America, and our way of life generally isn't particularly different from Oshkosh, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Podunk or Montgomery, Ala.

BUSINESSMEN

The leading department store is a family concern which has operated here for well over a century by Negroes; the proprietors of many another store, shop and boutique in this "Tropical Playground" too are Negroes.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce is a Negro; the service clubs — Rotary, etc., have a mixed membership, and so does the recognized Masonic lodges of this island. The Masonic Order is under British jurisdicton, and permits the co-mingling of races.

Yes, integration is a part of our heritage and way of life, and to reiterate, should be a model for those who are so hard - bitten against it.

Negroes are counted among the leading lawyers, and the dean of the Virgin Islands bar is the distinguished R. H. Amphlett Leader, of St. Croix.

But, in accordance with the pattern of the business mingling of races without contention, side-by-side of Negro establishments are the drug store, the liquor shops and other marts operated by white "continentals."

The president of the Virgin Islands Hotel Association, Alton A. Adams, is a Negro. Most of the major hotels are owned and-or managed by whites. Guest houses dotting the island are alike operated by Negroes and whites.

CHURCH LEADERS

Pulpits here, too, are occupied alike by colored and white clergymen.

The intermin head of the schools system is a Negro woman, and the principal — a Harvard man, is colored.

The principal of mixed races is fully realized in Government House, where three of Gov. Gordon's principal advisers and aides are whites.

Men of Spanish-Puerto Rican extraction head the immigration service of the island and the postal department of this capital city of the Virgin Islands. Going on in this vein, Puerto Ricans operate a number of the leading grocery stores and night spots.

And here no thought is ever given to finding a line of four Negroes, a couple of Puerto Ricans and white "continentals" at any of the bars at any time, day or night. It is so well-ingrained, that no thought whatsoever is given to such a scene which, in many another a locale, might well raise a ruckus.

SWANK HOTELS

And of course, there is no bar whatsoever at the hotels, which are among the most elegant in the Western hemisphere. Reservations are necessary, but if one has the purse for the somewhat high-priced rates, color doesn't stand in the way of registry. This is not only a principal, but an operational fact.

And this doesn't interfere in the slightest with the growing patronage of our resort hotels and guest houses.

So, for vacation or for a course in racial integration and harmony, come to the Virgin Islands. This is a sun-drenched, trade winds-cooled land of eternal summer, where the temperature never falls below 69 degrees.

The beaches are open to one and all, without any even passing thought of discrimination, and here the young and old — of all races and creeds, sun and snorkel the sunny hours out.

John H. Sengstacke, the editor of The Chicago Defender, and a leader among his race, is a member of the Virgin Island Corporation. This is a federally - chartered corporation with extensive operatings and holdings in the islands. It operates the St. Croix sugar refinery and the insular power plants, along with the airports of the two islands, and has custodial responsibility for large other holdings.

Morgan College salutes West Indies Federation

18e(4)

BALTIMORE

Morgan State College celebrated the opening of Parliament of the new Federation of the West Indies at a luncheon Tuesday.

In the words of Morgan president, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, the college paused to salute the new nation because "we feel that Morgan State College can make a real contribution to the development of the West Indies through the students we we train and at the same time serve the interests of the United States.

Afro-American

In the principal address, Stanley G. Burt - Andrews wished the Federation "every success, long life and every prosperity."

p. 5

And he prayed, "May God bless all the efforts of this new Federation."

Baltimore

OF THE WEST INDIES Federation, Consul Burt-Andrews declared, "Britain has done her best."

He called "federation" just a step away "from complete autonomy," and said that Great Britain had "nursed the West Indies like a parent nursing a child" and now has "launched that child on his own."

He said that like a "dad," Great Britain stands ready to back up the West Indies Federation when it needs help.

Accepting a series of salutes was Rudolph Grey, one of the six Morgan students who are from the West Indies.

The native Jamaican, expressing "sincere thanks and appreciation," said the hope for independence of the West Indies originated in the days of Queen Anne.

"This Federation will mean greater work and a greater effort on the part of the people of the West Indies," he declared, but he assured his well wishers:

"We West Indians will try to strive so that you will be able to say we lived by our motto — to dwell together in unity'— not just as citizens of the West Indies but as citizens of the world."

Afr. 5-3-58

EXTENDING greetings on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, Morgan president emeritus and a member of the State Board of education, said, "I never thought I'd live to see the day when the West Indies would take its place on the earth as it does today."

"That the West Indies has become a Federation indicates the world is moving forward," Dr. Holmes declared. He saw in the move towards freedom of the people of the West Indies, "help for America's colored citizens."

For he declared, "Integration here is due largely to pressures from the outside. . . and every gain on the basis of race helps us."

Student Council President Robert Bagley of Baltimore, speaking for Morgan's 2,000 plus students, hailed the Federation's Parliament - opening as a "great occasion."

Morgan Dean George C. Grant, saluting the new Commonwealth member on behalf of the faculty of Morgan, called West Indies Federation a great "symbol of the triumph of nationalism over subordination."

Like Dr. Holmes,, he saw the "new freedom and dignity of the people of the West Indies" contributing to the freedom and dignity of "colored America."

* * *

DR. BLISS FORBUSH, speaking for the Morgan Board of Trustees, saluted not only the "new Federation in brotherhood," but also "the policy of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

For surely, Dr. Forbush said, "The British know how to deal with others, to respect their dignity and rights and to let others when they are ready enter on equal footing with them."

He called the "dearest wish" of the Trustees, Morgan's being able to continue and expand "our services to the people of the Federation."

West Indies students of Morgan attending the luncheon in addition to Mr. Grey were: Miss Elaine J. Russell, Irvin Johnson, Manley Parkin, all of Jamaica, and Daniel F. Murray of Trinidad. Miss Doreen H. Wilkinson, also of Jamaica, was not present.

Among the special guests was Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, Spingarn Medalist, of New York City, who on Monday Marked 55 years of residence in the United States to which she came from her native Barbados.

Mrs. Staupers was for many years executive director of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and worked to disband the group to speed up integration in nursing.

18e(4)

The New York Times

Inclined to compromise

Inaugurate new nation

(Special to AFRO)

(See Editorial on Page 4)

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad—"We set our steps on the new road in sober confidence, with high hopes. . ."

18e(4)

With these words Prime Minister Sir Grantley Herbert Adams set the course of the new West Indies Federation and its three million people on the road to independent nationhood.

Moments earlier, Princess Margaret, acting for her sister, Queen Elizabeth, formarlly proclaimed the new Federation as she inaugurated its first Parliament.

Afro American

THIS PUT into full effect the Constitution that links ten British Caribbean Island territories.

p. 1

A few minutes after the new state came into being the United States Government recognized it and immediately increased the West Indian immigration quota to the United States from 500 to 1000.

This came as a result of U.S. recognition of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher and St. Lucia and St. Vincent as states of the Federation.

Baltimore

Previously, all persons born in these islands were charged under immigration quotas to either the Leeward or Windward Islands.

ican

Md.

l. 2

18e(4)

THE FIRST IN LINE—Sir Grantley Adams accompanied by his wife as he arrived at Parliament in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, recently, after being elected the first prime minister of the new British West Indies Federation. The Oxford educated lawyer and political power from the island of Barbados, defeated opposition candidate in House of Representative balloting. Adams was installed in his new post when England's Princess Margaret formally opened Parliament.

Af. 5-3-58

WEARING A long white ceremonial dress and a diamond necklace, the Princess sat on the speaker's throne of the Legislative Council Chamber while reading her address.

She told the newly elected members of the House of Representatives and the appointed Senators that they had "the great responsibility of insuring that the Federation grows in strength and purpose."

The chamber was crowded with legislators and guests. Thousands of West Indians from all parts of the Federation cheered in the streets outside.

The Princess also read a message from Queen Elizabeth offering "warmest greetings to all my people in these territories."

Leading local politicians expect the Federation to win independent status as a British Commonwealth dominion in about five years.

Afro-American

GUIDING THE Federation to independent nationhood is slender, graying Prime Minister Grantley, known as a middle-of-the- road Socialist.

p. 2

Born April 28, 1898 near Bridgetown, Barbados, he was educated at Harrison College in Barbados and was an island scholar at Oxford University.

Widely experienced in organized labor and politics, Sir Grantley is considered one of the island's most brilliant and successful attorneys.

18e(4)

He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in June, 1957, as a direct result of his participation on the British delegation of the United Nations in Paris in 1948.

He has shown an inclination to compromise on all issues except his advocacy of planned parenthood.

Bal. 5-3-58

SIR GRANTLY shows great concern over the island's population density — 1,400 to the square mile and growing.

He declared that some method must be found to control the island's teeming population and added:

"I feel the only certain way to do this is to space out families."

His personal charm is acknowledged by friends and political foes alike.

Looking to the future, Sir Grantley told four U.S. Congressmen at an informal meeting Monday that the Federation would welcome United States technical aid. The Federation's $5,300,000 annual budget is bolstered by British contributions.

* * *

AMONG THOSE attending the colorful ceremonies in the Red House, Trinidad's government building, were U.S. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., of New York; Michigan Representative Charles Digges, the Rev. David Licorish of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of Harlem.

One of the Federation's two women senators is the former Peggy Sage, a native of New York. Now married to a prosperous physician here, she is known as Senator Peggy Wyke. She gave up her American citizenship to cast her lot with the Federation.

Well known in social circles, she teamed with Agatha Scott, B. O. Davis Jr., to organize the Gay Northeasterners of Atlantic Seaboard fame.

18e(4)

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-3-58
p. 2

THE BIG THREE—West Indies Federation Prime Minister greets Princess Meg, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Britian's Princess Margaret is welcomed by Sir Grantley Adams, left, prime minister of the new commonwealth nation—the West Indies Federation, comprised of 13 scattered islands in the five British possessions in the Caribbean Area. In background is the Governor-General Lord Hailes. The princess formally opened the legislature of the Federation reading a message from her sister Queen Elizabeth II, telling the legislature that the Federation was a "great political occasion" for the islands now joined as the British Commonwealth's newest member.

West Indies' Spokesman

Grantley Herbert Adams

Man in the News

18e(4)

P. 17

New York Times

Wed 4-23-58

THE new West Indies Federation, which inaugurated its first Parliament yesterday, is led by a man who maintains he is a middle-of-the-road Socialist. Observers who have been trying for years to orient him politically come back repeatedly to the conviction that he is no further left than a British Liberal, the party he left to become a Socialist. The Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Herbert Adams, does not debate the point. He rarely debates until he actually has to and then he is extremely successful.

He has a soft approach in the Barbados House of Assembly, in which he was the first Premier. He has, however a biting wit. Answering a particularly bitter Opposition speech in the House recently he remarked:

"It has been so long since I have been in the Opposition I have almost forgotten Opposition mentality. But from my dim memory of it I think if I were in the Opposition I would have said something like the honorable member, but I hope I should have said it somewhat better."

Sir Grantley was born near Bridgetown, Barbados, April 28, 1898. He was educated at Harrison College in Barbados and was an island scholar in classics at Oxford University. He became barrister-at-law from Gray's Inn, London, in 1934. He has been in the House since that time. He is a Queen's Counsel, an award given for having represented the Crown in court.

Son of a Schoolmaster

Before becoming immersed in organized labor and in politics, Sir Grantley was considered one of the islands' most brilliant and successful attorneys. He is the son of a Barbadian schoolmaster and is of mixed African descent, as are more than 90 per cent of all Barbadians.

He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in June, 1957. His accolade raised something of a conversational storm in Barbados. His wife, the former Grace Thorne, is deputy headmistress of Queen's College in Bridgetown. The question was raised in the press whether Lady Adams could remain a schoolteacher. Sir Grantley remarked that he did not see why a woman could not be a lady and a schoolteacher at the same time. She remained so, but has since resigned to establish their home in Trinidad, the Federation capital.

They have one son, Tom, who is at Oxford on a scholarship similar to his father's.

It is generally assumed that Sir Grantley's knighthood was a direct result of his participation on the British delegation of the United Nations in Paris in 1948. In his day he has been particularly caustic about the British. But in the United Nations he defended British colonial interests against Soviet criticism. He said at that time that "the real victims of colonialism are the human cogs in Russia's bureaucratic machine."

Largely because of the efforts of Sir Grantley and Lady Adams, Barbados has one of the lowest illiteracy rates in the world, less than 1 per cent of the population. Elementary education is free and Barbadian parents have been taught to sacrifice so that their children may attend school.

Led Organized Labor

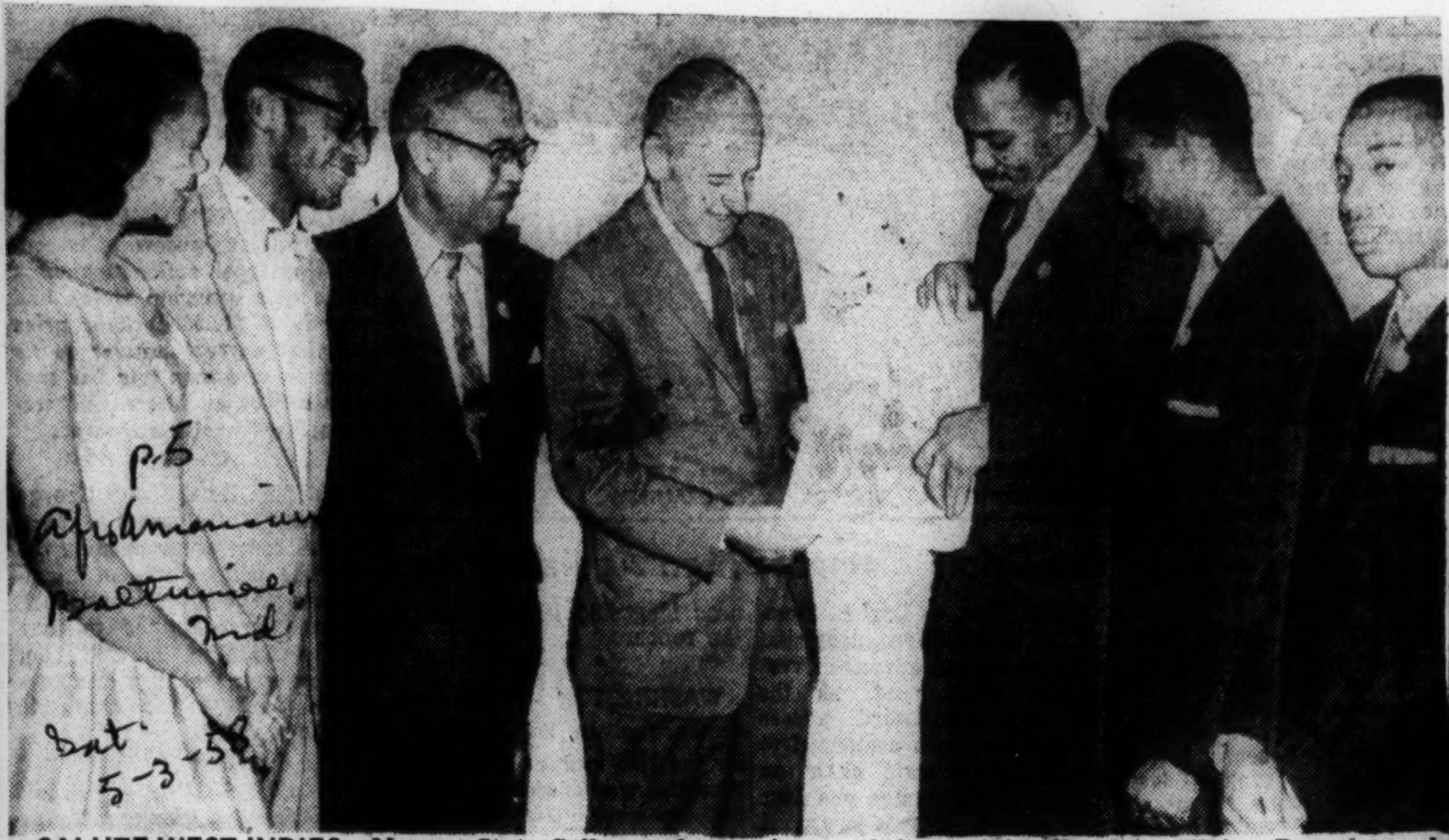
He originated the Barbadian-organized labor movement. He organized the Barbados Workers Union and was its head continuously until he resigned in 1955 so that he could constitutionally accept the premiership. He is still head of the allied Barbados Labor party, which has a majority in the House.

In reference to this majority, Sir Grantley recently replied in a House speech to an Opposition member. The latter had expressed the conviction that the Opposition would not remain the Opposition much longer. The Premier commented: "The Opposition will remain the Opposition so long as we can keep slightly over 50 per cent of the voters out of mental institutions."

He is inclined to compromise. On one issue, however, he has been adamantly uncompromising, his advocacy of planned parenthood. He has a great concern over the island's population, density, 1,400 to the square mile and growing.

He has been meeting increasingly hostile opposition. One newspaper accused him of being "blasphemous" in the expression of his ideas on birth control. He declared some method must be adopted to control the island's teeming population and commented, "I feel the only certain way to do this is to space out families."

Of medium height and rather slender, Sir Grantley is considered a handsome and distinguished-appearing man. His receding hair and his mustache are graying slightly. His personal charm is acknowledged by friends and political enemies alike.



p. 5
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 5-3-58

18e(4)

SALUTE WEST INDIES—Morgan State College celebrated the opening of Parliament of the New West Indies Federation at a luncheon Tuesday. Here Rudolph Gray, a Morgan student from the West Indies, shows the coat of arms of the Federation to Stanley G. Burt-Andrews, British Consul of Baltimore. Looking on left to right are: Miss Elaine Russel, coed from Jamaica; Daniel F. Murray, Trinidad; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan president; Manley Parkin and Irvin L. Johnson, both of Jamaica. The students are five of the six Morgan students who come from the West. Indies.

Princess Inaugurates West Indies' Federation

18e(4)
Pittsburgh
Courier p. 2
Sat. 5-3-58
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (ANP)—With a speech of encouragement to representatives to face the challenge of Federal government, Princess Margaret of Britain officially inaugurated the new West Indies Federation here.

The Princess, radiant and poised, wearing a long, white ceremonial dress and a diamond necklace, read her message from a mounted dias in the legislative council chamber, temporary headquarters for the Federation, before a capacity crowd that filled the balconies and entire chamber. Thousands" cheered from the streets outside.

The Princess drove to parliament to the cheers of thousands who lined the streets to give her a warm welcome. In the crowd, as in the council audience, were West Indians from all parts of the Federation, which covers a 10-island area.

In her, speech, Princess Margaret, who represented her sister, Queen Elizabeth II, told the newly elected members of the house of representatives and the appointed senators that they face "the great responsibility of insuring that the Federation grows in strength and pupose."

Federation is the first step toward total independence for the West Indies. Top politicians in the area expect the Federation to attain independent dominion status within five years. The islands, represented by the federation are Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Christopher-Nevis, and Montserrat. The federation's annual budget has been set at $5,300,000.

The federation's first Prime Minister is Sir Grantley Adams, 60-year-old Oxford-educated Negro barrister from Barbados. Never a man to waste time, Adams told four U. S. Congressmen that the federation would welcome American technical aid.

When full independence is achieved, the federation will become the second Negro nation in the Western Hemisphere. Haiti, a republic, is the other.

Defender p. 2
Sat. 5-10-58
Chicago, Ill.
18e(4)

PRINCESS MARGARET, wearing a strapless satin ballgown richly embroidered in sequins, is accompanied by one of the entertainers on her arrival for the Caribbean Festival of Arts in Port of Spain, Trinidad. On tour of the West Indies, the princess represented her sister, Queen Elizabeth, II, at West Indies Federation ceremonies in Port Of Spain. (INP Soundphoto)

Hope voiced for Federation

18 e (1)

PORT - OF - SPAIN, TRINIDAD, B.W.I. (ANP) — Hope that the West Indies Federation will be successful has been expressed by a number of prominent Americans who came to Trinidad, the Capital of the Federation, for the inauguration of the Federal Parliament by Princess Margaret a few days ago. They declared that it was a step in the right direction.

Afro American

Among those who commented on the new Federation are Atty. Bindley Cyrus, president of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance company of Chicago, Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, also of Chicago, Elmer A. Carter, member of the New York State Commission against discrimination and J. B. Alvarenga, mechanical Engineer employed with the Chrysler Corporation in Chicago.

P. 9

Cyrus, stated he thought that Federation of the West Indies was a splendid step in the direction of Sovereignty as known within the Commonwealth. He thought that it will be very successful if the leaders of the Government and members of the Opposition were able to work out the preliminary details so that the federation could safely and soundly be launched.

Jul 5 - 1958

In the Legislature, he thought, there were men with great talent, experience and patriotic background, and the Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Adams, was one of the greatest statesmen in the British Empire. Cyrus explained that he was born in Barbadoes but had been living in the United States of America for forty-six years. He was the founder of the American West Indies Association of Chicago of which he is now honorary president.

Barbados

Mrs. Robeson Describes New West Indies Nation

Port of Spain, Trinidad—There is a new nation here in the Western hemisphere, and three and a half million people, most of them non-white, have happily joined the world fellowship of self-governing peoples.

The Crusader

The new Nation consists of ten Territories of the British West Indies, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, St. Christopher - Nevis - Anguilla, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Crean Grenada and Montserrat.

P. 10

At ten o'clock on Friday morning, April 18, the first sitting of the Parliament of the newly Federated West Indies took place in the Legislative Council Chamber of THE RED HOUSE.

Sat 3-5-58

The 19 Senators for the new Federal Government were sworn —two from each of the nine Members of the Federation, and one from the 10th Member, Montserrat, whieh has only one because it is so small. There are two women among the Senators: Mrs. Marguerite Wyke (Trinidad) and Mrs. Bertha Higgins (Antigua).

Chicago, Ill.

W. Indies

Federation

The Senators, having been duly sworn, then proceeded to elect a President of the Senate, Mr. Allen Montgomery Lewis (St, Lucia) and a Vice President, Dr. Samuel Cato (Barbados).

The next order of business was the swearing-in of the Members of the House of Representatives, 45 in all, elected on a basis of numerical population: Jamaica 17, Trinidad and Tobago 10, Barbados 5, and 2 each for the remaining Islands, again with the exception of Montserrat, which has only 1, together with an Alternate. Two of the 45 Representatives are women: Mrs. Phyllis Allfrey (Dominica), and Mrs. Florence Daysh (Barbados). The House then elected a Speaker, Mr. Erskine Ward (Trinidad), and a Deputy Speaker Dr. L. Radix (Grenada).

The Senate and the House together then elected the first Federal Prime Minister for the West Indies, Sir Grantley Adams (Barbados).

This was a historic occasion and a memorable morning. The proceedings were conducted with great dignity, and were impressive. Mr. Lewis in his acceptance speech, said in part: "Honorable Members, I thank you for the honor you have done me in (1) electing me as the first President of the Senate of the Federation of the West Indies ... I look forward to this House making a notable contribution to the affairs of State, and I am sure that you will agree with me that all of us here, as Members of the Senate, are taking part in a great act of history in being present as Members of the Senate at this first meeting of the Federal Legislature..."

Mr. Ward, Speaker of the House, said in part: "...I can assure you I shall do everything in my power to create and maintain the highest tradition of parliamentary practice and procedure in this House of representatives, and I shall expect the Honorable' Members on both sides of the House to assist me in maintaining these traditions...I hope that under God's guidance, this House of Representatives will be a model parliamentary propriety and efficiency, and I hope that under God's guidance I may be of some assistance to you in doing what I know you on both sides of this House are anxious to do, that is to advance the welfare and happineess of the people of the British West Indies, the new Nation to which we are all proud to belong."

And Sir Grantley Adams, the first national Prime Minister, said modestly: "...I shall do my best from the start to work for the betterment of our people in the West Indies...."

Spoken like statesmen, all. As a Negro I was proud, along with the newlyself-governing West Indian people, to hear this modest, confident, dignified Voice-of-the-Future.

On Tuesday, April 22, Princess Margaret will formally open the new Federal Parliament for the West Indies Press representatives from many parties of the world have converged upon Port-of-Spain to witness and report this historic and colorful event. However I personally feel —Her Royal Highness notwithstanding —that the Swearing-In of the duly elected Senators and Representatives, the election of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and the naming of the first Prime Minister are the really important, significant and historical events in the life of this new Nation.

Federation unable to get base moved

18 e (4)

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad B.W.I. — WINS — The West Indies Federation failed in its effort to get the United States of America to relinquish its Naval Base here, or part of it, for the Federal Capital site.

The Federal Government had been hopeful that the United States would accede to request, but the joint commission appointed to investigate the request has reported that the site on which the Base is now situated is the most suitable one for a base in the Eastern Caribbean.

Afro Americ

The commission found that strategically the Naval Base in the Eastern Caribbean should be on the Gulf of Paria, and that the site selected for such a base must be capable of conforming to the military requirements.

P. 3

The present site at Chaguaramas, it went on, fulfils the stragetic and military requirements for a naval base in the Eastern Caribbean.

Oct 6-7-58

FIVE POSSIBLE alternative sites in the West Indies have been mentioned by the Commission, but it has been pointed out that the cost of development to provide what exists at Chaguaramas on those sites would vary between 132 to 248 million U.S. dollars, and the time required to construct those facilities would vary from five and a half to ten years.

Bahamas

As to the possibility of releasing a portion of the base, the Commission declared that the partition of the base is not practicable.

The British Government issued a release on the report which stated that although the United States Government is legally entitled to retain the use of the base area until 2040, Her Majesty's Government would have been prepared to consider inviting them voluntarily to surrender their rights as an act of generosity if the Joint Commission had reported that all or part of the base could be given up without adversely affecting defense, or that the necessary facilities could be replaced at any reasonable cost without loss of strategic efficiency.

But the Commission unanimously found otherwise. In view of the report, and bearing in mind the over-riding importance of the base to the defense of the Western Hemisphere, which is also of vital concern to the West Indies, Her Majesty's Government could not reasonably ask the United States Government either to relinquish part of the base or to meet the very considerable cost of moving the whole of it to a less satisfactory site.

Nor could Her Majesty's Government entertain the possibility of themselves contributing towards the cost of such an operation. The U.S. State Department also issued a release through the U.S. Consulate General here.

It stated that the United States Government considers the report a conscientious effort to reach an objective conclusion on the economic, technical and strategic aspects involved in relocating the United States Naval Base.

Nixon Off on Tour Of South America; Lands in Trinidad

Times p. 1

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 27—Vice President Richard M. Nixon flew here today from Washington to start an eighteen-day goodwill trip to eight nations in South America.

New York N.Y.

Mr. Nixon's tour was expected to have important results in the future economic relations between the United States and its southern neighbors.

18e(4)

But before Mr. Nixon sets foot on South America he will meet an aid request from the new West Indies Federation at a conference with Prime Minister Sir Grantley Adams. A West Indies delegation already has been invited to Washington for aid talks.

Mon. 4-28-58

Issue Under Negotiation

The Nixon-Adams conference probably will not touch the controversial issue of the Chaguaramas naval base on Trinidad. The issue is under negotiation between the United States and the West Indies Federation.

The West Indies Federation seeks the release of the United States naval base as a site for its federal capital. The United States has a ninety-nine-year-lease to the base under the arrangement made with Britain in 1941 to exchange American destroyers for bases in British territory.

Government sources said next month's report of the joint British, United States and West Indian commission on Chaguaramas would favor American retention of the base and that the United States was likely to offer another base, Waller Airfield, as a substitute capital site.

Economic Talks Planned

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP)—Mr. Nixon said her as he took took off today for his South American tour that economic problems would be "on the top of the list of issues he would discuss with leaders of the countries he visited.

[illegible] p. 13

"It is of major concern to all of us to have the Americas develop to the full their economic resources so that we can adequartely care for our growing populations," he added.

The main purpose of the trip is for Mr. Nixon to attend the inauguration of Dr. Arturo Frondizi as President of Argentina May 1. But he will also visit Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

Mon. 4-28-58

The Vice President made his comments on his trip after he had shook hands with diplomatic representatives of the eight countries. They stood in a driving rain at the airport to hear Mr. Nixon speak.

The Vice President cautioned against what he called a tendency in the United States "to take Latin America for granted."

"Everybody should realize," he added, "that these countries are not only our neighbors but our friends."

Mr. Nixon said his tour. his first since his trip to Africa last year, was aimed at demonstrating the increasing United States interest in Latin America and to dispel the notion that the area was being neglected.

"President Eisenhower is determined that these friends who are so close to us and stand with us in the United Nations are not taken for granted," he added.

18e(4)

As in previous goodwill trips to Asia, Central America and Africa, Mr. Nixon was accompanied by his wife, Pat. She planned to visit hospitals and schools while the Vice President confers with Government leaders.

Traveling with the Nixons were Samuel C. Waugh, president of the Export-Import Bank, and Roy R. Rubottom, an Assistant Secretary of State, and their wives.

Price Drop Affects Region

Deepening economic shadows over most or all Latin American countries and a growing threat of Soviet economic penetration are twin problems confronting Vice President Nixon on his goodwill tour of South America.

Latin America's present economic difficulties have been caused by a sharp drop on the world market of the prices of most of the commodities that are the lifeblood of these countries. The region's capacity to import, as a result. has suffered and basic economic development has been slowed.

Prices of such vital export commodities as wool, coffee, cotton, zinc and lead have been depressed for some time.

Bolivia and Peru are suffering from the drop in copper prices. Decreased wool exports are hurting Uruguay and Argentina. Brazil and Colombia are hard hit by the decrease in revenues from coffee exports.

Trade Deficit Cited

Uruguay's President, Carlos Fischer, is scheduled to deliver an economic report Monday in which he is expected to say that export difficulties have left the country with a $133,100,000 trade deficit.

While recognizing that these declines in export revenues for the most part are the result of uncontrollable economic forces, Latin-American government officials and newspapers nevertheless say the United States is to blame for their plight.

Their complaint is that Washington could halt price fluctuation in basic commodities by entering into price stabilization agreements.

Another, more general grievance that is certain to be expressed to Mr. Nixon wherever he goes is that Washington, in Latin American eyes, has held bad loans and grants from its Southern neighbors.

2nd Independent Negro Nation In W. Hemisphere

18e(4)

[illegible] p. 1

Tues 4-29-58

WASHINGTON, D. C. — America this week sent praise and encouragement to the newly formed West Indian Federation which is de[illegible]ond independent Negro nation in the Western Hemisphere.

Princess Margaret of England representing her Queen Sister Elizabeth II appeared in Port of Spain Trinidad to deliver the inaugural address officially cementing in a federation the islands of Jamaica Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Christopher-Nevis, and Montserrat.

[illegible]

The West Indies were under control of Britian which now stands as a "dad" ready to back up the Federation when it needs help.

From throughout the United States, particularly in me ropol tan area like New York City, Chicago and Cleveland where scores of natives of the Federation are concentrated, came praise and congratulations.

KENNEDY SALUTE

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) hailed the Federation as "a dramatic demonstration" of the opportunities for freedom "Within the broad framework of British Parliamentary Government and Dominion status, the West Indies have a timetable of independence which, yet maintains close ties with both the British Commonwealth and the United States."

Massachussets Gov. Foster Furcolo drew a parallel betdeen Boston, the core of the American Federation of 13 Colonies, and Trinidad, which is the center of the islands in the West Indian Federation.

CITED AT MORGAN

The opening of the Federation's Parliament was cited by Princess Margaret and by an observance at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Md.

Joining in the celebration at Morgan were its president, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, British Consul of Baltimore Stanley G. Burt-Andrews, and other officials and students.

Speaking in behalf of the Federation, Rudolph Grey, one of six Morgan students from the West Indies, said the Federation will strive ti live u pto its motto. — "To Dwell Together In Unity."

ADAMS PRIME MINISTER

The Federation's first Prime Minsteer is Sir Grantley Adams, 60-year-old Oxford-educated Negro barrister from Barbados. His nation has taken the first step toward total independence and complete autonomy from Britian and is expected to attain independent status in five years.

This would place the West Indan Federation along with Haiti as the two Negro nations in the Western Hemisphere.

Daily Worker p. 5

Tue 4-22-58

The West Indies is predominantly Negro, but Indians, Chinese, French, Syrians, Spanish and Portuguese and British Colonials are also mixed in the population.

[illegible]

Among the chief products which make up the trade of the federated government are asphalt, bauxite, cocoa, sugar cane, cotton, bananas and citrus. It is also a haven for tourists.

Princess Proclaims Indies Federation

Times p. 1

By Reuters.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 22 — Princess Margaret formally put the new West Indies Federation and its 3,000,000 people on the road to independent nationhood today.

18e(4)

New York N.Y.

The Princess, acting for her sister, Queen Elizabeth, inaugurated the first Parliament of the Federation. This put into full effect the Constitution that links ten British Caribbean Island territories. They are Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and St. Kitts-Nevis.

Wed 4-23-58

Wearing a long white ceremonial dress and a diamond necklace, the Princess sat on the Speaker's throne of the Legislative Council Chamber while reading her address.

She told the newly elected members of the House of Representatives and the appointed Senators that they had "the great responsibility of insuring that the Federation grows in strength and purpose."

The Federal Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Herbert Adams, replied that the Federation would need the help and encouragement of the British Government. He added:

"We set our steps on the new road in sober confidence, with high hopes."

Times p. 17

The chamber was crowded with the legislators and guests. Thousands of West Indians from all parts of the Federation cheered in the streets outside.

18e(4)

The Princess also read the legislators a message from Queen Elizabeth offering "warmest greetings to all my people in these territories."

"I congratulate them on the achievement of closer association with each other on which they have decided and which holds so much promise for the future," the Queen stated.

Leading local politicians expect the Federation to win independent status as a British Commonwealth dominion in about five years.

Wed 4-23-58

Throngs Cheer Princess

PORT OF SPAIN, April 22 (AP)—Thousands standing in the streets under a blazing sun cheered and applauded as Princess Margaret rode in an open car to and from the Red House, Trinidad's government building.

Half an hour before she arrived, the hot council chamber was filled with official guests. Sir Eric Halinan, the Federal Chief Justice, led the first procession of bewigged justices dressed in red and black robes.

A royal guard was mounted at the entrance and a military tional anthem whenai reaCT band played the British national anthem when Princess Margaret arrived.

Sir Grantley told four United States Congressmen at an informal meeting yesterday that the Federation would welcome United States technical aid. The Federation's $5,300,000 annual budget is bolstered by British contributions

Ex-Jersey teacher named to West Indian parliament

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

JERSEY CITY — A talented native daughter of New Jersey made international history in Trinidad last week when she was appointed to the Senate of the new West Indian Federation Parliament.

She is Mrs. Marguerite Abrams Wyke, wife of Dr. David Wyke, a public health official in Trinidad, a former teacher in the Jersey City public school system, and the daughter of a prominent local family.

18e(4)

Mrs. Wyke's father was the late James E. Abrams Sr., of this city.

Afro-American

Her mother is Mrs. Jesse B. Abrams, who is now living with her son, James E. Abrams Jr., an assistant corporation counsel for the city of Newark, and his wife, Mrs. Louise Abrams, R.N., a public health nurse, at their home, 259 Delavan Ave., Newark.

P. 11

Mrs. Dyke is a graduate of Lincoln High School here and the Jersey City State Teachers College.

Baltimore

She will represent the islands of Tobago and Trinidad in the Senate of the West Indian Federation Parliament.

Sat. 5-3-58

WHILE Dr. Wyke was practicing and pursuing post-graduate work at the University of Toronto, Canada, Mrs. Wyke was also a student at the University.

She's a specialist in ceramics which she studied in Paris, is an accomplished cellist, and has written a volume of poetry.

p. 11

The Wykes took up permanent residence in Trinidad in 1945 after their return from Canada

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Sir Grantley Adams Heads West Indies Federation

Defender P. 1

PORT-OF SPAIN, Trinidad — Sir Grantley Adams of Barbados was elected first prime minister of the West Indies Federation last week as the entire western hemisphere prepared to hail the birth of its newest nation.

18e(4)

Chicago Ill.

The Oxford-educated lawyer is faced immediately with ticklish economic problems. The new nation, composed of a racially mixed population of about three millions stretching from Jamaica to Trindad, is aiming for dominion status like that of Canada within five years.

Sat. 4-26-58

Focal point of the observance was Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, capital of the new government. Highlight of festivities took place Tuesday, April 22, when Princess Margaret inaugurated the Legislature.

Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Tobago and Trinidad are the main islands to be united under a central government.

Flag-bedecked Port-of-Spain, the capital city of the federation, was over-flowing with foreign dignitaries, representatives of organizations and other interested observers.

Everyone was straining to glimpse Great Britain's vivacious Princess Margaret who paid a state visit, representing the Queen in performing the act of "creative abdication" through which the crown relinquishes a major amount of control over affairs, and inaugurates the new federal legislature.

This marked a momentuous step toward self-determination which will be complete in about

18e(4)

PRINCESS MARGARET

The People Speak

Takes Pride In Federation Of West Indies

Defender, P. 10

Dear Editor: The Federation of the West Indies was cause for celebration by Negroes everywhere. For, it adds one more star to the growing circle of free nations ruled by black people.

18e(4)

Chicago, Ill.

West Indians need no longer boast of their being British subjects. They have carved out a nation of their own and it is only a matter of time before complete independence will come to these islands.

We in America should make every effort to establish a closer relationship with the people in the Caribbean. They have cultural traditions that far natidate ours. Besides, there are tremendous possibilities of commercial exchange and extension of our constricted Negro market.

Sat. 5-10-58

Many of our commodities could find a ready outlet in those islands. So a prosperous West Indies may have many rewarding implications to Negro America. Besides enlarging the scope of our cultural and commercial activities, the new Federation also heightens the prestige of the Negro world. We should thank God for this new blessing. Mrs. Eloise Hall, Evanston, Ill.

18e(4) 1958 WEST INDIES

THEY FLEW PRINCESS MARGARET TO THE WEST INDIES — These charming flight hostesses were all smiles as they catered to the comfort and enjoyment of Her Royal Highness, Princess Margaret, aboard the British West Indian Airway's Viscount, en route to Trinidad, where the Princess inaugurated the Parliament of the New West Indies Federation. Shown, seated is BWIA's Chief Hostess, Miss Margaret Devaux of Martinique, French West Indies; top left, Miss Pearl Marshall of Port of Spain Trinidad, and at right, Palma Chow Quan, also of Trinidad.—(ANP)

World p. 1 18e(4)
Wed. 5-21-58
Atlanta, Ga.

A New Nation's Born

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-18-58
P.4

The birth of the Federation of the British West Indies last week marked the second colored republic and the 23rd nation in the Western Hemisphere.

The new country has a population of about 3,000,000 persons and is composed of 10 main islands with an area of about 8,000 miles.

The three largest islands are governed by colored prime ministers. Norman Manley presides over the legislature in Jamaica, the largest of the islands; Eric Williams is top man in Trinidad and now Sir Grantley H. Adams has assumed a similar post in Barbadoes.

This makes three down and seven more prime ministers to go.

This first step toward complete independence came with the swearing in of Lord Hailes as Governor General. For the next five years, through the veto, he will exercise normal control of the new nation's affairs.

One of the first acts of the new Federation was to demand the removal of the United States naval base at Chaguaramas Bay, near Port-of-Spain, the capital.

It was explained the land is needed for the Federation's new capitol.

We suspect, though, they really don't want Uncle Sam to go, but are just putting on the pinch to squeeze out enough rent to build the government houses.

Probably the second step will be the filing of an application for United Nations membership. There appears to be little doubt that it would be given immediate approval. This would mean the addition of a strong new voice to the balance of power already being exercised by nations of color.

Thus freedom from centuries - old British exploitation comes gradually to the West Indies. Unfortunately, it hasn't yet touched Bermuda, the British island with a 95 per cent colored population, which lies closest to the United States.

VIRGIN ISLES EYE THE WEST INDIES

18e(4)

Impact of New Federation Felt—Campaign for More Self-Rule Is Growing

Times P.16
Sun. 3-16-58
New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. THOMAS, V.I., March 11—This archipeligo forming the southernmost possessions of the United States already has felt the political impact of the new British West Indies Federation.

Soon undoubtedly there will be added an economic impact in greater or lesser degree.

The Federation, which is a political and economic union of ten British-owned island units in the Caribbean, will hold elections March 25 for representatives to its House of Representatives. Units in the Federation are Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Trinidad—Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

In past months political activities for and against greater self-rule in the Virgin Islands have accelerated greatly. Representatives of both sides of the question agree these activities have been fuled by Federation activities.

1,500 in Demonstration

The high point of actvities came late January when a crowd of about 1,500 demonstrators marched on the Government House demanding more autonomy and resignation of Gov. Walter A. Gordon.

Since then there has been a flurry of letters between supporters of the demonstration here and Government and Congressional officials in Washington.

The latest such was published today in The Daily News, which editorially condemns what it terms "calculated disorder" in the campaign to achieve home rule. The letter was from Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of Interior, to Valdemar A. Hill, president of the unity party, which sponsored the demonstration.

Mr. Seaton informed Mr. Hill that any change in the status of the Virgin Islands must necessarily come through Congressional action. He said testimony thus far heard in hearings before the sub-committee on territorial and insular affairs "has not to this date persuaded the subcommittee it should recommend to Congress any major changes in the political status of the Virgin Islands."

Seaton Backs Gordon

Secretary Seaton came vigorously to the defense of Governor Gordon's administration, declaring it "has been characterized by forward-looking policies and sound governmental practices."

Mr. Hill's Unity party is comprised largely of labor and is slightly left of center and mildly nationalistic. Mr. Hill noted that with the Organic Act of 1936, under which the island was administered until the revised Organic Act of 1954, Virgin Islanders were given universal suffrage.

He declared "this made a great impression on British Caribbean Islands because they were still voting under the old method in which property ownership was basis of voting," he added. "Now the British Federation islands are ahead of us in autonomy. We have not gone forward politically since 1936."

Governor Gordon in an interview said:

"I cannot say anything about self-government. I would have to know the thought of the people."

He explained that he would "do anything that will lend stability."

Commonwealth Is Goal

Even the most nationalistic advocates of self-rule do not think in terms of ultimate severance of United States ties. Their ultimate goal is the Commonwealth status of Puerto Rico. This is a long-range desire but the immediate objectives are a self-elected governor and an elected non-voting resident commissioner in the United States House of Representatives.

The proponents of maintaining the status quo feel that the political systems on the islands have not been far enough advanced to assume responsibility for changes demanded by self-government groups.

The matter of timing is the basic difference between opposing camps. Moderates do not want to be rushed into a clash with Washington on the basis of British Federation advances.

BARBADOS IS HURT BY BIG POPULATION

Dependence on Sugar Crop and Lack of Jobs Make Isle a Trouble Spot

18e(4)

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

Times P.17
Sun. 3-23-58
New York, N.Y.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, British West Indies, March 22—Because of its population squeeze and labor problems, Barbados is potentially one of the Western Hemisphere's greatest trouble spots.

The population has risen from 211,600 in 1925 to 268,500 in 1956. Population per square mile rose from 1,938 in six years.

The housing problem is serious and is becoming more so by the month. Competition for work during the off season for sugar harvesting and milling is probably the worst in the Caribbean area. The sugar season lasts four to six months and accounts for about 25,000 laborers in the fields and mills.

The labor force is estimated at 40,000 to 45,000. In bad sugar years, as this one appears likely to be, the harvest requires less manpower over a shorter period.

Last year's harvest was a historic high with 204,000 metric tone produced (a metric ton is 2,204 pounds). This year's crop now in harvest was originally estimated at 195,000 tons. Because of a serious drought, however, production is expected to go down to 160,000 tons or even less.

Political Effects

All this is having its political effect. Sir Grantly H. Adams, as chief of the Administration's Barbados Labor party, could carry almost anything he wanted politically in a good year. In the West Indies Federation election next Tuesday there are serious doubts that his party will gain more than three of the five seats allocated to Barbados in the Federation's House of Representatives.

Within the last two years the Government and leading Barbadians have been giving extra thought to the population problem. An attempt to install a family planning system has been meeting serious opposition. Clinics have been opened all over the island but they are under constant attack.

Sir Grantley is an enthusiastic supporter of family planning and has thrown the force of the Government he heads behind it. He concedes that the plan, installed with the help of the Planned Parenthood Association of the United States, is meeting strong opposition, especially from the Roman Catholic Church.

Surprisingly, however, another source of opposition is from a school of economic thought. This group believes the export of labor eventually will give the island one significant source of income.

This accounts in large part for Barbado's insistence on freedom of population movement within the new Federation. All political candidates here keep hammering away at that one theme in their speeches.

The opposition to the Labor party maintains that the Prime Minister has not accomplished enough in combating labor and population problems. Labor candidates are asking the voters not to break up the Administration's team.

American P3
Sat 5-10-58
Baltimore
Md
18e (4)

BUT NOT IN USA—Miss Pearl Marshall, 24, stewardess of the British West Indies Airline was assigned to plane which carried England's Princess Margaret on her trip in British West Indies. In the United States, none of the major airlines hire colored stewardesses. Some democracy!

Times P.14
Sat 1-4-58
New York
18e(4)

BIRTH IN THE CARIBBEAN

The birth of a new political and national entity is always a landmark in history. That it should happen on our doorstep makes it an event of special importance to us. The British Caribbean Federation, which came into formal existence yesterday when Lord Hailes was sworn in as the first Governor General, is a welcome addition to the Western Hemisphere's family.

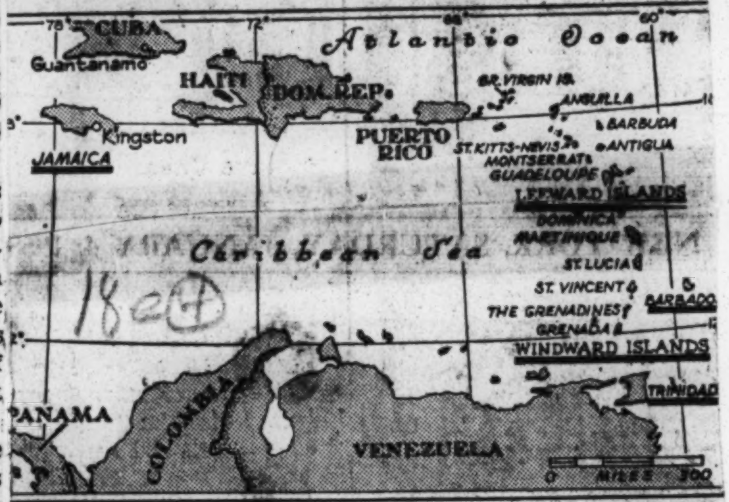
It will need all the good wishes and help it can get, for this is no sure-fire experiment. The Caribbean Federation was not born with a silver spoon in its mouth. The economic and demographic problems are formidable and with the best of luck and management life is not going to be easy.

The federation ranges in a huge sweep of 1,800 miles from Jamaica's Cayman Island in the northwest to Trinidad in the southeast, off the South American coast. In between are the Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados. The population is a bit under 3,000,000 and growing fast—too fast. The majority are descendants of African slaves, but there are many thousands of mixed descent and a large minority of East Indians in Trinidad. Only a small proportion of the population is white.

This in itself is no handicap, since the British West Indies have been notable for their generations of harmonious social life regardless of race and color. The British also have sustained a high level of literacy and they have trained an extensive and efficient civil service. But the islands are heavily overpopulated, small, scattered and mainly dependent on agricultural products, with sugar as the chief export. Trinidad is an important oil center and there is bauxite in Jamaica, but these are the only minerals of importance. Tourism is fortunately growing and should continue to grow, for these are beautiful islands with pleasant climates the year round. Industrialization offers the best hope for the future, but this will require capital investments from abroad and the federation will be financially dependent on Britain for many years. This is the best reason for postponing complete independence and Commonwealth status, but they will come some day.

For the present, Americans will be wishing the British Caribbean Federation a long and happy life. And the British deserve congratulations again for an enlightened colonial policy.

New State Joins Commonwealth



18e(4)

The New York Times Jan. 4, 1958

The underlined islands are in the West Indies Federation

Camera Press-Pix

Lord Hailes, the Governor General of the new state

West Indies State Begins Existence

18e(4)

Dispatch of The Times, London.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 3—Church bells pealed and guns were fired in salute in the harbor today as the West Indies Federation came into existence.

Lord Hailes, the Governor General, took the oath of office in the chamber of the Legislative Council here before members of the legislatures from all ten federating islands and other prominent personages.

Lord Hailes expressed the thanks of the West Indies for the message received from Secretary of State Dulles offering good wishes and greetings from the President and people of the United States to the new federation.

The Governor General said he felt both pride and humility, for to no public servant could greater honor or greater responsibility be given than had fallen to him. He felt the West Indies as a multiracial community living together in unity, had something of real significance to offer the world.

Chief Minister Norman Manley of Jamaica said the major problem of the federation was economic stringency. He does not expect astronomical grants from Britain, he said, but feels the British attitude toward the federation is parsimonious.

Mr. Manley said when the Jamaican delegation asked in London for a funded loan, the request was rejected — almost with scorn. Such establish- [redacted] sources. He declared that success of the federation and attainment of dominion status would be an advantage for Britain and redound to her credit.

18e(4)

Mr. Manley said the federation in its first five years would have to proceed cautiously and slowly. It would be largely a case of patience, planning and laying foundations for the future, he commented.

Tributes were paid by several members of the standing federation committee to the practical help and guidance given by the British Government to the West Indies. The committee's chairman, Sir Stephen Luke, was warmly praised.

A fireworks display tonight rounded out a day of celebration.

Lord Hailes will begin next Friday a six-week tour of all federated islands.

London Guidance Continues

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—London will continue to oversee the affairs of the federation until satisfied that effective self-government has been established.

The federation has 3,000,000 people and 8,000 square miles.

Lord Hailes has proposed March 25 as the date for Federal elections. Princess Margaret is scheduled to open the Legislature April 22.

The Federation has been seeking the United States naval base at Chaguaramas Bay, near Port-of-Spain, for its capital. Washington has declared the base vital to United States and Latin-American security, refusing to give up a ninety-nine year lease acquired from Britain in exchange for some destroyers early in World War II.

A radar station on the base is part of the missile tracking range extending from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Members of the Federation

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Jan. 3 (Reuters) — The ten united island groups are Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Montserrat and Trinidad and Tobago.

U. N. Membership Possible

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 3—The West Indies Federation could easily become a member of the United Nations. Many members of the British Commonwealth of Nations already have such membership.

It would be necessary for the new commonwealth member to apply to the Security Council and the General Assembly for admittance to the world organization. There is little doubt here tonight that such an application would be approved.

18f 1958

SUKARNO UNDER FIRE

Advertiser P.1

Revolutionary Regime Proclaimed For Indonesia

Montgomery, Ala.

18f 18f

PADANG, Indonesia, Sunday, Feb. 16 (AP)—A revolutionary government for Indonesia was proclaimed last night with the aim of ousting Premier Djuanda and forcing President Sukarno to give up his "guided democracy" program.

Sun. 2-16-58

It was the guided democracy program that brought Communists into the central government. Rebel leaders said they will continue to consider Sukarno as president but only under certain conditions.

Advertiser P1

Dr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, former finance minister and until recently governor of the Bank of Indonesia, was named premier and finance minister.

Sun 2-16-58

The new Premier appeared before a wildly cheering crowd of 40,000 in this small Indian ocean port and declared: "To leave this disease creeping undisturbed for fear of surgery by a doctor or because of apathy will mean we have no right to live as free people."

Montgomery Ala

He apparently was referring to corruption, which the rebel leaders assert is rife in the central government, as well as communism.

One leader said the uprising is unique "because it is the only open rebellion against corruption and communism in Asia."

The proclamation came exactly five days after the revolutionary leaders centered in Sumatra delivered their ultimatum, with a five-day deadline, demanding Jakarta regime changes.

Rebel leaders here pictured the proclamation as the first step to pressure Sukarno and the Jakarta government into sweeping measures to fight communism and corruption in Java. By asking for such changes the proclamation left the door open for a negotiated settlement with the rebels.

They said they have extensive support in west Java as well as in north Celebes and possibly in west Borneo. Sumatra has 12 million of Indonesia's 83 million people scattered over hundreds of islands.

There was no immediate indication that Premier Djuanda paid any heed to the rebel move.

But Ganis Harsono, a Foreign Office spokesman in Jakarta, called the action "silly and bound to fail."

Advertiser

He said: "The whole thing is wishful thinking. We are convinced Sjafruddin and his group do not enjoy the support of all the people they claim."

P2-D

Sukarno was flying back from Japan after a five-week tour of Asia. His aides with him in Japan have dismissed the rebel demands as only a local movement. Sukarno's only comment as he left Tokyo Saturday was that "Indonesia has its ups and downs."

Sun 2-16-58

The rebel leaders said their next step will be to cut off Sumatra's oil, which furnishes the lion's share of Jakarta's petroleum needs and provides heavy royalties for the central government.

There appeared to be no immediate military threat, largely because commanders in north and south Sumatra have warned Jakarta they will not allow their areas to be used for staging an attack.

JAKARTA FORCES SEIZE OIL FIELDS

Times P2-C

New York

Invite U.S. Company to Renew Operations—Withdrawal Conceded by Rebels

Fri. 3-14-58

JAKARTA, Indonesia, March 13 (AP)—The Government announced today the capture of the oil fields near Pakanbaru, in rebellious Central Sumatra, and said the Caltex Pacific Oil Company was now free to resume operations.

18f

[Rebel sources in Singapore said Central Sumatran forces had withdrawn to the outskirts of Pakanbaru. They said they had no information on casualties or whether the two sides still were fighting.]

The Indonesian Government said that Pakanbaru, the Caltex headquarters town fifteen miles southwest of the Minas oil field, was captured yesterday by 300 paratroopers and a combat regiment.

A spokesman for the Indonesian Army said Jakarta's forces had suffered no casualties in occupying the area.

Premier Announces Capture

Premier Djuanda, who announced the capture, said Caltex could now resume operations "if the company so desires."

The company shut down Monday, on the advice of the Indonesian Government, and evacuated some women and children of its 3,000 to 4,000 employes to Singapore. Premier Djuanda said there was no need for further evacuation. About 600 Americans are in the area but all were reported safe.

The capture of Pakanbaru and the near-by oil field puts the Government or President Sukarno well on the way to control of vital areas under the sway of the rebel government set up Feb. 15.

In the Center of Island

The town of 50,000 is almost in the center of the tropical island and astride a still incomplete highway. This is Central Sumatra's only cross-island road. At the southwest end of the road is Padang, chief rebel center 125 airline miles away.

On the road fifteen miles northeast of Pakanbaru is the Minas field, and farther along is the other major Caltex field at Duri.

Duri is the starting point of a thirty-five-mile road and pipeline to the oil port of Dumai, which Indonesian Government forces have already captured.

President Sukarno today attacked the rebels in a speech at Malang in East Java.

He accused the rebel military chief, Lieut. Col Achmad Husein, and the rebel Premier, Dr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, of betraying the "struggle to create a great unitary state" and of being pawns of foreign nations. These powers, he said, want to drag Indonesia into one of the big power blocs.

He charged that Lieut. Col Ventje, a rebel leader in Celebes, tried to buy arms in Japan and the Philippines.

An army spokesman said arms and ammunition of foreign manufacture had been captured from the rebels at Pakanbaru.

18f 1958

Saigon Letter Writer Identified as Actress

18f

Post P.1

Thurs 3-20-58

Washington D.C.

The "little Vietnamese girl" whose critical questions about America were published in The Washington Post on Feb. 25 is an 18-year-old budding actress in Saigon. Sources in the United States Embassy there characterize her as non-Communist and markedly pro-American.

These and other details about the teen-ager have been made available from official and private inquiries undertaken before and after publication of her letter. She wrote it, she has told those who have asked her, in a sincere effort to obtain answers to questions about United States activities in her country put to her by her Vietnamese friends.

Popular among many American acquaintances in Saigon, the girl to whom this newspaper gave the pseudonym "Miss Le-My" is named Trang Thiem Kim. She is described as one of the half-dozen most promising starlets in Viet-Nam's embryonic motion picture industry.

18f

TRANG THIEM KIM
. . ."little Vietnamese girl"

Her father, a retired emplo of the Viet-Nam Government, has stated that his daughter wrote the letter without outside assistance or advice. Miss Trang 's said to speak fairly good English but it was indicated she must have used a dictionary to produce her missive.

Post Times + Herald

P. A-7

Thurs 3-20 58

Washington D.C.

Its assertive tone and blunt questions provoked controversy in Washington when the letter was published. Some groups of readers, particularly those in the Vietnamese Embassy expressed the belief that it was Communist-inspired. Others, conceding that many of the questions reflected heavy doses of Communist propaganda, took the letter to be sincerely motivated although obviously reflecting the anti-American line circulated by the Reds in Asia.

Miss Trang father, Trang Van Quy, feels that his daughter "expressed herself too strongly," although he said he agreed with her basic points. There are also indications that Miss Trang herself misstated, through faulty English, her thoughts in two keys questions.

18f

Talked With American

The genesis of the letter was a conversation earlier this year between Miss Trang and an American Government employe passing through Saigon. She flooded him with questions but declined to accept his answers as sincere. The American, who formerly lived in Washington, urged her to put the same questions to this newspaper, feeling she might then believe the answer that would be forthcoming.

He promptly wrote The Washington Post, detailing the episode, and setting down the gist of Hiss Trang's doubts and inquiries. After a lapse of some weeks, her letter arrived, addressed to Managing Editor Alfred Friendly. The questions were in most important respects those which the American forecast she would write.

Miss Trang has subsequently told American Embassy attaches in Saigon that she had no idea the letter would be published; there was nothing in her letter indicating a contrary wish. The decision to print the communication and to withhold her name temporarily was this newspaper's.

Miss Tran's American acquaintance, who has asked that his identity not be disclosed, subsequently wrote The Washington Post his opinion that in two of her written questions, she phrased matters more harshly than she had in his conversation with her. He attributes this to her difficulty with the language.

- As one question, she wrote: "Do American people know that Ngo-Dinh-Diem [the Vietnamese president] is an American puppet as some of the Vietnamese think?"

Her American acquaintance believes she intended to say. "Do the American people know that some Vietnamese think that Ngo-Dinh-Diem is an American puppet?"

- In another question, Miss Trang wrote: "Do American people know that 95% Vietnamese people don't like them?"

The former Washington man has told this newspaper: "As her question was put to me, it was, 'Do the American people know that 95% of the Vietnamese don't like having so many Americans in their country?'

"I questioned her about the 95 per cent and got the impression that she used that as a general term to mean "the majority' or 'many'.

"She is no Communist. Her family are devout Buddhists, and her father is a loyal Government employe.

"She has a sharp mind, and that is the reason she is so keenly aware of the politics swirling around her, and not because she is a Communist.

"I'm afraide it's sad but true, that throughout Asia, and I guess throughout the world, it's usually the Communist young people who are most active and vocal about politics, and so other young people like Miss Trang are ofter suspect simply because they are also interested."

More than 200 readers acted on The Washington Post's suggestion that they write their own replies to "Miss Le-My." Only two of these are vituperative and contend that American aid sholdr be cut off in view of her "ingratitude." The others, almost without exception, give earnest and well-wishing explanations of American aims and attitudes. The letters are being forwarded to her.

Judging from the responses, interest in Miss Trang's letter was particularly high among school children, college students, housewives and foreign visitors and students.

Powers of Darkness?

Hexed Artist Dying Slowly

Inquirer

Philadelphia

18f

12

P.1

Tues 3-11-58

SYDNEY, Australia, March 10 (AP).

AUSTRALIA'S famous aboriginal artist, Albert Namatjira, today was reported slowly dying—after a tribal curse was placed upon him.

The Sydney Daily Mirror said that many people in Alice Springs, where the artist is hospitalized, believe that Arunta tribesmen "pointed the bone" at him—an ancient aboriginal method of doing away with offenders.

The bone is pointed in a special ceremony and the victim traditionally weakens and dies.

Namatjira was admitted to the Alice Springs Hospital about eight months ago after he had burned his left hand in his camp fire while sleeping. The hand became infected and doctors amputated the index finger. He was discharged but later came back. A hospital spokesman said doctors can find no medical explanation for his condition.

The Mirror said that Namatjira, once a husky, strapping man, has wasted away and seldom speaks now.

Jakarta Hails U. S. Stand

Star P. 29

18f

Wed 5-21-58

Washington D.C.

JAKARTA, Indonesia, May 21 (AP).—Indonesia's government reacted with gratification today to Secretary of State Dulles' remarks condemning outside interference in the Republic's civil conflict.

But Foreign Minister Subandrio said his government "expects implementation of Dulles' statement so there will be no doubt among the people of Indonesia as regards the attitude of the United States Government toward the rebels."

Mr. Dulles spoke yesterday at a news conference in Washington. So far he has refused Indonesian requests to protest to the Chinese Nationalist government against what Jakarta charges is Nationalist aid to the rebels.

Mr. Dulles has, however, passed the complaints along to the Nationalist government since Jakarta has diplomatic relations with Communist China.

The continued pressure on Washington coincided with the announcement of what the government hopes is the final big push to crush the rebellion. The rebels are now concentrated in East Indonesia after capture of their Central Sumatran bases last month.

The government disclosed yesterday that its troops a week ago captured Gorontalo, 125 miles southeast of Menado, the rebel capital in the North Celebes.

Paratroopers and seaborne troops yesterday recaptured Morotai Island, 200 miles east of Menado, the army said. The island contains an abondoned World War II allied airfield which the rebels apparently used for their wide-ranging air strikes against East Indonesian ports and shipping.

PACIFIC ISLANDER IS AIDING WOMEN

She Organizes Civic Clubs in Ponape Area to Help End Male Domination

187

Special to The New York Times.

PONAPE, Caroline Islands, April 12—When the scattered tropical islands of Micronesia become a nation in the distant future, the emancipated women of the new state may look back to a jolly Gilbert Islander named Mrs. Rose Makwelung as the liberator of their sex.

Although most of the islands have had a matrilineal system, handing down family names and property through the female line for convenience, women for ages have customarily confined their activities to the household in the thatched hut and the family taro patch.

Mrs. Makwelung, in her forties and with skin the color of a ripe coconut, is changing all this, with American encouragement.

N.Y. Times

P.10C

As supervisor of adult education in the Ponape district of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a vast area administered by the United States as trustee for the United Nations, she works with Mrs. Margaret Hill of Honolulu. Mrs. Hill has trained local teachers in various islands of the Trust Territory since 1950.

4-23-58

Mrs. Makwelung is a cosmopolite among islanders. Born in the Gilbert Islands, a British Crown colony, she migrated to the Marshalls, was adopted there by an American missionary and was educated in Los Angeles. She speaks English fluently without accent, as well as Japanese and several island languages.

Under her vigorous leadership, the sun-tanned island women are now organizing into civic clubs that function much like their counterparts in any city of the United States.

Mrs. Makwelung began organizing with a nucleus of five women from Kapingamarangi, a dreamy little atoll inhabited by a strange enclave of Polynesians in a Micronesian area. In a year she had founded five enthusiastic groups, on Kapingamarangi and the companion Polynesian atoll of Nukuoro, on Mokil and Pingelap, Ngatik, Ponape and Kusaie islands.

Now the clubs have 200 members who meet regularly to discuss women's problems, education, child care and hygiene. The men's organizations, which had at first opposed Mrs. Makwelung's project on general principles, have been induced to cooperate.

Mrs. Hill, who has spent the last six years in the Ponape district, says she has seen a significant change in island society through the efforts of the women's clubs and other groups.

"On Ponape, unlike most Pacific islands, the people live on widely scattered plots of land and do not congregate in villages," she said. "The clubs are bringing them together, and also promote relations between people of different islands."

All this, it appears, is part of the slowly emerging consciousness of nationhood in Micronesia's 2,000 islands, scattered over a sea area larger than the United States.

Such developments are taken here as encouraging to the ultimate goal of the United States, as United Nations administering trustee, to have the 65,000 islanders qualify for complete self-government.

187

The New York Times (by Robert Trumbull)

AT A SCHOOL IN MICRONESIA: Mrs. Rose Makwelung, left, with Mrs. Margaret Hill, Benjamin Joel and pupils at school in Ponape. Mrs. Makwelung is supervisor of adult education. Mrs. Hill, from Honolulu, trains teachers and works with Mrs. Makwelung. Mr. Joel is a school teacher.

WHITE POLICY OF AUSTRALIA GIVING GROUND

Chicago Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

Wed. 7-9-58

2,200 Asians Will Be Made Citizens

7.20

18f

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SYDNEY, Australia, July 8 —As part of a plan to widen Australia's tolerance of Asian residents, government has decided to naturalize more than 2,200 Asians, most of them Chinese.

These people live in New Guinea, but, one naturalized, will be permitted to settle anywhere in Australia.

The step is in line with the gradual breaking down of the traditional white Australia policy, which has kept the population white except for a handful of natives.

Shift Moves Slowly

Since World War II and without perceptibly increasing the minute percentage of colored residents, the government has liberalized its interpretation of the policy in its administration of the immigration laws.

Filipinos, Chinese, Indians, and other long resident in Australia have been permitted to become citizens.

The latest step is by far the most liberal, for tropical New Guinea has a large colony of colored people. The two million natives of the island are wards of Australia, but are not permitted to settle on the mainland.

Policy a Tradition

The main opposition to the government's policy of permitting more Asians to become citizens comes from the Returned Servicemen's league which campaigns to have the white Australia policy implemented 100 per cent.

There is no such policy except by tradition. As far as it exists, it is designed to maintain Australia's standard of living rather than to exclude colored people as such.

Working conditions and wage structures are protected so well that the trade union movement is no longer a vociferous advocate of a white Australia.

CHIANG KAI-shek "Welcomes"
NEGRO GIs on FORMOSA

Nationalist Chinese Army officials are "happy" that American Negro servicemen are serving the cause of Free China. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told JET correpondent Marc Crawford at a press conference in Taipei, Formosa. Asked his impression of Negro GIs serving in the area, Chiang replied: "I am happy that members of your race are serving in Formosa. They get along well and are welcome here."

JET p.15
Thurs. Oct.16,1958

FORMOSAN CRISIS SPURS JAPANESE DEFENSE PROGRAM

TOKYO Sept. 24 [Reuters] —Current tension between the United States and Communist China in the Formosa strait has given a push to Japan's defense program.

Major steps to be taken this fiscal year include the equipment of defense forces with American sidewinder air-to-air missiles, and the passage of a new anti-espionage law.

Fourteen rockets will be delivered to Japan next January, the first installment of over 100 sidewinders to be purchased by the Japanese defense board during the next financial year.

U. S. ships run enemy fire in escort duty

BY FORREST EDWARDS

TAIPEI, Formosa, Sept. 11 —(AP)— Chinese Nationalist supply ships, convoyed by American warships, reached Quemoy beach today, but were forced to turn back by a heavy Red artillery barrage before they could unload the bulk of their cargo.

Associated Press Correspondent Gene Kramer, in a dispatch from Quemoy off the Red mainland, said an "intense saturation shelling" forced two supply ships to withdraw from the beach after they had unloaded only a few supplies for the beleaguered Nationalist garrison.

American warships stood off at a distance, he said.

The Nationalist Defense Ministry said earlier that the supply ships had returned undamaged to their Pescadores base after unloading.

This was the first attempt to run supplies to the garrison since Monday, when Communist artillery fire blew up an ammunition ship on the Quemoy beach and forced another to retreat after losing most of its cargo.

Stormy weather prevented the dispatch of convoys on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The red artillery opened up at the appearance of the convoy today after being silent 21 hours.

THE AMERICAN SHIPS convoyed the desperately needed supplies through the international waters of the Formoza Strait for the first time on Sunday. That time there was no Red opposition.

The second supply convoy was Monday, Communist artillery blew up a Nationalist ammunition ship on the beach. The other landing barge backed off and lost most of its supplies.

THE U. S. COMMAND on Formosa announced that American jet pilots have begun taking an active part in the defense of Formosa itself.

A spokesman said American air units are now in position at bases here and "have assumed full alert responsibilities for night-time defense of Taiwan (Formosa)."

That means the planes stand on runways, fully armed and warmed up. American pilots in combat flight suits are ready to take off the moment there is any report of unidentified planes approaching.

PEIPING RADIO reported that militiamen have been mobilized at Amoy and the Tateng and Hsiaoteng Islands across from Quemoy.

9-11-58

Jakarta Troops Take 2 Towns

Also Seize Airport in Oil-Rich Area in Sumatra

18f

JAKARATA, Indonesia (AP)—Indonesian government commandos seized two towns and an airfield in the rich oil area of Rengat in rebellious Central Sumatra, the army said Sunday.

The areas are sites of operations for the big U. S. Stanvac Oil Co. and contain the last major oil installations in the eastern side of Sumatra that were not in government hands.

They lie about 100 miles southeast of Pakanbaru, center of the U. S. Caltex Oil Co. operation recaptured from the rebels 11 days ago. The rebel regime of Central Sumatra had counted heavily on oil revenues to finance the fight against the government.

Picayune P.17

Foreigners Evacuated

The army announcement said the towns of Lirik and Airmolek and the airfield at Camp Djapura were taken Saturday. It said Americans and other foreigners in the Stanvac fields were evacuated between March 19 and 21 to Palembang, capital of neutral South Sumatra, and headquarters for Stanvac's Sumatran operations. Most of Stanvac is situated in South Sumatra.

Mon 3-24-58

New Orleans La

Jakarta troops took Pakanbaru March 12, as well as the pipelines and the water route leading out of that Central Sumatran city to the east coast. The rebels claimed last week they had started a guerrilla counterattack to push government troops out of there.

An Army spokesman, Lt. Col Rudy Pirngadie, said the commandos suffered no casualties. No mention was made of rebel casualties, if any.

On another front, Lt. Col. Sjamun Gaharu, military commander in restless Atjeh Province in North Sumatra, gave assurance to the Indonesian military commander of North Sumatra that Atjeh will not be used as a base for rebel operations.

Atjeh Province, home of 150,000 warlike Achinese Moslems, has been reported to be preparing to join in the fight against the Jakarta government. Atjeh is north of the key government port of Medan in North Sumatra.

There have been reports of scattered fighting outside Medan, with the rebels claiming their forces were moving toward the city.

May Ask U. S. for Arms

(A dispatch from the rebel capital of Bukittinggi said the revolutionary Cabinet met on an emergency session Sunday to discuss delivery to Jakarta of 10 Soviet ships under a loan agreement with Russia. Soviet crewmen will help Indonesians navigate and maintain the ships.

(Before Jakarta launched its attack on Central Sumatra March 12, rebel Premier Sjafruddin Prawirinegara told newsmen that if the Indonesian government received arms from Russia, the rebel regime would ask the United States for weapons.)

Bandung Bombing Reports Denied

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP)—An Indonesian military spokesman denied Sunday that rebel planes had bombed Indonesia's summer capital of Bandung, about 70 miles east of Jakarta.

A source in Bandung also said by telephone there had been no air attacks there.

Reports that Bandung had been bombed by planes from rebellious North Celebes were attributed to the rebel radio at Padang, in Central Sumatra.

INDONESIA REBELS DENOUNCE SOVIET

Times P.17

Say Jakarta Regime Gets Moscow Arms—Atrocity Alleged by Insurgents

New York N.Y.

SINGAPORE, March 24 (Reuters)—Indonesian rebels accused the Soviet Union tonight of intervening in the war with the Central Government and said the Soviet action had freed them to buy arms from abroad.

The Padang radio quoted the rebel Premier, Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, as having said that Indoniesian President Sukarno had "removed his mask and is only looking to the Russians."

18f

The Premier said Indoniesia had accepted arms from the Soviet Union. Col. Dahlan Djambek, rebel Minister of the Interior, added that Soviet seamen were training Indonesian sailors aboard ten cargo ships supplied by the Moscow regime.

"This action is regarded by the revolutionary government as the intervention of Russia in the internal affairs of the republic," Colonel Djambek said.

Tue 3-25-58

Fighting Is Reported

The rebel-controlled Padang radio also reported that fighting was continuing around Pematangsiantar, a town the Central Government says it has captured. The radio said 200 Government troops were killed in eastern Central Sumatra and fifty rebels were lost.

Meanwhile, Central Government sources in Jakarta said two American oil concerns had resumed operations in Central Sumatra. They said both the Caltex Pacific Oil Company and Standard-Vacuum Oil Company had made shipments of crude oil from Pakanbaru, a rebel center captured by Central Government paratroops two weeks ago.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Sibandrio said in a broadcast that the rebels were in a "critical position." Their "false propaganda" had failed to influence either the people of Central Sumatra or foreign countries, he asserted.

The Indonesian radio broadcast also quoted an Army spokesman as having said the morale of captured rebel troops was very low and they did not know what they were fighting for.

Rebels Report Atrocity

By GREG MacGREGOR

Special to The New York Times.

BUKITTINGGI, Indonesia, March 24—The rebel Indonesian regime accused Central Government troops today of having cut the throats of nineteen rebels in a war atrocity.

Colonel Djambek charged that on March 17 at Pematangsiantar, a small town about fifty miles southeast of Medan, Jakarta troops lured a group of revolutionary troops into the area on the pretext of negotiation. He said that shortly after the evening meal was served, the unsuspecting rebel negotiators were set upon by their hosts, who cut the throats of nineteen.

The rebel delegation, aided by the other insurgents at the negotiation site, finally succeeded driving off the attackers and escaped, the insurgent Interior Minister said.

The negotiation party consisted of Lieut. Piet Hutabarat, several noncommissioned officers and twenty soldiers who recently were students in Tapanuli Province, according to the colonel. The lieutenant and noncommissioned officers had been members of the Indonesian Army prior to the outbreak of hostilities and had defected to the rebel side, the colonel explained.

During the fighting that followed the seizure of Medan Airport by the rebels March 15, Major Manap, in command of the Central Government forces at Pematangsiantar was reported to have sent word across the lines that he wished to discuss defection to the revolutionary army. Lieutenant Hutabarat was chosen as negotiator, according to the Interior Minister's accusation, and crossed to enemy territory with a thirty-man escort.

Eyewitness reports of the alleged atrocity were taken from three wounded men in a hospital at Balige, a small town near the southern shore of Lake Toba, inland from the scene of the attack and nine uninjured men who have since been returned to duty, Colonel Djambek said.

Lieutenant Hutabarat was among those killed, the colonel reported.

The colonel also accused Jakarta of resorting to "sheer propaganda" in sending two Panamanian ships to Padang for evacuation of women and children who wished to leave the city and take refuge in Jakarta. The ships, which arrived yesterday morning and remained outside the harbor throughout the day, departed without passengers last night. They were under the direction of Doctor Kosasih, Red Cross mission chief from Jakarta.

CHANGE OF FACE

They Don't Like Us In Indonesia

By JOHN RODERICK

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — U.S. prestige in official Indonesian quarters is at its lowest ebb in many years.

Daily News

Hardly a day passes without some official taking a private or public swipe at U.S. policy toward Indonesia. Just nine years ago Indonesians had nothing but praise for the United States, hailing its role in getting the Dutch to give Indonesia independence.

P.12

18f

Now newspapers take almost daily digs at Secretary of State Dulles.

Wed. 3-26-58

American correspondents are denied even the most ordinary privileges.

Jackson, Miss

Relations between Indonesian individuals and ordinary workaday Americans living here are still good. The free-and-easy manner of Americans has always made them popular here and the popularity continues at lower levels.

STILL AMIABLE

Nor has the split on policy entirely soured diplomatic contracts. Members of the U.S. Embassy maintain cordial relations with their opposite numbers in the government.

The fall in prestige mainly is because of the conflict between the central government in Jakarta and the month-old revolutionary regime in Cenrtal Sumatra and North Celebes.

Government officials suspect strongly, but never have said so outright, that there has been American interference in the struggle, on the side of the rebels.

Arms dropped to the rebels at Pakanbaru, just before government troops captured that Caltex Oil Co. area, reinforced the already generally accepted belief that the United States is meddling.

The State Department has denied involvement.

But a Dulles statement at a news conference, in which he voiced a desire to see constitutional government restored in Indonesia, has been interpreted as unwarranted interference in the situation.

More than anything else, probably, Indonesian officials are ruffled by the American tendency to regard the rebellion as directed at a Communist regime in Jakarta.

Indonesian Rebels Hit By Big Attacks

Government Launches All-Out Land, Sea And Air Offensive

188

By JOHN RODERICK

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Government land, sea and air forces have unleashed their long awaited offensive in east Indonesia, striking on two islands 200 miles apart.

News and Courier P. 3A

The government announced Tuesday the capture of Gorontalo, in the heart of the rebellious North Celebes, and seizure of a rebel-held airfield on Morotai Island.

Wed. 5-21-58

An army spokesman, Lt. Col Rudy Pirngadie, said loyal units stormed ashore last Wednesday on beaches near Gorontalo—a town of 25,000 population 125 miles southeast of Mendao, the rebel capital. He did not say when the town was taken.

Charleston S.C.

USE AIRBORNE TROOPS

Airborne troops leaped before dawn Tuesday on Morotai, a 32-mile-long island of 6,000 inhabitants which was Gen. Douglas MacArthur's advance headquarters in the World War II drive that recaptured the Philippines.

Marines and helmeted troops from the government-held South Celebes then waded ashore from landing craft. A communique said a rebel B26 bomber was shot down during the fighting and plunged into the sea.

AIRFIELD FALLS

The airfield at Pitu, on the southernmost tip of the island, fell 13 hours later. That field is believed to have been a base of the tiny rebel air force in strikes against shipping.

The army spokesman said resistance was being crushed as the government forces advanced to engulf the island, due north of Halmahera.

CAPTURED IN APRIL

Rebel amphibious forces captured Morotai in late April, then moved to take Halmahera's capital, Djailolo.

With Pitu in government hands and Gorontalo as well, the rebels in North Celebes appear outflanked.

Gorontalo could be used as a staging area for a sea assault on Mendao. A land attack would be next to impossible. Almost trackless jungle forms a barrier between the two places.

JAKARTA PLEASED BY DULLES POLICY

Indonesia Thinks Statement on Noninterference Bodes Improved Relationship

By TILLMAN DURDIN

Special to The New York Times.

JAKARTA, Indonesia, May 21—Indonesia's foreign minister saw evidence today of improved relations between his Government and that of the United States.

188

A statement yesterday by Secretary of State Dulles expressing the view that the Indonesian situation should be dealt with "without intrusion from without" drew a reaction of qualified approval from Dr Subandrio, his Indonesian counterpart.

N.Y. Times

Dr. Subandrio cited the conclusion of deal whereby the United States will sell Indonesia 37 tons of rice as another indication of better understanding between Jakarta and Washington. He expressed gratification and said he expected Indonesia soon would be able to arrange to purchase the military equipment she has long been trying to obtain in the United States.

P. 12-C

Thurs. 5-22-58

Military gains claimed

New York, N.Y.

Other Government leaders concurred. The new feeling with regard to United States relations coincided with continued gains by the Government in its offensive against rebel elements in East Indonesia.

Major Harsono, army spokesman, announced that all key points on Morotai, including its big airfield, were in the hands Government forces following their attack on the strategic island yesterday.

Major Harsono revealed that Government forces had also started operations to take the town of Jailolo and its airfield on the island of Halmahera from the rebels. He said Government troops were massing for a final assault on Jailolo, which is 125 miles southwest of Morotai.

Government troops were reported continuing to expand their area of control around Gorontalo at the base of the northern tentacle of Celebes island. Gorontalo was taken yesterday.

Chinese Markings Reported

Major Harsono said arms captured in the Gorontalo area bore Chinese markings but said he had no information thus far to confirm reports that Chinese nationalist troops were fighting there.

Capt. Agus Suroto, air force spokesman, said Government Forces had destroyed eight rebel planes in the Celebes and Halmahera areas since May 15 and now dominated the air over the two islands.

Dr. Subandrio said he still hoped for a United States statement expressing confidence in the Government of Indonesia without sympathy for the rebels.

Government leaders had been accusing the United States for weeks of having connived at giving assistance to the three-month-old rebellion along with Nationalist China and the Philippines. They had charged that American and other foreign pilots were flying planes that attacked shipping and other targets in East Indonesia and Borneo.

In line with the Jakarta Government's desire to get on better terms with Washington President Sukarno and his wife were to dine tonight at the home of United States Ambassador Howard P. Jones.

There has been a noticeable curbing of Communist and other press attacks on the United States lately.

Red China Offers Help To Indonesia

News & Courier P. 3A

Tues. 5-28-58

By JOHN RODERICK

JAKARATA (AP)—Red China has offered to send thousands of volunteers to fight the Indoensian rebels, a high government source said Monday.

The offer, he said, was unsolicited.

Charleston S.C.

188

"They are only waiting for the signal from us," he reported in an interview, adding that the government does not wish to accept the offer.

But he warned if it is proved that Chinese Nationalist troops have landed in Eastern Indonesia there will be no alternative. He said offers of volunteers from Communist Poland and Czechoslovakia are also held in abeyance.

The army announced Sunday it had received reports that Chinese Nationalist troops are working with the rebels in Northern Celebes.

There has been no firm confirmation of this.

The report of the Chinese offer came a few hours after Maj. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution issued an emergency decree calling all Indoneisan citizens—women as well as men—to compulsory service in the home guard, civil defense and armed forces.

The government source said the only person who could stop outside intervention in favor of the rebels—and thus head off the possibility of help from Communist China—is Secretary of State Dulles.

If Dulles would make a firm statement condemning the activities of "American and Nationalist Chinese adventurers" the effect would be instantaneous and a magnificent contribution to world peace, he added.

Former U.S. Airman Nabbed As Indonesia Rebel Flier

Advertiser P. 8C

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — The army said Tuesday night it has captured a former U.S. Air Force officer who had been piloting a rebel bomber. He was identified as Allan Lawrence Pope, 30, of Miami, Fla.

Wed. 5-28-58

188

ALLEN LAWRENCE POPE
Captive Of Indonesians

An army spokesman said Pope and an Indonesian bailed out of a rebel bomber shot down May 18 in a raid on a government convoy near Ambon Island.

The army spokesman, Lt. Col. Pirngadie, said Pope was brought to Jakarta and held at an undisclosed place.

Montgomery Ala

He said Pope carried papers showing he is a former U.S. Air Force lieutenant and a former employe of the Civil Air Transport with headquarters in Taipei, Formosa. CAT is the air line founded by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault of the old Flying Tigers.

Pirngadie said Pope had admitted being paid $10,000 by rebel leader Lt. Col. Ventje Sumual to fly a U.S.-made B26 against government forces.

U.S. embassy officials said they knew nothing about Pope and had not been told of his capture.

Lt. Col. Pieters of the Indonesian army, at a conference for displayed papers and money he said Pope had in his pockets, also showed newsmen U.S. Air Force parachute equipment which he said Pope used. The army said Pope has a wife and two children.

INDONESIA'S CRISIS

18f

There are conflicting reports—and at some points a conspicuous lack of reports—about what is actually happening in Indonesia. One thing, however, is clear. The young republic is in a time of crisis. Whether the government, in its present form, will survive is an open question. What form subsequent structures may take cannot yet be established.

Time 822 C

Equally clear is the real basis upon which the present struggle is taking place. That basis is political and ideological, as well as economic. The question of relationship to the Netherlands does not now arise. "Colonialism" is no longer the whipping boy. Even the issue of the disposition of West New Guinea has faded out, although the economic paralysis induced by the eviction of the Dutch is an obvious contributing factor to the weakness of the government and to the bewilderment and confusion.

Mon. 2-10-58

New York, N.Y.

On the political side the dissidents are making a firm challenge to the idea of a Java-dominated unitary state. What is demanded is a far higher degree of local autonomy and a higher return to the outlying areas from the exports by which they are earning foreign exchange for Indonesia. Both Sumatra and Celebes are demanding that they be treated with what they regard as a greater amount of fairness in the light of what they contribute. This is a partial return to the idea of a federal rather than a unitary state and is a direct challenge to the rule and role of President Sukarno himself.

On the ideological side there is a strong objection among many of the Moslems to the favored position that has been given to Communists and their sympathizers by the Sukarno regime. The attack upon his "guided democracy" is really an attack upon the extent to which Communist influence does the "guiding."

Thus the initial demands of those who are in rebellion are that the Sukarno regime must divest itself of the Communists, renounce the "guided" democracy, reinstitute really representative government and give an adequate voice to the outlying islands. On the face of it this looks like a demand for a return to better and more realistic government. How the demand is met may well determine not only the fate of Sukarno but of all Indonesia as well.

Indonesian Planes Bomb Rebel Base

18f

JAKARTA, Indonesia, May 23 (UP) — Central government warplanes bombed the rebel stronghold at Menado in the north Celebes today, inflicting heavy damage to rebel planes, transport vehicles and ships and a power station, the air force announced.

Jax. Times Union

The raid was the fifth in a series of attacks by government aircraft since May 19. Loyalist officials at Jakarata claim the attacks have assured the government of air superiority over east Indonesia and have opened the way for unrestricted assaults against rebel strongholds in the area without fear of counter-attacks.

Sat. 5-24-58

Jacksonville

Fla.

The planes encountered heavy antiaircraft fire, but all planes returned to their bases safely, the communique said.

The Republic of Korea and Nationalist China both expressed support for the Indonesian rebels today. Foreign Minister Cho Chung Whan in Seoul called for organized effort by Asians and Australians for "quick and effective assistance" for the Indonesian rebels. He said any free nation adopting a nonintervention policy is bringing on "its own destruction." He claimed Russia and Communist China were pouring troops, technicians and war materials into Jakarta.

HELP FOR ~~INDONESIA~~

18f

State Educators Will Assist in Teacher Training

ALBANY, May 23 (AP) — The State University will send seven educators, to Indonesia in September to help Indonesian colleges improve teacher-training courses.

N.Y. Times

P.10 C

The two-year project will be financed by a $639,500 grant from the Ford Foundation. The members of the team were drawn from the faculties of the state teachers colleges.

Sat 5-24-58

Dr. Roger W. Bancroft, education director at Cortland State Teachers college, will head the team.

New York N.Y.

The other members are: Dr. Herbert S. Bailey and Dr. R. Murray Thomas, both from Brockport; Dr. June E. Lewis, Plattsburgh; Dr. James J. Sampson, Oneonta; Dr. Harold M. Elsbree, New Platz; and Dr. Harold E. Richardson, Oswego.

Since 1954, the university has had a similar team in Israel advising the government on agriculture, home economics, public health, education, industry and in other fields.

INDONESIAN FINDS U.S. TIE IMPROVED

18f

Envoy Expresses Optimism After Talk With Dulles

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23—Relations between the United States and Indonesia have taken a turn for the better, Dr. Mukarto Notowidigdo, Indonesian Ambassador said today.

N.Y. Times

P.1

Dr. Notowidigdo spent twenty minutes with Secretary of States Dulles at noon and emerged smiling.

Sat 5-24-58

"I am definitely convinced that relations are improving," the Ambassador told reporters.

United States and Indonesian officials have made statements that engendered resentment and distrust in the last several months. On one occasion, Mr. Dulles suggested that the "guided democracy" of President Sukarno might not square with the Indonesian Constitution and said that many Moslems in the islands were concerned over "the growing Communist influence in the Government of Java."

New York

N.Y.

President Sukarno and other Indonesian officials, for their part, have suggested that the United States was giving at least moral aid to the forces rebelling against Jakarta rule.

This week, however, the United States made three moves that drew plaudits in Jakarta.

First, Secretary Dulles said in his news conference Tuesday that the civil war was an "Indonesian matter" for the Indonesians to settle and the United States hoped for the quick restoration of "peace and stability."

N.Y. Times P.9

Second, the State Department announced Wednesday the sale for local currency of 37,000 tons of rice to Indonesia, which is suffering from a rice shortage.

Sat 5-24-58

Third, the State Department announced yesterday that about $1,000,000 worth of small arms and spare automotive parts would be sold to Indonesia for use by the police and constabulary. The United States had refused such sales since the civil war began.

18f

New York

N.Y.

Dr. Notowidigdo expressed his country's gratification at these moves to Mr. Dulles today.

"I gave the Secretary of State a general description of the present situation in Indonesia," he said. "I assured him that democratic forces in Indonesia are the strongest forces there and that we are firmly determined to establish a democratic government," the Ambassador said to reporters.

Mr. Dulles was reported to have praised President Sukarno, calling him a "great and intelligent" leader of the Indonesian people.

The Ambassador also said that he had told Mr. Dulles that the army was the "nucleus" of the democratic forces in Indonesia. It was learned also that the Ambassador had reminded the Secretary of State that it was the Army that had recently issued orders banning Communist demonstrations.

It was in this context, according to reports of the conversation, that Dr. Notowidigdo renewed the two-year-old Indonesian request for the purchase through the United States Government of about $400,000,000 in weapons and material to modernize the army.

According to officials here who closely follow developments in Indonesia, there have been recent signs that President Sukarno is taking a much more "realistic" attitude toward Indonesian Communists and the possibility of working with them.

Jakarta Continues Drive

By TILLMAN DURDIN

Special to The New York Times.

JAKARTA, Indonesia, May 23—Government forces continued their offensive against Indonesian rebel areas in the Celebes today, with damaging dawn air attacks at Menado and gains against rebel troops in land fighting.

An air force communiqué tonight said the airports of Mapngat and Tasuka, on the outskirts of Menado, the city power plant and harbor were hit by Government planes. One B-26 bomber and two Mustang fighters were reported destroyed on the ground at Mapangat.

The announcement said the electric plant of Menado, rebel capital, was blasted and several ships in the harbor and vehicles at military establihments were hit. Unspecified military objectives were said to have been bombed at Tondano, a lakeside center fifteen miles southwst of Menado.

Government airmen reported they encountered fire from light anti-aircraft guns but all returned to base. The raiders were believed to have taken off from the airfield on Morotai Island, 255 miles east of Menado, which was captured by Government forces Tuesday.

A government land advance was reported from Gorontalo, 125 miles east of Menado, in the direction of the rebel capital. Another small Government force took Pendolo in the Central Celebes.

Lieut. Col. Jonosewojo, Chief of Staff of the East Indonesia military command, said in Macassar that the Government advance from Gorontalo was the "final satge in crushing the rebellion." He said the people were aiding the Government troops and that the defending rebel forces were made up mainly of members of the former Dutch colonial army, among which the Menadonese were numerous.

Meanwhile, Premier Djuanda emphasized in a press statement that large-scale purchases of military matériel the Indonesian Government is seek from the United States were not intended for use in the present civil strife. He said the military equipment was intended to replace obsolete matériel.

The Premier also said the new equipment would not be used against the Dutch in West New Guinea. He said Indonesia "continues to desire the return of West Irian into her territory by peaceful, not by forceful, means."

Indonesians battle inside rebel capital

JAKARTA, Indonesia, June 23 — (AP) — Government invasion forces are fighting inside the rebel capital of Menado and the North Celebes city may fall by tomorrow, an Army headquarters intelligence officer said today.

18f

News

He said government forces that drove into the volcano framed rebel headquarters Saturday were meeting heavy resistance.

Pitt

"There had been very heavy fighting for the past three days," he reported.

THE OFFICER said infantry and Marines of the invasion force have been inside the city limits since Saturday but "the city covers a wide, extensive area and it takes time before we can completely control it."

The government radio Voice of Indonesia at Makassar, 600 miles from the North Celebes front, reported Saturday the picturesque little city of 60,000 had fallen that day.

Mon. 6-23-58

Indonesian Troops Capture Air Field

Rebel Capital Is Menaced; Loyalists Set for Final Push

187

Constitution

Atlanta Ga

6-20-58

p 2

JAKARTA, Indonesia (UPI)—Indonesian troops have captured Mapanget Air Field 10 miles from the rebel capital of Manado in North Celebes, the army announced Thursday. Observers here predicted the collapse of the rebel forces by the end of the week.

Lt. Col. Rudy Pirngadie, army spokesman, said Loyalist forces overran the air field, used as a base for rebel air strikes over Eastern Indonesia, on Monday just three days after a small invading force landed north of Menada. He said they found rebel soldiers "chained to their guns."

Another small invasion group captured Bitung harbor, the key rebel port on the northern tip of North Celebes, Wednesday and the army said Loyalist troops and arms were being landed at the docks for the final push. The harbor was captured after eight days of fighting.

The government announced that the main invasion force which went ashore at Kema on the other side of the island from Menado had captured the tiny village of Kasar near the road-junction town of Airmadidi. Kema is 20 miles from Menado and connected with the rebel stronghold by a road that cuts across the mountains.

The army announcement said two rebels were killed in the fight for Kasar. They were the first casualties of either side to be reported in the "war ending" offensive.

The army said 27 rebels had been captured in the drive from Kema thus far along with "heavy and light arms and ammunition," including bazookas.

Pirngadie disclosed that the force which seized Mapanget Airport had taken 50 prisoners and had captured 2 armored cars, 12 heavy guns and 50 rifles.

Government sources said a 15-member Red Cross team was en route to North Celebes with 300 tons of food, including rice, sugar, salt, milk and cigarettes for distribution to the "liberated" population. The team was accompanied by a physician and 26 government and military health officers.

Reports from Sumatra Thursday said rebel activity continued near the northern port city of Medan and in the Tapanuli district to the west.

Indonesians Plan Attack On Rebels

News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Sun. 6-8-58

Celebes City Seen As Target For Troops

p. 14-C

By DAVID LANCASHIRE

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — The government was reported marshaling its forces Saturday night for a knockout blow at Menado, the rebel-held stronghold in north Celebes.

187

Indonesian officials here have long maintained that seizure of Menado by government forces would mean the end of the rebellion which started last February in central Sumatra. Military sources said a final assault would start sometime next week.

CAPTURE A CAPITAL

The army recently reported the capture of Djailolo, capital of the island of Halmahera, slightly under 200 miles across the Molucca Sea from Menado. Government troops also control major points on the north Celebes finger itself.

The Indonesian air force announced the rebels at Menado now have four long range U.S.-made B29 bombers based somewhere outside Indonesia. Indonesian officials said that B29s based near Indonesia could strike almost anywhere in Indonesia and have ordered air raid drills in key cities.

There was growing accord between the government of President Sukarno and the United States. But one issue remains that could upset the friendly atmosphere — the case of Allen Lawrence Pope, 29, a pilot from Homestead, Fla. Pope was captured after bailing out of a rebel bomber shot down in an air raid last month. He was brought to Jakarta under arrest. His case came as a climax to Indonesian charges that U.S. soldiers of fortune were helping the rebels fight their war.

TRIAL FOR AMERICAN?

First indications were that Pope would be tried by an Indonesian court. As U.S.-Indonesian relations improved, talk of a trial died out.

But pressure is mounting in influential circles. The powerful West Irian—West New Guinea—liberation national front Friday demanded that Pope be given the death penalty. It was signed by Lt. Col. Pamurahardjo of the army.

Indonesia Rebels Feel 2-Ply Drive

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Mon. 6-16-58

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Government forces have landed near Menado and have launched a two-pronged drive on that last rebel holdout city in North Celebes the army said Sunday.

p 2

The anti-government forces are expected to make a last-ditch stand in the volcano-framed city.

187

Menado is a peaceful, seacoast city on the tip of a peninsula. It is the only city of importance still held by the rebels after four months of fighting. It also is the site of the only airfield left to the rebels.

It was expected here the fall of Menado will end Indonesia's civil war except possibly guerilla operations.

An army spokesman said one force planted a beachhead on the east coast near the harbor of Bitung, only 20 miles east of Menado.

The landing came June 9, he said, and these forces are now driving west toward their objective of Menado.

Another landing force went ashore Saturday on the west coast near Menado. The location of this landing was not disclosed.

The army spokesman said he was unable to say whether there was any resistance to the two landings.

The landing on the west coast was made by a paratroop battalion.

The army spokesman explained both landings were preliminaries to the final offensive against Menado.

Government forces occupied Lembeh Island, opposite Bitung Harbor, and Talisei Island just north of Menado, about June 1.

Both operations were to prepare for the final combined assault on rebel territory, he said.

18f 1958

OKINAWA

U. S. RULE IN OKINAWA FAILS TO WIN PEOPLE

Times 162

New York N.Y. Sun. 1-14-58

They Use Democratic Freedoms to Work Against U. S. Controls

18

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times.

NAHA, Okinawa, Jan. 15—The United States found itself facing a political crisis this week in Okinawa, a name many Americans associate with an island battlefield of World War II "somewhere in the Pacific." Critical of United States rule, 70,000 voters of Naha, the capital city, elected the more radical of two anti-American candidates for mayor. Both aspirants were Socialists. The conservative Democratic party, considered less anti-American, could not find a candidate who anyone thought stood a chance of winning. In the choice between the two anti-Americans a narrow victory went to Saichi Kaneshi who had been backed by the Communists.

This outcome was widely interpreted as proof of the unpopularity of Americans on the island they have governed for nearly thirteen years. Both candidates had condemned United States military rule as "undemocratic" and had called for the immediate restoration of this United States outpost to Japanese rule.

It seemed ironic to United States authorities here that the most damaging blow to United States prestige in Asia in a long time had been delivered through the exercise of democratic freedoms which had been denied by pre-war Japan but were granted by Americans.

The fact that Okinawa has been widely publicized as a highly important United States military outpost in the Far East made the voters' action more embarrassing to their tutors in democracy. An American showcase, it seemed, had repudiated its creators.

Perry's Idea

Okinawa first appeared in American history in 1853 when Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, the man who in that year had opened Japan to the West, urged Washington to annex the island, which Perry called by its Chinese name Lew-Chew or Loo-Choo.

Perry was mildly rebuked for the suggesstion. But we were to acquire the island ninety-two years later in a battle that cost the lives of 12,281 Americans and more than 110,000 Japanese.

Okinawa is the principal island of the Ryukyu chain, a group of about one-hundred verdant, semi-tropical outcroppings of limestone and clay, named for the Japanese rendering of Loo Choo. There are about 800,00 Ry [illegible] bout 675,-00 [illegible] and the sm [illegible] immediately aroun

On [illegible] seven miles long and [illegible] from three to ten miles [illegible] ith, Okinawa has the hi [illegible] population density in the w [illegible] ld, 1,270 persons to the square mile.

Japan made the Ryukyus a prefecture, equivalent to an American state or province, in 1879. After the United States had concluded a peace treaty with Japan, Washington agreed to turn back the northern Ryukyu Islands and did so on Dec. 25, 1953. We have kept the others as an indefinite extension of our post-war military occupation.

Major U. S. Base

The islands received relatively little attention by the United States until 1950, the year the Korean war turned the military spotlight on the Far East. Since then we have turned Okinawa into a $600,000,000 base chiefly for the Air Force but also containing Army, Navy and Marine elements as well as one of our key world-wide communications centers.

A report written in 1956 by a Congressional subcommittee which investigated the land problems on the island sums up why we are there. "We are in Okinawa because it constitutes an essential part of our world-wide defenses," it says. To be more specific the island serves the following purposes:

(1) From the Kadena Air Force base, which has two of the longest runways in the Far East, planes can strike more than 1,000 miles into the heart of Communist-held Asia and cover a similar arc in any direction.

(2) The island provides a platform for missiles close to possible targets in Eastern Asia.

(3) Nuclear weapons can be kept near where they might be used if there were war again in the Far East.

(4) The same holds good for ground troops. The Third Marine Division has been assigned this readiness function and is in constant training on the island.

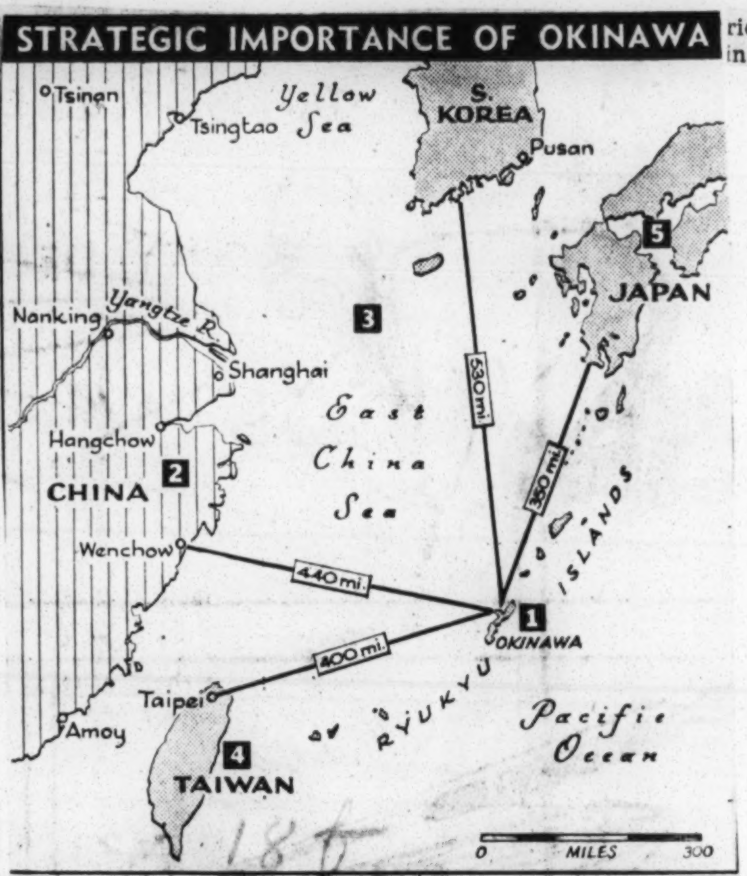
(5) For the Navy Okinawa is "ideally located," according to the Congressional subcommittee's report, "to control the approaches to the Yellow and Japanese seas, the exits from the Soviet bases in the Far East" and helps protect Taiwan, the Philippines and Japan.

Okinawa is the only United States base in the Far East where no foreign Government is entitled to tell Washington what to do. For instance, no one can tell us not to store atomic bombs here. That is why Washington has rejected a suggestion that the civil administration be returned to Tokyo while the United States retains the bases as we do in Japan and elsewhere. No one can be certain what kind of Government Japan may have at some future time.

Japan's Sovereignty

At the same time Washington has acknowledged Japan's "residual sovereignty" over the Ryukyus and has promised to

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF OKINAWA



From bases on Okinawa (1) planes can reach China mainland (2), naval forces can command water routes (3) and Nationalists on Taiwan (4) can be supported. But Okinawans want to be part of Japan (5), not under U.S. control.

occupy the islands only "so long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East," to quote from the report again. It has been said time and again that the United States will not give up the Ryukyus "in the foreseeable future." Failure to state a definite minimum period of United States tenure is one of the main reasons for the Okinawans' discontent, according to the view expressed by Lieut. Gen. James E. Moore, U. S. High Commissioner and the top military commander in the Ryukyus.

Under United States occupation Okinawa, formerly a backward area of Japan, has been turned into one of the most modern and prosperous of the lesser islands in the Pacific. Okinawans freely admit that, because of military spending, they have never been so well off. But they can see that they are still not so well off as the Americans here who have new cars, television and servants, with their model concrete houses. It galls Okinawans to reflect on their dependency upon the foreigner and to realize that the benefits are temporary. Squabbles over land acquisition by U. S. forces have upset most of population, too.

Worst of all, in the Okinawan view, is to have an American general holding veto power over one's elected lawmakers while at the same time one is being taught the virtues of a democratic government.

Using the Vote

For these reasons most Ryukyuans say they want to become again a prefecture of Japan, to have a flag and a Government of their own. To emphasize their dissatisfaction they use the great instrument of democracy, the free vote.

About all that Americans can do in this situation is to try to be as solicitous of Okinawan feelings and wishes as possible. General Moore's suggestion of a minimum period during which talk of reversion will clearly be idle has been the only proposal advanced for a major policy action. Whether it is to be carried out is a decision to be made in Washington.